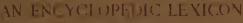
# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE







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# PART MIL THE CENTURY CO.NEW YORK

# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

# WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

cord not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will in-clude (in the one alphabetical order of the Dic-tionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of Parelish spaceh English speech.

## THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the es-tablished principles of comparative philology. a blinked principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard nu-merous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erro-neously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

### HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers ap-ply net so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ con-siderably in meaning, so as to be used as dif-ferent words, they are separately numbered. ferent words, they are separately numbered.

### THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

according to the circumstances of each particu-lar case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme far case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the dis-crimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

### DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitious of com-mon words, there has been at hand, besides

ture. American writers especially are repre-sented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and edi-tions) cited will be published with the con-cluding part of the Dictionary.

# DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, me-chanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treat-ment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thou-sands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general THE ORTHOGRAPHY. Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined sands of words have thus been gathered which price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no by well-established usage, and, however ac-have never before been recorded in a general subscriptions are taken except for the entire cidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To work. may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like the biological sciences a degree of promi-this to propose improvements, or to adopt those won some degree of acceptance and use. But The new material in the departments of biology first section, and to which reference is made. there are also considerable classes as to which and zoölogy includes not less than five thou-stanctioned by excellent authorities, either in special dictionaries. In the treatment of phy-citations and to signs used in the etymologies. this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-sical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" in-cludes three things: the construction of a (as labor, labour), in er or re (as center, centre), general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary single or double consonant after an unaccented and practical use; a more complete collection vowel (as traveller, traveller), or spelled with e or of the technical terms of the various sciences, with æ or æ (as *hemorrhage*); and arts, trades, and professions than has yet been so on. In such cases both forms are given, attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedie matter, with pietorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete ree-ord of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has ex-sisted, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the though and life of the nineteenth enetury. It will re-cord not merely the written language, but the cord not merely the written language, legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special atten-tion has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, en-graving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

### ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Diction-ary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these con-

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS. In the preparation of the definitions of com-mon words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which narings many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the diction-aries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have en-tered the language, has been adopted wher-ever possible. THE QUOTATIONS. These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of litera-ture. American writers especially are repre-sented in greater fullness than in any similar

lected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

# MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto vol-umes, if desired by the subscriber. These sec-tions will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no cubers intrins one taken account for the entire

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# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY



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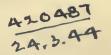
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PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH.D., LL.D. PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IN SIX VOLUMES VOLUME V



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# ABBREVIATIONS

# USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. .....adjective. abbr.....abbrcviation. abl.....ablative. acc.....accusative. accom.....accommodated, accommodation. act. .....active. adv. .....adverb. AF. .....Anglo-French. agri. .....agriculture. AL. ..... Anglo-Latin. aig. .....algebra. Amer..... Americau. anat.....anatomy. auc..... ....ancient. antiq. .....autiquity. sor.....sorist. appar.....apparently. Ar.....Arabic. arch. .....architecture. archæol. .....archæology. arith. .....arithmetic. art. .....articie. AS. .....Angio-Saxon. astrol. .....astrology. astron ......astronomy. attrib. .....attributive. aug. .....augmentative. Bav. .....Bavarian. Beng. ..... Bengali. biol. .....biology. Bohem. ..... Bohemian. bot.....botany. Braz. .....Braziiian. Bret.....Breton. bryol. ..... bryoiogy. Bulg. .....Buigarian. carp.....carpentry. Cat.....Cataian. Cath. .....Catholic. caus.....causative. cf. .....L. confer, compare. eh.....church. Chal.....Chaldee. chem. ......... chemical, chemistry. Chin. .....Chinese. chron. .....chronology. colloq. ......colloquial, colloquially. com.....commerce, commercial. comp......composition, compound. compar.....comparative. conch. .....conchology. conj.....conjunction. contr.....contracted, contraction. Corn. .....Cornish. craniol. .....craniology. craniom. ..... craniometry. crystal. ...... crystaliography. D. .....Dutch. Dan. ..... Danish. dat.....dative. def. .....definite, definition. deriv. .....derivative, derivation. dial.....dialect, dialectal. diff.....different. dim. .....diminutive. distrib. .....distributive. dram.....dramatic. dynam. .....dynamics. E. .....East. E. .....English (usually meaning modern English). eccl., eccles....ecclesiastical. econ. .....economy. e. g.....L. exempli gratia, for example. Egypt. ..... Egyptian. E. Ind. ..... East Indian. elect. .....electricity. embryoi. .....embryology. Eng. .....English.

engin.....engincering. entom. ..... cutomology. Epis.....Episcopai. equiv.....equivalent. esp.....especialiy. Eth. .....Ethiopic. ethnog. .....ethnography. ethnoi. .....ethnology. etym. .....etymology. Eur. .....Europeau. exciam. .....exclamation. f., fem.....femiuine. F..... French (usually meaning modern French). Fiem. ..... Flemish. fort. .....fortification. freq. .....frequentative. Fries. ...... Friesic. fut. ..... future. G.....German(usually meaning New High German). Gael.....Gaelic. galv.....galvanism. gen. .....genitive. geog.....geography. geoi.....geology. geom. ..... geometry. Gr. .....Greek. gram. ..... grammar. gun. .....gunnery. Heb.....Hebrew. her.....heraldry. herpet. ..... herpetology. Hind. ..... Hindustant. hist. .....history. horol.....horology. hort.....horticulture. hydraul. .....hydraulica. hydros. .....hydrostatics. Icei. ..... Icelandic (usually meaning Old Ice. landic, otherwise called Old Norae). ichth. .....ichthyology. i. e. ..... L. id est, that is. Impers. ..... impersonal. impf. .....imperfect. impv. ..... imperative. improp. ..... improperly. Ind. .....Indian. ind.....indicative. Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European. indef. ..... indefinite. inf. .....infinitive, instr. .....instrumental. interj. .....interjection. intr., intraus..., intransitive. Ir. .....Irish. irreg. .....lrregular, irregularly. It. .....Itaiian. Jap.....Japaneae. L.....Latin (usually meaning classical Latin). Lett.....Lettish. LG. .....Low German. lichenol.....lichenology. iit.....iiteral, iiterally. lit....literature. Lith.....Lithnanian. lithog. .....iithography. iithoi.....lithology. LL .....Late Latin. m., masc. ..... masculine. M. .....Middle. mach.....machinery. mammal.....mammalogy. manuf.....manufacturiog. math. .....mathematics. MD..... Middle Dutch. ME..... Middie English (otherwise called Oid Engiish).

mech.....mechanics, mechanical. med.....medicine. mensur.....mensuration. metal.....metailurgy. metaph.....metaphysics. meteor. ..... meteorology. Mex..... Mexican. MGr..... Middle Greek, mcdieval Greek. MHG.....Middie High Gorman. milit. .....miilitary. mineral. .....mineralogy. ML......Middle Latin, medieval Latin. MLG. ..... Middle Low German. mod.....modern. mycol.....mycology. myth.....mythology. n.....noun. s., neut. .....neuter. N. .....New. N. .....North. N. Amer..... North America. nat.....natural. naut.....nautical. nav.....navigation. NGr.....New Greek, modern Greek. NHG.....New High German (usually simply G., German). NL. .....New Latin, modern Latin. nom.....nominative. Norm. .....Nerman. uorth. .....northern. Norw. .....Norwegian. numis. .....numismatics. oba.....obaolete. obstet.....obstetrics. OBulg.....Old Buigarian (otherwise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Siavonic). OCat. .....Old Catalan. OD. .....Old Dutch. ODan.....Oid Danish. odontog.....odontography. odontol.....edoutology. OF. .....Gld French. OFlem. .....Old Flemish. OGael. .....Oid Gaelic. OHG. .....Oid High German. OIr. .....Oid Irish. OIt.....Oid Italian. OL. .....Oid Latin. OLG. .....Old Low German. ONorth......Old Northumbrian. OPruss.....Oid Prussian. orig. .....original, originally. ornith. .....ornithology. OS. .....Oid Saxon. OSp. .....Oid Spanish. osteol. .....oateology. OSw.....Old Swediah. OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic. p. a. .....participial adjective. paleon. ..... paleontology. part. .....participle. pass. ..... passive. pathol.....pathology. perf. ..... perfect. Pers. .....Persian. pers.....person. persp.....perspective. Pernv. .....Peruvian. petrog.....petrography. Pg. .....Portuguese. phar. .....pharmacy. Phen. ..... Phenician. philoi.....philology. philos. ..... philosophy. phonog.....phonography.

photog. ..... photography. phren. ..... phreaoiogy. phys. .....physical. physioi.....physiology. poiit. .....politicai. Poi. .....Polish. poss.....possessive. pp. .....past participie. ppr.....present participie. (usually Pr.....Provencal meaning Oid Provençal). pref. ..... prefix. prep. .....preposition. pres. ..... present. pret. ..... preterit. priv. ..... privative. prob. ..... probabiy, probabie. pron. ......prononu. pron. ..... pronounced, pronuncistion. prop. .....properly. pros.....prosody. Pret. .....Protestant. prov. .....provincial. psychol.....psychology. q. v. ..... L. quod (or pl. qua) vide, which see. refl.....reflexive. reg. .....regular, regularly. repr.....representing. rhet.....rhetoric. Rom. .....Romau. Rom. .....Romanic, Romance (languages). S....South. S. Amer......South American. sc. ..... L. scilicet, understand, supply. Sc.....Scotch. Scand. .....Scaudinavian. Scrip. .....Scripture. sculp.....scuipture. Serv.....Servian. sing.....ainguiar. Skt.....Sanskrif. Sp. .....Spauish. subj.....subjunctive. superl...,....superiative. surg.....surgery. aurv.....surveying. Sw. .....Swedish. syn.....synonymy. Syr.....Syriac. technol......technology. teleg. .....telegraphy. terstol. .....terstology. term. .....termination. .Teutonic. Teut. ..... theat.....theatrical. theel.....theology. therap. .....therapeutica. toxicel. ..... .toxicology. tr., trans. .... transitive. trigon.....trigonometry. Turk. ..... .Turkish. typog. .....typography. .nitimate, ultimately. nlt. ..... v.....verb. var. ..... variant. vet. ..... veterinary. . intranaitive verb. v. f. ..... .transitive verb. v. t. . . . . . . . . . . . . . W.....Welsh. Waii....Walloou. Wallach...Wallachi .Wallachian. W. Ind. ..... Weat Indian. zoögeog. .....zoögeography. zoöi. .....zoölogy. zoöt. .....zoötomy.

# KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

- as la fat, man, pang.
- as in fate, mane, dale. as in far, father, guard.
- as ln fall, talk, naught.
- as in ask, fast, ant.
- as in fare, hair, bear. ã
- as in met, pen, bless.
- ē as in mete, meet, mest. as in her, fern, heard.
- as in pin, it, biscuit.
- ī as in pine, fight, file.
- 0 as in not, on, frog.
- õ as in note, poke, floor.
- ö as ln move, spoon, room.
  ö as in nor, song, off.
- u as in tub, son, blood. ñ
- as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty : see Preface, pp. lx, x).

ů as la pali, book, couid. ü German ü. French n. oi as in oil, joint, boy. ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllabie indicates its abbrevistion and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

- ā as in prelate, courage, captain.
- ę as in ablegate, episcopal.
- ă as în abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
   ă as în singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syliable indicates that,

even in the months of the heat speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

- a as in errant, republican. as in prudent, difference. e
- as in charity, density. i
- as in valor, actor, Idiot. 0
- as in Persia, penlasuia.
- as in the book. as in nature, feature. ũ.

A mark (~) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

- as in nature, adventure.
- as in ardnous, education. as in leisure.
- z as in seizure.

### th as in thin.

TH as la then.

ch as in German ach, Scotch loch. n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en. ly (in French words) French llquid (montilé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

# SIGNS.

< read from ; i. e., derived from.

- > read whence; I. e., from which is derived.
- + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
- = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
- V read root.
- read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted hut unverified, form.
- t read obsolete.

# SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back1 (bak), n. The posterior part, etc. back<sup>1</sup> (bak), a. Lying or being behind, etc. back<sup>1</sup> (bak), v. To furnish with a back, etc. back1 (bak), adv. Behind, etc. back2t (bak), n. The earlier form of bat2. back<sup>3</sup> (bak), n. A large fist-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for number, "at." for stanza, "p." for page, "1." for line, ¶ for paragraph, "foi." for folio. The method used in indicating the anbdivisions of books wili be understood by reference to the following pian :

ection only					•									•	•	•		• •					4	£	5.	
hapter only	۰.	•	•	 	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	•	3	ci	v.	

Se

CI

Canto oniy xiv.
Book only iii.
Book and chapter
Part and chapter
Book and line
Book and page
Act and scene
Chapter and verse
No. and page
Volume and page II. 34.
Volume and chapter IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza II. lv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶ vil. § or ¶ 3.
Voinme, part, and section or ¶ I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶ I. I. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Ro-man numerals I., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distin-guished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage dif-fers, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l. c.] for "lowercase" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two aciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoöiogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.





1. The seventeenth letter



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic.

Q occurs in English, as in Latin, only before a *u* that is followed by another yowel. The combination *quis* pronounced either as *kw* (for example, *quinquennial*), or, the *u* being allent, as *k* alunply (for example, *givinquennial*), or, the *u* being allent, as *k* alunply (for example, *givinquennial*). The words containing it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; but there are a few common words (as *queen*, *queen*, *queen*, *queix*) in which *qu* has been substituted for the equivalent Anglo-Saxon cw or Teutonic *kw*, and a number of other words (asiatic, African, American, etc.), in which *qu* represents a like combination. In the transitieration of some oriental alphabete (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *q* represents the more gutural form of *k*. See *qu*. 2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.—3. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*L*, *c*] of *quadrans* (as

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.-3. An abbreviation: (a) [l. c.] of quadrans (a farthing); (b) [l. c.] of query; (c) [l. c.] of ques-tion; (d) of quecn; (e) [l. c.] in a ship's log-book, of squalls; (f) in Rom. lit. and inscrip-tions, of Quintus.-4t. A half-farthing: same as cue<sup>2</sup>, 2 (a).

Rather pray there be no Isll of money, for thou wilt then b for a q. Lyly, Mother Bomble, iv. 2. (Nares.)

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou will then go for a q. Lyly, Mother Bomble, iv. 2. (Nares.) To mind one's p's and q's. See mind<sup>1</sup>. qabbalah, n. See cabala. Q. B. An abbreviation of Queen's Bench. Q. C. An abbreviation: (a) of Queen's Coun-cil or Queen's Counsel; (b) of Queen's College. Q. d., or q. d. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quasi dicat, as if he should say. ad An old contraction for quot of Angeler.

d. An old contraction for quod or quoth. Hal-liwell. qd.

Q. e., or q. e. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod est, which is. Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated.

**Q. E. F.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod erat faciendum, which was to be done. **Q. E. I.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase quod crat inveniendum, which was to be found out

out

Q. M. An abbreviation of *quartermaster*.
Qm., or qm. An abbreviation of the Latin word *quamodo*, by what means.
Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *quartermaster*. general.

Qr., or qr. An abbreviation: (a) of quarter (28 pounds); (b) of quadrans (farthing); (c) of auire.

quarter. Q. S. An abbreviation of quarter-sessions. Q. s., or q. s. An abbreviation: (a) of quarter-section; (b) of the Latin phrase quantum sufficit. Qt., or qt. An abbreviation: (a) of quart; (b) of quantity.

ot quantary. qut, n. An obsolete spelling of queue or cuel. In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyea, ... qu perukea, and bagg wigga" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied. Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 560.

**qu.** [(1)  $\leq$  ME. qu-, qw-,  $\leq$  OF. qu-, F. qu- = Sp. **qua-bird** (kwä'berd), n. [ $\leq$  qua (imitative, like cu- = Pg. cu-, qu- = It. qu-,  $\leq$  L. qu- = Gr.  $\kappa$ - ( $\kappa$ F), equiv. quark, quark) + bird<sup>1</sup>.] The American sometimes  $\pi$  = Skt. kv-, k-, etc. (2)  $\leq$  ME. qu-, night-heron, Nyctiardea grisea nævia. 307

qw-, kw-, ku-, cu-, cw-,  $\langle AS. ew- = OS. kw- = OFries. kw- = D. kw- = OHG. kw-, cw-, MHG.$ kw-, qu-, G. qu-= Leel. kv- = Sw. kv-, qu- = Dan.kv- = Goth. kw- (by Germans often written kv-,also rendered by q- or qu-; the Goth. characterbeing single, namely, u- the resemblance to $the Roman u being accidental). (3) <math>\langle ME. qu-,$ qw-, quw-, quk-, wh-, hw-,  $\langle AS. hw- = OS. OFries.$ hw-=D. w-=G. w-= Icel. Sw. Dan. hv-, etc.; see wh-. (4) Of various origin, ult. due to c- or k-or ch-.] 1. An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in quarrel<sup>1</sup>, quarrel<sup>2</sup>, words of Latin origin, as in quarrel<sup>1</sup>, quarrel<sup>2</sup>, quaIn some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other reu-tonic) origin, properly written kw, or as origi-nally cw-, but altered in the Middle English period to qu- in conformity with the spelling of French and Latin words with qu- (see 1). It oc-curs in quail, quake, qualm, queen, quell, quick, etc. It does not occur medially except in com-position - A in initial excuption with etc. It does not occur medially except in com-position.—3. An initial sequence in some Mid-dle English or modern dialectal (Scotch) vari-ants of words regularly spelled with wh-, as in qual, qwaylle, quhal, for whale; quhilk for whilk (which), quhyp for whip, etc.—4. An initial se-quence of various origin other than the above, as in quaint, quassia, quay, quince, quip, quire<sup>1</sup>, quire<sup>2</sup>, quiver<sup>2</sup>, quoin, quoit, etc. See the ety-mology of these words. An abbreviation: (a) of queen, quarterly;

(b) of question, or quære, query. qualt, pron. An old Scotch form of who.

Qua herd ever a warr auntur, That he that noght hadd bot of him Agayn him suld becum sua grim? MS. Cott. Vespas. (A), til. f. 4. (Halliwcll.)

qua<sup>2</sup> (kwä), adv. [L. quā (often written qud), what manuer, how, orig. abl. fem. of *qui*, who, which: see *who*.] As being; so far as.

I know what that man's mind, qud mind, ia, well enough. *M. Arnold*, Friendship's Garland, vi. The first thing to notice about this position ia, that the Darwinian, qud Darwinian, has nothing to do with it. *Nature*, XXXVII. 291.

qua<sup>3</sup> (kwä), n. [Appar. a var. of quad<sup>2</sup>, quod<sup>2</sup>.] A jail; quod. Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jar-gon, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.] quab<sup>1</sup>, quob (kwob), v. i. [Var. of the earlier quap, quop: see quap<sup>1</sup>, quop<sup>1</sup>, and cf. quavc.] To shake; tremble; quiver; throb; flutter.

After whan the storme ys al ago, Yet wol the watir *quappe* a day or two. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1767. But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at praier? How *quaps* the spirit? In what garb or ayre? *Fietcher*, Poems, p. 203. (*Hallivell.*)

O, my eyes grow dim ! my heart quabs, and my back acheth. Dryden, Limberham, lli. 2.

acheth. Dryden, Limberham, Ili. 2. **quab1**, **quob** (kwob), n. [< quab1, v. Cf. quave-mire.] A bog or quagmire. Halliwell. **quab2**t (kwob), n. [Early mod. E. quabbe; < MD. quabbe, quappe, D. kwab, kwabbe = OLG. quappa, MLG. quappe, LG. quabbe, quappe, an eel-pout, = G. quabbe, quappe, an eel-pout, tad-pole, = Sw. qvabba = Dan. kvabbe, a burbot; so called from its active motions; from the verb represented by quab1, quap1. Cf. quap2.] 1. A fish, the eel-pout or miller's-thumb. Minsheu. -2. A gudgeon. Also quabling and quap.

A quabling or little quable, a fish, . . . goulón. Minsheu.

quab<sup>3</sup>t (kwob), n. [< quab<sup>1</sup>, v., as squab<sup>2</sup> < squab<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. A squab, or other unfledged young bird. See squab<sup>2</sup>.-2. Something immature or crude.

A trifie of mine own brain, . . . a scholar's fancy, A quab—'tis nothing else — s very quab. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

488**T** 

quacha (kwä'chä), n. Same as quagga. Imp. Diet.

Diet. quachi, n. Same as coati. quachi, n. [Native name.] A large pocket-gopher, Geomys hispidus (formerly Saccophorus quachil). It inhabits Central America and some parts of Mexico, and is larger than any of the United States species, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tail three inches more; the tail and feet are nearly naked; the pelage is hards and lusterleas, of a uniform dul choco-late-brown, merely paler or grayer below; the upper in-cleors have each one deep furrow lying wholly in the ln-ner hall of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, G. mexicanus. Onack' (kwak), v. i. [(ME, \*quakken(?). queken

ner half of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, G. mexicanus. quack<sup>1</sup> (kwak), v. i. [<ME. \*quakken (!), queken = MD. quacken, queken, croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later kwakken, kwaaken, D. kwaken, croak, as a frog, = MLG. quaken = G. quacken, quaken, quack, croak, babble, quäcken, quäken, ery, seream, = Icel. kvaka = Sw. qväka = Dan. kwakke, croak, quack; cf. L. coaxarc. croak, Gr. koá5, a quacking (see coaxation); all imitative words. Hence freq. quackle<sup>1</sup>, and ult. quail<sup>3</sup>.] 1. To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or ery, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck. He toke a goos faat by the nek,

He toke a goae faat by the nek, And the goose thoo hegann to quek, Rel. Antiq., 1. 4. (Hallivell.) There were thirteen ducks, and . . they all quacked very movingly. R. D. Blackmore, Lorns Doone, x. 2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [Prov. Eng.]

He slew the captaln where he stood, The rest they did *quack* an' roar. *Willie Wallace* (Child'a Ballada, VI. 235).

quack I (kwak), n. [ $\langle ME. quakke, queke = G. quack, quak = Dan. kvak; from the verb.] 1. A harsh, croaking sound.$ 

He speketh thurgh the nose, As he were on the *quakke* or on the pose. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, 1. 232.

2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

He gave me a look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud quack to second it. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

quack<sup>2</sup> (kwak), v. [A particular use of quack<sup>1</sup>, now associated with quack<sup>2</sup>, n., which is in part an abbr. of quacksalver.] I. intrans. 1. To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

Seek out for planta with signatures, To quack of universal cures. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. I. 328.

2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.

Hitherto I had only quack'd with myself, and the high-est I consulted was our apothecary. B. Mandeville, Hypochondrical Disorders (1730), p. 7. [(Latham.)

II. trans. 1. To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.

If he [Monro] has any skill in quacking madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now in the Pretender's court. Walpole, Letters, 11. 6.

Quackery, and the love of being quacked, are in human nature as weeds are in our fielda. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Houra, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.

Mallet. My third Son . . . has an admirable knack at quacking Titles. . . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for-nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impression in a Week. Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. I.

quack<sup>2</sup> (kwak), n. and a. [Partly  $\langle quack^2, v.$ , partly an abbr. of *quacksalver*, q. v.] I. n. 1. An impudent and fraudulent pretender to mcd-ical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practi-tioner of modified pretender. tioner of medicine.

Quacks in their Bills, and Poeta in the Titles of their Plays, do not more dissappoint us than Gallanta with their Promises. Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iii. A potent quack, long versed in human Ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills. Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! quacks political; quacks scientific, academical. Carlyle, French Rev., II. III. 2.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. Iii. 2. =Syn. Quack, Empiric, Mountebank, Charlatan. A quack is, by derivation, one who talks much without wisdom, and, specifically, talka of his own power to heal; hence, any ignorant pretender to medical knowledge or skill. Em-piric is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedies, and is without know-ledge of the medical aclences or of the clinical obser-vations and oplinions of others; hence, an incompetent, self-confident practitioner. A mountebank is generally a quack, but may be a pretender in any line. Charlatan (lit-erally 'chatterer') is primarily applied, not to a person be-longing to any particular profession or occupation, but to a pretentions cheat of any sort. II. a. Pertaining to or characterized by quackery of any kind; specifically, falsely pre-tending to cure disease, or ignorantly or fraudu-lently set forth as remedies; as, a quack doc-

lently set forth as remedies: as, a quack doctor; quack medicines.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take hls quack medicine. Whately.

for dishonesty. New Princeton Rev., 11. 7. **quackened** (kwak'nd), a. [Var. of querkened, accom. to \*quack, quackle<sup>2</sup>. See querken.] Al-most choked. [Prov. Eng.] **quackery** (kwak'ér-i), n.; pl. quackeries (-iz). [< quack<sup>2</sup> + -ery.] The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; charlatanry; humbug.

Such quackery is unworthy any person who pretends to earning. Porson, Letters to Travls, p. 41, note. learning.

An epoch when puffery and quackery have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

quack-grass (kwak'gras), n. Same as quick-

grass, quitch-grass. quackhood (kwak'hud), n. [< quack<sup>2</sup> + -hood.] Quackery. Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 13. [Rare.]

quacking-cheat (kwak'ing-chēt), n. [< quack-

ing, ppr. of quack1, v., + cheat3.] A duck. Dekker (1616). (Halliwell.) [Old slang.] quackish (kwak'ish), a. [< quack<sup>2</sup> + -ish1.] Like a quack or charlatan; dealing in quack-

ery; humbugging.

The last quackish address of the National Assembly to the people of France. Burke, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, note.

quackism (kwak'izm), n. [< quack<sup>2</sup> + -ism.] The practice of quackery. Carlyle, Cagliostro. quackle<sup>1</sup> (kwak'1), v. i.; pret. and pp. quackled, ppr. quackling. [Freq. of quack<sup>1</sup>.] To quack; eroak. [Prov. Eng.]

Simple ducks in those royal waters quackle for crumhs from young royal fingers. Carlyle, French Rev., XI. i. 1. (Davies.)

quackle<sup>2</sup> (kwak'), v. t.; pret. and pp. quackled, ppr. quackling. [Freq. of \*quack, imitative, like choke<sup>1</sup>, of the sound of choking. Cf. quackened.] To suffocate; strangle; choke. [Prov. Eng.]

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, quackled him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but atrangied him presently. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 153.

**quacksalve**<sup>†</sup> (kwak'säv), n. [< \*quacksalve (D. kwalzalven), a verb assumed from quacksalver.] A quacksalver.

A quacksalver. A fellow that does deal with drugs. Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5. **quacksalver** (kwak'sal-vėr), n. [ $\langle D. kwakzal-ver$ ver (= LG. quaksalver,  $\rangle$  G. quacksalber = Sw. qvacksalvare = Dan. kvaksalver), a quacksalver,  $\langle kwaken$ , quack, + zalver, salver: see salver1.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves or of the efficacy of his postrument. salves, or of the efficacy of his nostrums; a charlatan; a quack.

And of a Physitian. That he is a *Quack-salver*, which sig-nifieth a Quick Healer, yet for the common acception ad-judged actionable. Jos. Keble (1685), Reports, I. 62. They are quacksalvers, Fellows that live by venting oils and drugs. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, H. 1. These are not physicians hided but Utaling over a set

These are not physicians Indeed, but Italian quack-sal-vers, that, having drunk poison themselves, minister it to the people. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 390.

The quad, as it was familiarly called, was a small quad-raogie. Trollope, Warden, v.

2. The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. More commonly spelled quod. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you helng aent to quod ! Flddlededee ! You see, sir, you weren't used to it. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, vl. 21.

My dear Arminius, . . . do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in quod for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law? *M. Armold*, Friendship's Garland, vii.

quad<sup>2</sup> (kwod), v. t. [< quad<sup>2</sup>, n.] To put in prison.

He was quodded for two months. Hewlett, College Life, xxix. (Hoppe.) quad3 (kwod), n. [Abbr. of quadrat.] In print-

hls quack medicine. The attractive head Of some quack-doctr, famous in his day. Wordsworth, Prelude, vli. In the eighteenth century men worshipped the things that seemed; it was a quack century. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 111. They're set to the doing of quack work, and paid wages for dishonesty. Markened (kwak'nd), a. [Var. of querkened, Participation of quark work, and paid wages for dishonesty. Markened (kwak'nd), a. [Var. of querkened, Participation of quark work, and paid wages for dishonesty. Markened (kwak'nd), a. [Prob. for \*quatty, < quati-+ -y<sup>1</sup>.] Short and thick. Halliwell. [Prov.

Eng.]

quadet, v. t. [< ME. quaden, < quad, bad: see qued.] To spoil or destroy. Halliwell.

# Thine errores will thy works confounde, And all thine honoure quade. Halle's Historiall Expostulation (1565). (Nares.)

quader<sup>1</sup>t (kwā'dėr), v. i. [< OF. quadrer, F. cadrer = Sp. cuadrar = Pg. quadrar = It. quad-rare, < L. quadrare, make square or four-cor-nered: see quadrate.] To quadrate; match. The x doth not quader well with him, because it sounds harshiy.

quader<sup>2</sup> (kwä'der), n. [G., square,  $\leq$  MHG. quāder,  $\leq$  L. quadrus (sc. lapis), square: see quadra<sup>1</sup>.] The German name of a division of the Cretaceous: an abbreviation of quadersandstein, paving-sail abbreviation of quadersana-stein, paving-sail abbreviation of quadersana-Mittel, and Oberquader. The last la the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France, and is familiar as heing the rock which, by its peculiar erosion, has given rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland. quaders? (kwä'dér), n. [< L. quadratus, pp. of quadrare, make square: see quadratus.] In anat., the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus. quadraste n. Soc quadrates

quadness; n. See quedness. quadra<sup>1</sup> (kwod'rä), n.; pl. quadræ (-rē). [ $\langle L$ . quadra, a square, a plinth, a fillet; fem. of (LL.) quadrus, square: see quadratc and square1.] In arch., etc.: (a) A square frame or border in-



Quadra.-"Annunciation," by Luca della Robbia, in the Borgo San Jacopo, Florence.

closing a bas-relief; also, any frame or border. (b) The plinth of a podium. (c) Any small molding of plain or square section, as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the

the fillets above and below the scotta of the Ionic base. quadra<sup>2</sup>, n. See cuadra. quadrable (kwod'ra-bl), a. [<L.as if \*quadra-bilis, < quadrare, square: see quadrate, v.] In geom., capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms. in exact numerical terms.

4552quatransThese, like quacks in medicine, excite the malay to<br/>profit by the cure, and retard the cure to augment the<br/>fees.quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), a. [Ppr. of<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>essential an impudent pretender; a charla-<br/>tan.quatransThese, like quacks<br/>if ees.quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), a. [Ppr. of<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>guacksalve, n., and<br/>guacksalve, n., and<br/>quacksalve, n., and<br/>set in input college.quadrad (kwod'rad), n. [< L. quadragenarious (kwod'ra-jē,n., college, p. [< L.<br/>quadragenarious (kwod'ra-jēn), n. [< L. quadragenarious<br/>(kwod'ra-jēn), n. [< L. quadragenaria,<br/>A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Col-<br/>and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>and specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>and specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>and specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence,<br/>

due to sin corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance. Imp. Dict.

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon: that is, you have bought of the penances of so niany times forty daya! Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, I. il. § 4.

dsys! Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, I. It §4.
Quadragesima (kwod-ra-jes'i-mä), n. [= F. quadragesima (kwod-ra-jes'i-mä), n. [= F. quadragesima, (ML. quadragesima, Lent, < L. quadragesima, fem. of quadragesima, quadragesima, fortieth, < quadragesima, forty, = E. forty.] Lent: so called because it continues forty days. See Lent!.-Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent.</li>
quadragesimal (kwod-ra-jes'i-mal), a. and n. [= F. quadragesimal = Sp. euadragesimal = Pg. quadragesimal = Sp. euadragesimal = Pg. quadragesimal = Sp. euadragesimal = Rg. quadragesimal = L. quadragesimal = L. quadragesimal = I. quadragesimal [I. quadragesimal] [I. quadragesimal] [I. quadragesimal] [I. quadragesimal] [I. a. Pertaining to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten. Quadragesimal wita, and fancles lean

Quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean As ember weeks. W. Carturight, Ordinary, ill. 5. This quadragesimal solemnity, in which, for the space of new works the shues here the same sole days origined some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. South, Sermons, IX. 134.

II. n. An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daughter church on Mid-Lent Sunday

**quadragesms**;  $n. \quad [\langle L. quadragesimus, for-$ tieth: see Quadragesima.] A name for a sec-tion of the fourth volume of the English LawReports of the time of Edward III., covering the last twelve years of his reign.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), n. [< F. quad-rangle = Sp. cuadránqulo = Pg. quadrangulo = It. quadrangolo, < LL. quadrangulum, a four-cornered figure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. quadconnered ngure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. quad-rangulus, quadriangulus, four-cornered,  $\langle quad-$ tuor (combining form quadr-, quadri-, quadru-,the adj. quadrus, square, being later), <math>+ angu-lus, an angle, a corner: see angle<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in mod. geom., a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points. -2. A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

halls, colleges, etc. My choler being over-blown With walking ooce about the quadrangle. Shak, 2 Hen. VI., 1. 3. 156. At the Palais Royale Henry IV. built a faire quadrangle of stately palaces, arched underneath. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1644. Julian hardly stopped to admire the smooth green quad-rangle and loty turrets of King Henry'a College. *Farrar*, Julian Home, v.

Farrar, Julian Home, v. 3. In palmistry, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.—Axis of a quad-rangle, one of the three lines passing each through two centera of the quadrangle.—Center of a quadrangle, one of the three points in which opposite sides of a quadrangle meet.—In quadrangle, in her., arranged, as charges or groups of charges, so that four will occupy the four quar-ters of the escutcheon, with no lines of division between the quarters: as, or, four lions in quadrangle gules. quadrangulaire = Sp. cuadrangular = Pg. quad-rangular = It. quadrangolare, < L. quadrangu-lus, four-cornered: see quadrangle.] Four-cor-nered; fonr-angled; having four angles.

nered; four-consisted; see quate under. J Four-con-mered; four-angled; having four angles. That the college consist of three fair quadrangular courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them. Courley, The College.

As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince'a Pal-aces, . . a very magnificent cloyster'd and quadrangular building. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641. Quadrangular lobe, the quadrate lobe of the cerebel-

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lär-li), adv. In

quadrangliarly (kwou-rang gu-iar-n), dut. In the form of a quadrangle. quadrans (kwod'ranz), n.; pl. quadrantes (kwod-ran'tēz). [L., a fourth part, a quarter, a coin, weight, and measure so called: see quadrant.] In Rom. antiq., a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as. It bore on the ob-verse the head of Herculea, and on the reverse (like the other coins of the libral series) a prow. It also bore three

### quadrans

pellets, to indicate that it was (nominally) of the weight of three unciæ (ounces).-Quadrans Muralis, 'the Mu-ral Quadrant,' an obsolete constellation, introduced by Lalande (1795).

quadrant (kwod'rant), n. and a. [< ME. quadrant, < AF. quadrant, a farthing, OF. quadrant, rant,  $\langle AF$ , quadrant, a farthing, OF, quadrant, a Roman coin (quadrans), also quadran, cadran, a sun-dial, F. cadran, a sun-dial, dial, = Sp. cuadrante = Pg. It. quadrante = D. kwadrant = G. quadrant = Sw. quadrant = Dan. kwadrant, a quadrant,  $\langle L. quadran(t-)s, a fourth part,$ a quarter, applied to a cein (see quadrans), aweight (a fourth of a pound), a measure (a $fourth of a foot, of an acro, of a sextarius), <math>\langle$ quattuer (quadr-) = E. four: see four.] I. n. 14. The fourth part: the quarter. 1+. The fourth part; the quarter.

The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes A daye's full quadrant from the ensuing yeere, Repayes it in fours yeeres, and equall makes The number of the dayes within his spheare. Sir J. Beaumont, End of his Majesty's First Year. In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year allowed for this *quadrant*, or six hours supernume-rary. Sir T. Bronne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure included be-tween this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; the division of an-gular magnitude from zero to a right angle, or 90°.-3. An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consist-ing of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius. Picard in 1669 substituted a telescope for the sights, and Flamsteed (1689) infroduced apider-lines in the focal plane of the object glass. The quadrant was superseded by the mural circle, and this by the meridian circle.

mural circle, and this by the meridian circle. Howe it commeth to passe that, at the beginnynge of the enenyng twilight, it [the pole-star] is elenate in that Region only fyue degrees in the inoneth of Iune, and in the morninga twylight to bee elenate xx. degrees by the same quadarante, I doo not vnderstande. R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Booka on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

Those curious Quadrants, Chimes, and Diala, those kind of Waggons which are used up and down Christendom, were first used by them. Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

The astrolabe and quadrant are almost the only astro-nomical instruments used in Egypt. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

4. An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the reflecting quadrant. It was invented by Thomas God-frey of Philadelphia in 1730, whence called God/rey's bow, and perhaps independently by Hadley, an instrument-maker of London, about the same time. Among Hadley's papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton, of earlier date. The quadrant is now nearly superseded by the sextant. 5. An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated

mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated arc, and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of eleva-tion upon the arc. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is aubatituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Also called gunners' guadrant and gunners' equare. 6. In elect., a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10° centi-

6. In elect., a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10<sup>9</sup> centi-meters. — Adams's quadrant, Coles's quadrant, va-rietics of the back-staff, or Davis's quadrant, ta-interior of the celestial zone between the tropics. — Davis's quadrant, the back-staff, originally dearbed by a fixed latitude, from the date and the alitude or azi-muth of the sun, by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics. — Davis's quadrant, the back-staff, originally dearbed by John Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, in 1504, and stiff called by his name, though modified by Hooke, Bou-guer, and others. The observer stood with his back to the suo, and, looking through sights, brought the shadow of a pin into coincidence with the horizon. — Godfrey's quadrant, aquadrant made of wood, brass, or other mate-rial — akind of stereographic projection on the plane of the guator, the cyc being supposed to be in one of the poles. — Horodictical quadrant, a sort of movable sun-dial. Upon the plane of the dial are dearibed, first, seven con-centric quadrantial area marked with the signs of the zodak, or days of the year, and, secondly, a number of curves the intersections of each of which with the cir-eles are at the same angular distances from one radius and from the center hangs a plumb-line whose intersec-lion with the proper circle marks at the time of day. — Mural quadrant. See mural. — Quadrant electrom-citer, se electrometer. — Quadrant electrom-citer, se electrome

The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warnington his commissarie, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a quadrant void place before the doore of the same chamber.

doore of the same chamber. Fore, Martyrs, p. 1206, an. 1550. Cross nowy quadrant. See cross1. quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), a. [= Sp. cuad-rantal = Pg. quadrantal,  $\leq$  L. quadrantalis, containing the fourth part of,  $\leq$  quadran(t-)s, a fourth part of,  $\leq$  quadrantalis, Dec fourth part, a quarter: see quadrant.] 1. Per-taining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle: as, a quadrantal space.

Problems in Dialling, both Universal and Particular, and performed by the Lines inscribed on the Quadrantal Part of the Instrument. Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 244.

Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value

Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans.—Quadrantal dial. See dial.—Quad-rantal triangle, in frigon., a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant, or 90.
 quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), n. [< L. quadran-tal, a liquid measure containing eight congii, also a cube, die, < quadrantalis, containing a fourth: see quadrantal, a.] 1. A liquid mea-sure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora.—2. A cube. [Rare.]
 quadrant-compass (kwod'rant-kum'pas), n. A carpenters' compass with a curved arm or arc.

carpenters' compass with a curved arm or arc, and a binding-screw to hold the limbs in any position.

position. quadrantes, n. Plural of quadrans. quadrantid (kwed'ran-tid), n. [ $\langle$  NL. Quad-ran(t-)s, sc. Muralis (see quadrans), + -id<sup>2</sup>.] One of a shower of shooting-stars appearing January 2d and 3d, and radiating from the old

constellation Quadrans Muralis. quadrat (kwod'rat), a. and n. [Auother form of quadrate; as a noun, in def. 1, < F. quadrat. cadrat, a quadrat, lit. a square: see quadrate.]

L.  $\uparrow$  a. See quadrate. II. n. 1. In printing, a blank type for the II. n. 1. In printing, a blank type for the printed larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type-en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to quad.



The low quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high; the *high* quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelftha of an inch high.

In the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small lettera, together with the points, spaces, quad-rats, eic. Ure, Dict., III. 643. 2. An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect in-struments in modern use. Also called geomet-rical square, and line of shadows.—3. A series

rical square, and une of shadows.—3. A series or set of four. **quadrata**, n. Plural of quadratum. **quadrate** (kwod'rāt), a. and n. [Formerly also quadrat;  $\langle OF$ . quadrat (F. quadrat, cadrat, as a noun: see quadrat); OF. vernacularly quarre ( $\rangle E. quarry$ ), F. carré = Sp. cuadrato = Pg. quadrado = It. quadrato = D. kwadraat = G. Sw. quadrat = Dan. kvadrat, a square;  $\langle L.$ quadratus, square (neut. quadratum, a square, quadrate). pp. of quadrate. make four-corrected quadrates, square (neut. quadratum, a square, quadrate), pp. of quadrate, make four-cornered, square, put in order, intr. be square,  $\langle quadra,$ a square, later quadrus, square,  $\langle quadru, =$ E. four: see four. Cf. quarry<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of quadrate; cf. also square<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. 1. Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square. four.sided in a square; four-sided.

And they followed in a quadrat array to the entent to

destroy kyng Henry. Hall's Union (1548), Hen. IV., f. 13. (Halliwell.) And searching his books, [he] found a book of astronomy . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some quad-te. Foze, Martyrs, an. 1558. rate. 2. Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

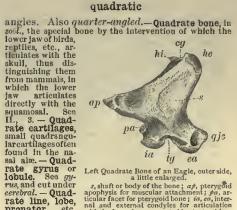
Quadrate and cubical numbers. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12. 3t. Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and tackle himself within his own Virtue. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58. 4t. Fitted; suited; applicable.

The word consumption, being applicable . . . to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generical description quadrate to both. Harvey, Consumptions.

5. In *her.*, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross *quadrate* in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant

rus, and cut inder cerebral. — Quad-rate line, lobe, pronator, etc. See the nouna. — Quadrate mus-cle, in anat.: (a) The quadratus fe-moris or squara



a little enlarged. s, shuft or body of the bone; a, b, perygold apophysis for muscular attachment; b, a, ac-ticular facet for pterygold bone; t, c, c, inte-nal and external condyles for articulation with the lower jaw, separated by c, trochlear groove; g/c, quadratojugal cup for articula-tion of quadratojugal bone; h, c, internal and external capitulum for articulation with squamosal bone, separated by cg, capitular groove.

The quadratus fe-squamosal bone, separated by  $c_{2}$ , capitular mories or square muscle of the femur, of man, one of the six muscles col-lectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femo-ris, arising from the ischium and passing to the intertro-chanteric part of the femur, which bone it rotates out-ward. (b) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loths, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower riba and the pelvis. (c) The square muscle of the loth, which draws down the lower lip: commonly called depressor labit inferioris. (d) The quadratus nicti-tantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the py-ramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., aubaerr-ing the movements of the nicttating membrane, or third eyelid. See third cut under eye!. **II**. n. **1**. A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.

and four equal angles; a square.

The one imperfect, mortall, forminine, Th' other immortall, perfect, masculine; And twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base, Proportiond equally by seven and nine. Spenser, F. Q., 11. ix. 22.

The powers militant ... in mighty quadrate join'd. Milton, P. L., vi. 62.

2. In astrol., an aspect of two heavenly bedies in which they are distant from each other nine-ty degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile. -3. In zoöl. and anat.: (a) The os quadratum, or quadrate bone (see I.); the os pedicellatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or sus-pender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower is win verte pender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in verte-brates below mammals. Also called by Owen and others the tympanic bone, and considered to represent that bone of a mammal; by most zoologists now identified with the malleus or greater part of the malleus of Mamma-tia, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remark-ably distinct bone, generally ahaped something like an an-via, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remark-ably distinct bone, generally ahaped something like an an-via, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian carticulations — with the squamosal above, the mandible below, the pterygold internally, and the quadratojugal externally. Such vertebrates are hence called Quadrat-tifera. (See cuts under Gallinz, and quadrate, a.) Below reptiles the quadrate or its equivalent assumes other char-acters, and its homologies are then disputed; so the bone which has at any rate the asme function, that of suspend-ing the lower jaw to the skull, is usually celled by another name. See epitympanic and hyomandibular, and cuts uu-der hyoid and palatoquadrate. See also cuts under Python, poison-jang, Crotaus, Petromyzon, teleset, palatoquadrate, and aerodout. (b) Any quadrate muscle.— 4. In musical notation: (a) Same as natural,  $\sharp$ : so called because derived from B quadratum (which see, under B). (b) Same as brace, 1. **quadrate** (kwed'rāt), v.; pret. and pp. quad-rated, ppr. quadrating. [ $\zeta$  L. quadratus, pp. of quadrare (> It. quadrare = Pg. quadrar = Sp. cuadrar = F. cadrer, OF. quadrer, > E. quader1, q.v.), make four-cornered, square: see quadratc, a. and n.] I, I trans. 1. To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage.— 2. To divide into four equal parts; quarter. Moor, is in connection with the lower jaw, in verte-

adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage. -2. To divide into four equal parts; quarter. Moor, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 249. II. intrans. To square; fit; suit; agree: fol-

lowed by with.

One that . . . has a few general rules, which, like me-chantcal instruments, he applies to the works of every writer, and as they quadrate with them pronounces the author perfect or defective. Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle. But we should have to make our language over from the beginning, if we would have it quadrate with other languages. F. Hall, Falae Philol., p. 85.

quadrated (kwod'rāt-ed), p.a. [< quadrate, v.] In quadrature.

What time the moon is quadrated in Heaven. Poe, Al Aaraaf, Il.

quadrati, n. Plural of quadratus. quadratic(kwod-rat'ik), a. and n. [< quadrate + .ic.] I. a. 1. In alg., involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the second degree; of two di-

4883

### quadratic

mensions .- 2. In crystul., tetragonal or dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See crystalsquare prism and related forms. See crystal-lography.-Quadratic equation, group, logarithm, mean, modulus, etc. See the nous.-Quadratic fig-ure, a figure of two dimensions; a superficial figure. See cubical.-Quadratic reciprocity, the relation between any two prime numbers expressed by the law of reciprocity (which see, under law!).-Quadratic residue, a number left as remainder after dividing some square number by a given modulus to which the quadratic residue is said to belong. Thus, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are quadratic residues of 11, for 1 = 12 - 0.11, 3 = 52 - 2.11, 4 = 92 - 7.11, etc.; but 2, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are quadratic non-residues of 11. II. n. 1. In alg., an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

 $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0.$ 

Such an equation has two solutions, real, equal, or imagi-nary, expressed by the formula

 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{ac}$ 

2. pl. That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. — Adjected quadratic, a quadratic equation having a term containing the unknown to the first degree, and another not containing the unknown. — Simple quadratic. See simple. quadratically (kwod-rat'i-kal-i), adv. To the

quadratically (kwodrat 1-kg-1), due. To the second degree.—To multiply quadratically, to raise to the second power.
 Quadratifera (kwodrā-tif'e-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of quadratifer: see quadratiferous.]
 Those vertebrates which have a distinct quadrate hone, as birds and reptiles; a series of Vertebrata intermediate between the higher (warforg) out the lower Lawforg)

Malleifera (mammals) and the lower Lyrifera (fishes proper and selachians). quadratiferons (kwod-rā-tif'e-rus), a. [ $\langle$  NL. quadratifer,  $\langle$  L. quadratus, the quadrate mus-cle, + L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] Having a distinct quadrate bone, as an animal or its skull; of or pertaining to the Quadratifera

quadratic none, as an annual of its skill, of of pertaining to the Quadratifera. quadratiformis (kwod-rā-ti-fôr'mis), n; pl. quadratiformes (-mēz). [NL.,  $\langle L. quadratus,$ the quadrate muscle, + forma, form.] The square muscle of the coxal group; the quad-ratus femories. Course.

quadratipronator (kwod-rā"ti-prō-nā'ter), n. [< L. quadratus, square, + NL. pronator, q. v.] A square pronator of the forearm : same as pro-

A square pronator of the forearm: same as pro-nator quadratus. See pronator. Coues. quadratocubic (kwod-rā-tō-kū'bik), a. Of the fith degree.—Quadratocubic root, the fifth root. quadratojugal (kwod-rā-tō-jō'gal), a. and n. I. a. Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar hone; common to these two hones: as, the quadrato-jugal arch; the quadratojugal articulation. II. n. A hone of the zygomatic arch of birds, etc., interposed between the quadrate hone be-hind and the jugal or malar hone before: gen-

hind and the jugal or malar bone before: gen-erally a slender rod forming the hinder piece of the zygoma. By some it is identified with the squa-mosal of mammals—a determination to which few now assent. See cuts under *Gallinæ, girdle-bone, temporo-mastoid*, and *Trematosaurus*.

quadratomandibular (kwod-rā"tō-man-dib'ū-

quadratomandibular (kwod-rā\*tō-man-dib'ū-lär), a. Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw: as, the quadratomandibular articulation. See cut under Lepidosiren.
quadratopterygoid (kwod-rā\*tō-ter'i-goid), a., Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones: as, the quadratopterygoid articulation.
quadratoquadratic (kwod-rā\*tō-kwod-ra'tik), a. Of the fourth degree.-Quadratoquadratic root, the fourth root.
quadrator (kwod-rā\*tor), n. [< LL. quadrator, a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter.</li>

a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter, quarrier': see quarrier<sup>1</sup>),  $\langle L. quadrare, square:$ see quadrate.] A circle-squarer.

quadratosquamosal (kwod rā<sup>x</sup>tō-skwā-mō'-sal), a. In anat., of or pertaining to the quad-rate and the squamosal: as, the quadratosquamosal articulation.

quadratrix (kwod-rā'triks), n. [NL. (tr. Gr. reτραγωνίζουσα), fem. of LL. quadrator, squarer: see quadrator.] In geom., a curve by means of which

can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for find-ing the quadrature of other curves.

Quadratrix of Dinostr

Deinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the quadratrix for solving the two famous problems — the [ri-section of the angle and the quadrature of the circle. The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 381.

Quadratrix of Dinostratus, s curve probably invented by Hippias of Elis about 430 B. C., and named by Dinos-tratus a century later. Its equation is  $r \sin \theta = a\theta_{--}$ Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen (named from its inven-tor, Count E. W. von Tschirnhausen, 1651–1708), a curve of sines, having the distance between two successive In-tersections with the line of abscissas equal to the greatest difference of the ordinates. **quadratum** (kwod -rā' tum), n.; pl. quadrata (-tä). [L., neut. of quadratus, square: see quadrate, a.] 1. In zoöl., the quadrate bone: more fully called os quadratum.—2. In medieral mussic, a breve.

4884

music, a breve.

music, a breve. quadrature (kwod'rā-ţūr), n. [= F. quadra-turc = Sp. cuadratura = Pg. It. quadratura,  $\langle$ LL. quadratura, a making square, a squaring,  $\langle$  L. quadrare, pp. quadratus, square: sec quad-ratc.] 1. In geom., the act of squaring an area; the finding of a square or several squares equal in creative conversion. A conductor of  $\langle$  A conductor of squares equal in area to a given surface.-2. A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

tre space. [Kare.] There iet him [God] still victor sway, ... And henceforth monarchy with thee divide Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds, His quadrature, from thy orbicular world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 381.

3. The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is  $90^{\circ}$ .

longitudes is 90°. But when armflæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations... a second inequality was discov-ered, which was connected, not with the anomaiistical, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disap-pearing in conjunctions and oppositions, and coming to its greatest amount in quadratures. What was most per-plexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every quadrature, but, though in some it amounted to 2° 39°, in other quadratures it totaliy disap-peared. Small, Account of the Astronomical Discoveries [of Kepier (London, 1804), § 11. Neptune ... is in quadrature with the sun on the 23d. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 64.

A side of a square. [Rare.]

This citle [Camhalu] is foure square, so that enery quad-rature or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates. R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 25).

for gates. In Each, the of second status stillinger (First Books for America, ed. Arber, p. 25). Indefinite quadrature, a rule for the quadrature of the circle, applicable to any sector of it.—Mechanical quad-rature, an approximate quadrature of a piane surface, effected by the division of it by parallel lines into parts so smalt that they may be regarded as rectilinear or other quadrable figures; also, the integration of any expression by an analogous method.—Method of quadratures, the ap-proxinate integration of an expression between given nu-merical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so smalt that the inte-gral is practically equal to that of some integrable expres-sion.—The problem of the quadrature, or the quad-rature of the circle, the problem of squaring the circle, of which there are two varieties: first, the arithmetical quadrature, exactly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long measure; second, the geometrical quadrature, to describe or draw with the rule and compasses alone a square equal in area to a given circle. Both problems have been proved to be insoluble. quadratus (kwod-rā'tus), n.; pl. quadrati (-tī).

[NL, sc. musculus, the square muscle: see quadratc.] In zool. and anat., the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of (a) the femur; (b) the loins; (c) the chin; (d) the nictitating membrane. See quadrate muscle, under quadmembrane. See quadrate muscle, under quad-rate.-Quadratus femoris, a muscle situated at the back of the hip-joint, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a line running from the posterior intertrochanteric ridge.-Quadratus labil inferioris. Same as depressor table inferiorie (which see, under depres-sor).-Quadratus labil superioris, the combined ieva-tor labil superioris aleque nasi, fevator labil superioris proprins, and zygomaticum respectively.-Quadratus lum-borum. See lumbus.-Quadratus menti. See mentum. quadrauricular (kwed-râ-rik'i-lär), a. ['A L. quattuor (quadr.), four, + auricula, auricle: see auricle.] Having four auricles, as the heart of a nautilus. a nautilus.

a hautinus.
quadrel (kwod'rel), n. [{ML. quadrellus, dim. of L. quadrum, a square: see quarrel<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In arch., a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its appleation to a kind of arthficial stone formed of a chalky earth molded to a square form and slowly and thoroughly dried in the shade.
2. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Prov. Eng.]
quadrelle (kwod-rel'), n. [{ OF. quadrelle, an arrow, shaft, var. of quarrele, f., quarel, m., an arrow, crossbow-holt, etc.: see quarrel<sup>2</sup>.] A square-headed or four-edged missile.
quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-al), a. and n. [For quadrennial, q. v.] I. a. 1. Comprising four years: as, a quadrennial period.—2. Occurring once in four years: as, quadrennial elections. Both States (Montans and Washington) provide for a guadrenial election of a governor, itentenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state andlitor, attorney. *The Century*, XXXIX, 506. quadrel (kwod'rel), n. [< ML. quadrellus, dim.

II. n. A fourth anniversary, or its celebration.

quadrennially (kwod-ren'i-al-i), adv. Once in foury

quadrenniate (kwod-ren'i-āt), n. [< quadren-ni-um + -atc<sup>3</sup>.] A period of four years; a quadrennium.

quadrennium (kwod-ren'i-um), n. [For quad-riennium, q. v.] A period of four years.

Burdening girls, after they leave school, with a quad-rennium of masculine college regimen. E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 125.

E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 125. **quadrequivalent** (kwod-rē-kwiv'a-lent), a. [ $\langle L. quathor (quadr.), = E. four, + E. equiva-$ lent.] Same as quadrivalent.**quadri**. [L., also quadru-, sometimes quatri-,combining form of quattuor, = E. four (theindependent adj. quadrus or quadruus, four- $cornered, square, fourfold, <math>\langle$  quattuor, four, being of later use): see four.] An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'four.' In quadrangle, quadrangular (as in Latin), and in quadrennial, quadronnium, it is reduced to quadr.- **quadriarticulate** (kwod<sup>#</sup>ri-är-tik'ū-lāt), a. [ $\langle$ 

L. quatriarticulate (kwed'ri-är-tik'ū-lāt), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + articulatus, pp. of articulare, divide into single joints: see pp. of articulare, divide into single joints: see articulate.] Having four articulations or joints. quadribasic (kwod-ri-bā'sik), a. [< L. quat-tuer (quadri-), = E. four, + E. basic.] In chem., noting an aeid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals. quadriblet (kwod'ri-bl), a. [Irreg. for the later quadrable, q. v.] Capable of being squared. [Rare.]

Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrible curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. Derham, Physico-Theol., v. 1, note y.

quadric (kwod'rik), n. and a. [( LL. quadrus, square (( L. quattuor = E. four), +-ic.] I. n. In alg., a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables. Ternary and quaternary quadrics, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, real or imagi-nary, and to such surfaces the name quadric is also sp-plied.—Modular method of generation of quadrics. See modular.

II. a. In alg. and geom., of the second de-11. a. In *alg.* and *geom.*, of the second de-gree; quadratic. Where there is only one variable, the word quadratic is usually employed; in plane geome-try, conic; and in solid geometry and where the number of non-homogeneous variables exceeds two, quadric. Thus, we say quadric cone, not quadratic or conic cone.—Quad-ric inversion. See inversion.—Quadric surface, a sur-face of the second order. quadricapsular (kwod-ri-kap'sū-lär), a. [ $\leq$  L.

quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + capsula, cap-sule: see capsulc, capsular.] In bot., having four capsules.

quadricarinate (kwod-ri-kar'i-nāt), a. [< L. quatricarinate (kwod-ri-kar'i-nāt), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + carina, keel: see carina, carinate.] In entom., having four earinæ, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically earmae, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically said of the face of an orthopterous insect when the median carina is deeply sulcate, so that it forms two parallel raised lines, which, with the two lateral earinæ, form four raised lines. quadricellular (kwod-ri-sel'ų-lär), a. [ $\langle L.$ quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + NL. cellula, cellule: see cellular.] Having or consisting of four cells

four cells.

quadricentennial (kwod'ri-sen-ten'i-al), a. and  $n \in \{1, avattuor (avadri-) = E, faw, + ML$ . n. [(L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + ML. centennis, a hundred years old: see centennial.] I. a. Pertaining to or consisting of a period of four hundred years. II. n. The commemoration or celebration of

in event which occurred four hundred years before: as, the Luther quadricentennial.

herore: as, the Luther quadricentenmal. quadriceps (kwod'ri-seps), n. [NL.,  $\langle L. quat-$ twor (quadri-), = E. four, + caput, head: seebiceps.] In anat., the quadriceps extensor cru-ris of the thigh; the great muscle which ex-tends the leg upon the thigh, considered as con-isition of the active control of the transformation inthe first sector.sisting of the rectus, cruraeus, and vastus in-ternus and externus. Called triceps extensor cruris when the cruraeus is regarded as a part of the vastus in-ternas, or when the rectus is separately enumerated. This great mascle forms nearly all the flesh upon the front of the thigh. See ents under muscle1.—Quadriceps surse, the combined gastroenemins externus and internas, sole us, and plantaris, forming the bulk of the muscle of the calf.

**quadriciliate** (kwod-ri-sil'i-āt), a. [ $\langle L. quat-$ tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + NL. cilium + -atel.]Having four cilia, or flagelliform appendages.

M. Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores germinate as well as the quadriciliate. M. J. Eerkeley, Introd. to Cryptog. Bot., p. 137.

### quadricinium

quadricinium (kwod-ri-sin'i-um), n.; pl. quad-ricinia (-ä). [NL., < L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + canerc, sing.] In music, a composi-tion for four voices. Also quatricinium. quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip'i-tal), a. [< quadri-ceps (-cipit-) + -al.] Having four heads or ori-gius, as a muscle; of or pertaining to the quad-riceps. riceps

riceps. quadricone (kwod'ri-kôn), n. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + conus, cone: see conc.] A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section. quadricorn (kwod'ri-kôrn), a. and n. [ $\langle$  NL. quadricornis,  $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four,



Quadricorn Sheep (Ovis aries, var. quadricornis).

+ cornu = E. horn.] I. a. Having four horns or horn-like parts, as antennæ; quadricornous. II. n. A quadricorn animal.

quadricornous (kwod-ri-kôr'nus), a. [{ quadricorn + -ous.] Having four horns; quadricorn. quadricostate (kwod-ri-kos'tāt), a. [{ L. quat-twor (quadri-), = E. four, + costa, rib: see cos-ta, costate.] Having four ribs or costæ, in any

sense. quadricrescentic (kwod"ri-kre-sen'tik), a. [<

L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + E. crescent + -ic.] Having four crescents; quadricrescentoid.

uadricrescentoid (kwod-ri-kres'en-toid), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + E. crescent + -oid.] In odontog., having four crescentic folds: noting a pattern of selenodont dentition. quadricuspidal (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dal), n. [<L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + cuspis (cuspid-), a point: see cuspidal.] A ruled surface of the wirdth order \_ limited med ricmuid a wriad an eighth order. <u>\_\_\_imited quadricuspidal</u>, a ruled sur-face of the fourth order, generated by the motion of a straight line anting two given straight lines and touch-ing a given quadric surface.

ing a given quadric surface. **quadricuspidate** (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dāt), a. [<L. *quattuor (quadri-)*, = E. four, + cuspis (cuspid-), a point: see cusp, cuspidate.] Having four eusps, as a tooth. W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 402.

quadricycle (kwod'ri-si-kl), n. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + LL. cyclus, cycle: see cycle<sup>1</sup>.] A four-wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

A Quadricycle for pedal propulsion on railwaya. The Engineer, LXV. 109.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den'tāt), a. [ $\langle L. quad-riden(t-)s$ , having four teeth,  $\langle quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + den(t-)s = E. tooth: see dentate.] Having four teeth or tooth-like parts,$ as servatious.

as serrations. **quadriderivative** (kwod<sup>s</sup>ri-dē-riv'a-tiv), n. [ $\langle$ L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + E. derivative.] A derivative invariant of the second order. **quadridigitate** (kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt), a. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + L. digitus, fin-ger or toe: see digit, digitate.] Having four digits, whether fingers, toes, or other digitate parts; tetradaety]; quadrisuleate, ås a hoofed ouadruped. quadruped.

quadriennial† (kwod-ri-en'i-al), a. [=F. quad-riennal, quatriennal = Sp. cuadrienal = Pg. quadriennal, < LL. quadriennis, of fonr years, < L. quattuor(quadri-), =E. four, + annus, a year.] Quadrennial.

quadriennially (kwod-ri-en'i-al-i), adv. Quadcennially.

quadriennium (kwod-ri-en'i-um), n. [L. quadriennium, a space of four years, < LL. quadrien-

nis, of four years: see quadricnnial.] A quadrennium.—Quadriennium utile, in Scots law, the four years allowed after majority within which may be insti-inted an action of reduction of any deed done to the prejudice of a minor.

4885

prejudice of a minor. **quadrifarious**(kwod-ri-fā'ri-us), a. [ $\langle LL. quad rifarius, fourfold, <math>\langle L. quattuor (quadri-), = E.$ four, + -farius, as in bifarius, etc. (see bifari-ous).] Set, arranged, or disposed in four rows or series: correlated with unifarious, bifarious, trifarious, and multifarious.

quadrifariously (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us-li), adv. In a quadrifarious manner. quadrifid (kwod'ri-fid), a. [< L. quadrifidus,

**quadrifid** (kwod'ni-fid), a. [ $\langle$  L. quadrifidus, split into four parts, four-eleft,  $\langle$  quattuor (quad-ri), = E. four, + findere ( $\sqrt{fid}$ ), eleave, split.] Four-eleft; deeply cut, but not entirely divided, into four parts: correlated with bifid, trifid, aud multifid.

The mouth of the snimsl, situated at one of the poles, leads first to a *quadrifid* cavity. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 530.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 530. Quadrifidæ (kwod-rif'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of L. quadrifidus, four-cleft: see quadrifid.] In entom., a section of noctuid moths; one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenée's classification. It includes all those fami-lies in which the median vein of the lind wings has four branches. It contains the largest of the noctuids, and the forms are mainly American and East Indian. The clas-acter which gives the name is not a stable one, and the term has nearly fallen luto disnae. quadrifocal (kwod-ri-fo'kal), a. [<L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + focus, focus: see focus,

(quadri-), = E. four, + focus, focus: see focus, focal.] Having four foci. quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fo'li-āt), a. [< L. quat-

tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + folium, leaf: see foli-atc.] In bot., four-leaved. (a) Having the leaves whorled in fours. (b) Same as quadrifo-liolate: an incorrect use.

quadrifoliolate (kwod-ri-fo'li-o-lāt), a. [< L. guat-tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + foliolus, leaflet.] In

+ foliolus, leaflet.] In bot., having four leaflets: Quadr said of a compound leaf. quadriform (kwod'ri-fôrm), a.

[< LL. quadriformis, four-formed,  $\langle L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + forma, form.]$  Having a fourfold aspect, as in shape, arrangement, etc.

We can also apply the principle of group-fisshing as easily to a fourfold light as to a single light. According to the number of tiers employed, the arrangement was to be named Biform, Triform, Quadriform. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 815.

Romad Buoha, Friedma, Quadrighty Rev., N. S., XLIII. 815.
quadrifrons (kwod'ri-fronz), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + frons (front-), front: see front.] Having four faces. See bifrons.</li>
quadrifurcate (kwod'ri-fer'kāt), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + furca, fork: see furca, furcate.] Having four forks, tines, or branches; twice-forked; doubly dichotomous: correlated with bifurcate and trifurcate.</li>
quadrifurcated (kwod-ri-fer'kā-ted), a. [< quadrifurcated (kwod-ri-fer'kā-ted), a. [< quadrifurcate 4. ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as quadrifurcate.
quadrifurcate + ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as quadrifurcate.
quadrifurcate, [L., usually in pl. quadrigæ, contr. from quadrifugæ, a team of four, < quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + jugum (= Gr. ζυγών, a yoke, pair, team: see yoke.] In classical antiq., a two-</li>

Quadriga.- "The Rape of Proscripine by Pluto," from a Greek red-figured vase.

wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, which where harnessed all abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with as the reverse type of Greek coins, especially those of Sicily, and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase-psinting.

The quadriga for which Praxiteles was said to have made the driver. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 182. quadrigemina (kwod-ri-jem'i-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. quadrigeminus, fourfold: see quadrigeminous.] The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain, more fully called corpora quadrigemina. Below mammals they are represented

### quadriliteral

by the corpora bigemina, or twin bodies. See corpus

and rigeminal (kwod-ri-jem'i-nal), a. [< quad-rigemin-ous + -al.] Fourfold; especially, per-taining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Other fibres, arising in the optic tislamns and quadri-eminal body, descend, which preside over the refiex mo-ions. Frey, Hiatol. and Histochem. (trana.), p. 594. tions.

quadrigeminate (kwod-ri-jem'i-nāt), a. [ $\langle quadrigemin-ous + -atc^1$ .] 1. In bot., growing in fours, as the cells of certain alge. -2. In

in fours, as the cells of certain alge. -2. In anat., same as quadrigeminous. quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem'i-nus), a. [ $\langle L$ . quadrigeminus, fourfold,  $\langle quattuor (quadri-), =$ E. four, + geminus, twin-born, twin: see Gemi-ni, geminate.] 1. Consisting of four similar parts; having four parts, as one and the same thing; fourfold; quadrigeminal. -2. In anat. and xoöl., specifically, pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal, known in human anatomy as the nates and testes, which appear as two pairs of lobes or tu-bercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the pineal gland, behind the third ventricle, over the aqueduct of Sylvius. See corpus and quadrigemina.

rigemua.
quadrigenarious (kwod"ri-jē-nā'ri-us), a. [<</li>
L. quadrigeni, quadringeni, four hundred each,
distributive of quadringenti, four hundred, <</li>
quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + centum = E.
hund-rcd.] Consisting of four hundred.
quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + centum = K.
L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + glan(d-)s,
gland: see gland.] Having four glands or glandular parts.
quadrijugate (kwod-ri-iö'gāt, or -rij'ö-gāt).

quadrijugate (kwod-ri-jö'gāt or -rij'ö-gāt), a. [< quadrijug-ous + -atel.] In bot., pinnate with four pairs of leaflets: as, a quadrijugate leaf.

quadrijugous (kwod-ri-jö'gus or -rij'ö-gus), a. quadrijugons (kwod-ri-jô'gus or -rij'ò-gus), a.
[< L. quadrijugus, belonging to a team of four,</li>
< quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + jugum (=</li>
Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke. Cf. quadriga.] Same as
quadrijugate.
quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam'i-när), a. [< L.</li>
quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + lämina, a thin
plate: see lamina, laminar.] Same as quadri-

laminate.

laminate. quadrilaminate (kwod-ri-lam'i-nāt), a. [{ L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + lamina, a thin plate: see lamina, laminate.] Having four laminæ, layers, or plates; four-layered. Quadrilatera (kwod-ri-lat'e-rä), n. pl. [NL., ( L. quadrilatera, four-sided: see quadrilateral.] In Crustacea, a group of crabs having a quad-rate or cordate earapace. Latreille. quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral), a. and n. [( L. quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral), a. and n. [( L. quadrilateral, four-sided, quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + latus (later-), side, flank: see lateral.] I. a. Having four sides; composed of four lines. -Quadrilateral map-projection. See projection.



projection. II. n. 1. A figure formed of four

II. n. 1. A figure formed of four straight lines. In the old geometry the lines are supposed to terminate at four in-complete underlasteral. Complete guadrilateral as hav-ing six angles. Such a figure has three diagonals or axes, being straight lines through opposite vertices, and three centers, which are the Intersections of the axes. 2. Milit., the space inclosed between, and de-fended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian quadrilateral. Themost famous onscillateral was that

quadrilateral. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

Mantua, verons, and Legnago. Fleld Marshal Radetsky... had collected under his own command all the Austrian forces scattered over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and had concentrated them within the well-nigh impregnable stronghold formed in the very heart of these provinces by the fortresses of the *Quadrilateral*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 85.

Inscriptible quadrilateral. See inscriptible.—Plane quadrilateral, a quadrilateral lying in a piane.—Skew quadrilateral, a quadrilateral that does not lie in a piane.

quadrilateral, squadrilateral that does not the in spisale. quadrilateral ness (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral-nes), n. The property of being quadrilateral. quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit'e-ral), a. and n. [ $\langle$ 'L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + littera, litera, letter: see literal.] I. a. Consisting of four letters, or of only four constant letters or consonants.

**II.** *n*. A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants.

Arabick roots are as universally [i.e., almost universally] triliteral... If we suppose ten thousand of them (with-ont reckoning quadriliterals) to exist, and each of them to admit only five variations, ... even then a perfect Ara-bick dictionary ought to contain fifty thousand words. Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Dissertations, I. 125.



### quadrille

quadrille (kwod-ril' or ka-dril'), n. and a. [< F. quadrille, m., a game at eards, a square dauce, music for such a dance, < Sp. cuadrillo, m., a small square (cf. F. quadrille, f., a troop of horsemen, < Sp. cuadrilla, a troop of horse-men, a meeting of four persons, < It. quadriglia - P. quadrillo, a troop of horsemen) din of Then, a meeting of four persons,  $\langle 1, quadrighta = Pg. quadrilha, a troop of horsemeu), dim. of euadro, m., euadra, f., <math>\langle L. quadram, n., quadra, f., a square: see quadrum, quadra<sup>1</sup>. Cf. quarrel<sup>2</sup>.] I. n. I. A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of$ the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

They taught him with address and skill To shine at ombre and quadrille. Cawthorn, Birth and Education of Genius. Quadrille, a modern game, bears great analogy to embre, with the addition of a fourth player, which is certainly a great improvement. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 438. 2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each com-plete in itself — namely, le pantalon, l'été, la plete in itself — namely, le pantalon, vete, ta poule, la trénise (or la pastourelle), and la fi-nale. These parts are adaptations of popular society dances. They were combined in their present order about 1800, and were soon adopted in France, England, and Ger-many, giving rise to a quadrille manis similar to the later polka manis. 3. Auy single set of dancers or maskers ar-ranged in four sets or groups. [Rape.]

 Any single set of dancers or maskers and polka mania.
 Any single set of dancers or maskers and polka mania.
 Any single set of dancers or maskers ranging their torch bearers behind them, drew np in their several ranks on the two opposite sides of the hall. Scott, Kenilwerth, xxxvii. Scott, Kenilwerth, xxvii. S Scott, Kenflworth, xxxvil. 4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille,— 5. Music for such square dances. For the move-ments of the quadrille proper the rhythm is either sextuple or duple, and each section is usually 32 measures leng. Quadrille music is usually adapted or arranged, net spe-cially written for the purpose. II. a. Same as quadrillé. quadrille (kwod-ril' or ka-dril'), v. i.; pret. and pp. quadrilled, ppr. quadrilling. [< quadrille, n.] 1. To play at quadrille. Imp. Dict.—2. To dance quadrilles. While thus like motes thet dance awar.

uadrilles. While thus, like motes that dance away Existence in a summer ray, These gay things, born but to quadrille, The circle of their doom fulfil. *Moore*, Summer Fête.

**quadrillé** (ka-drē-lyā'), a. [F., < \* quadrille, a small square, < Sp. euadrillo, a small square: see quadrille.] Divided or marked off into squares;

small square,  $\langle$  Sp. enadrillo, a small square : see quadrille.] Divided or marked off into squares ; having a pattern composed of small squares : said of textile fabrics, writing-papers ruled with lines crossing at right angles, and the like. **quadrillion** (kwod-ril'yon),  $u. [\langle F. quadril lion, <math>\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + F. (w)illion,  $\rangle$  E. million<sup>1</sup>.] The fourth power of a million according to the system of numera-tion called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the Freuch system, com-monly used in the United States. **quadrilobate** (kwod-ri-lō'bāt), a. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + NL. lobus, lobe.] In bot. and zoöl., having four lobes or lobules. **quadrilobed** (kwod-ri-lō'bāt), a. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + NL. lobus, lobe, + -cd<sup>2</sup>.] Same as quadrilobate. **quadrilobed** (kwod-ri-lok'ū-lär), a. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + loculus, a cell.] 1. In bot, having four cells or compartments; four-celled: as, a quadriloudr pericarp.-2. In anat. and zoöl., having four cavities or com-partments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

partments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

mammals and birds. quadriloculate (kwod-ri-lok'ų-lāt), a. [< L. quatruor (quadri-), = E. four, + loculus, cell: see loculus, loculate.] Same as quadrilocular. quadriloge (kwod'ri-lõj), n. [= OF. quadri-logue, < L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + Gr. λόγος, a saying, speaking, discourse: see Logos.] 1. A book written in four parts, as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."—2. Any narrative de-pending ou the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.—3. Any work compiled from four authors, as the "Life of Thomas a Beek-et." Brewer. [Rare in all senses.] The very authours of the quadriloge itselfe...dee all

The very authours of the *quadriloge* itselfe . . . doe all, with ene pen and month, acknowledge the same. Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 515. (Halliwell.)

Quadrimani (kwod-rim'a-nī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of quadrimanus: see quadrimanous.] In La-treille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles, typified by the genus Harpalus, having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males: distinguished from Simplicimani and

Patellimani. See Harpalinæ. quadrimanous (kwod-rim'a-nus), a. [< NL. quadrimanus, four-handed, < L. quattuor (quad-

quadrimembral (kwod-ri-mem'bral), a. [{LL. quadrimembris, four-limbed, four-footed, < L. quadrimembris, four-limbed, four-footed, < L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + membrum, a limb, a member.] Having four members (or parts) as limbs: as, most vertebrates are quad-rimembral.

quadrint, quadrinet (kwod'rin), n. [< ML. quadrinus (1); ef. L. quadran(t-)s, the fourth part of an as: see quadrans, quadrant.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

One of her paramours sent her a purse full of quadrines (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver, North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 722.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-no'mi-al), a. and n. L. quattuor (quadri-),  $\equiv E$ . four, + nom(en), name (see nome<sup>3</sup>), + -al. Cf. binomial, etc.] I. a. In alg., consisting of four terms. II. n. In alg., an expression consisting of

four terms.

quadrinomical (kwod-ri-nom'i-kal), a. [As quadrinom(ial) + -ic-al.] Quadrinomial. quadrinominal (kwod-ri-nom'i-nal), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + nomen (nomin-), name: see nomen, nominal.] Having four

quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-vā'ri-ant), n. [ $\langle L.$ quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-vā'ri-ant), n. [ $\langle L.$ quadrior (quadri-), = E. four, + E. invariant.] An invariant of the second order in the coefficients

quadripara (kwod-rip'a-rä), n. [NL.,  $\langle L. quat-$ twor (quadri-), = E. four, + parcre, bring forth,bear.] A woman who is bearing a child for thefourth time.

fourth time. Quadriparæ (kwod-rip'a-rē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of quadriparus: see quadriparous.] A group of birds proposed by E. Newman in 1875, being those which lay four eggs, and only four, and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest: it includes snipes, sandpipers, plovers, etc., and is practically equiva-lent to Limicolæ, I.

pipers, piovers, etc., and is practically equiva-lent to Limicolæ, I.
quadriparous (kwod-rip'a-rus), a. [< NL. quadriparus,< L. quatuor (quadri-), = E. four, + parere, bring forth, bear.] In ornith., lay-ing four eggs, and only four; being of the Quadriparæ: as, quadriparous birds. Newman.
GF. quadripartite (kwod-ri-pär'tit), a. and n. [=
OF. quadripartite, quadriparty, < L. quadripar-titus, quadripertitus, divided into four parts, fourfold (LL. also as a finite verb, quadripar-tire, divide into four), < quattuor (quadri-), =</p>
E. four, + partite, sp. of partite, etc.] I.
a. Divided into four parts; specifically, in bot.
and zoöl., parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in arch., divided, as

Quadripartite Vault .- Nave of Amiens Cathedral, France,

a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

Squire Headleng . . . was *quadripartite* in his locality : that is to say, he was superintending the operations in four scenes of action – namely, the cellar, the library, the picture-gallery, and the dining-room. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, II.

II. n. A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrabiblion: as, the last

ri-), = E. four, + manus, hand. Cf. quadru-manous.] Same as quadrumanous. At this malicious game they display the whole of their quadrimanous activity. Burke, Rev. in France, Works, III. 199.

uadripartition (kwod'ri-pär-tish'on), n. [< L. quadripartitio(n-), a division into four, < quadripartitus, divided into four: see quadripartite.] A division by four or into four parts.

Nor would it, perhaps, be possible to entirely deny the position of one who sheuld argue that this convenient quadri-partition of the month was first in order of time. Contemporary Rev., L. 528.

quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen'āt), a. and n. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + penna, wing: see penna, pennate.] I. a. In entom., having four wings—that is, four functional wings, an anterior pair being not converted into clutre or wingcases. into elytra or wing-cases.

II. n. A four-winged or quadripennate insect.

quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil'us), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + Gr. \$\phi(\lambda) \lambda v = L. folium, leaf.] In bot., having four leaves; quadrifoliate.

quadriplanar (kwod-ri-plā'nār), a. [< L. quat-tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + NL. planum, a plane: see planel, planar.] Formed by four planes.— Quadriplanar coördinates. See coordinate. quadriplicate (kwod-rip'li-kāt), a. and n. Same

as quadruplicate.

quadriplicated (kwod-rip'li-kā-ted), a. Same as quadruplicate.

as quadrupticate. quadripulmonary (kwod-ri-pul'mō-nā-ri), a. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + L. pul-mo(n-), lung: see pulmonary.] In Arachnida, having two pairs of pulmonary saes; tetra-pueumonous: opposed to bipulmonary. quadriquadric (kwod-ri-kwod'rik), a. and n. [< quadri(c) + quadric.] I. a. Of the second de-gree in each of two variables or sets of variables. II a A skew quartic genra the intersection

II. a. A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quar-tics not of this description.

ties not of this description. **quadriradiate** (kwod-ri-rā'di-āt), a. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + radius, ray ( $\rangle$ radiatus, radiate): see radiate.] Having four rays, as a fish's fin; tetractinal, as a sponge-spicule; in bot., having four radii or prolonga-tions: as, a quadriradiate mass of chlorophyl. **quadrireme** (kwod'ri-rēm), u. [ $\langle$  L. quadri-remis (LL. also quatriremis), a vessel fitted with four banks of oars,  $\langle$  quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + remus, oar: see oarl.] A galley with four banks of oars or rowers, mentioned as in use occasionally among the ancient Greeks and Romans. and Romans.

quadrisacramentalist (kwod-ri-sak-ra-men'-tal-ist), n. [< L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + sacramentum, sacrament, + -al + -ist.] Same as quadrisacramentarian. quadrisacramentarian (kwod-ri-sak"ra-men-

ta'ri-an), n. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + socramentum, sacrament, + -urian.] One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century, who held that the four sacraments of baptism, the eu-charist, holy orders, and absolution are requisite for salvation.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek'shon), n. [ $\langle$  L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + sectio(n-), a cutting: see section.] A section into four equal parts

quadriseptate (kwod-ri-sep'tāt), a. [ $\langle L$ . quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + septum, a parti-tion: see septum, septate.] Having four septa or partitions.

quadriserial (kwod-ri-sē'ri-al), a. [< L. quat-tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + series, a row: see serial.] Set or arranged in four rows or series; four-rowed; quadrifarious; tetrastichous.

The production of the ambulactal element in some star-fishes is much mer rapid than general growth, thus pro-ducing a crushing together of the plates in the direction of the length, in some cases carried to such an extent that the tube-feet in each furrow become quadriserial. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1890, p. 161. **quadrisetose** (kwod-ri-sē'tōs), a. [ $\langle L. quat-$ tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + sæta, seta, a bristle:see seta, setose.] In entom., bearing four setæor bristles.

or bristles.

**quadrispiral** (kwod-ri-spi'ral), a. [< L. quat-tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + spira, a coil, a spire: see spire, spiral.] In bot., having four spirals.

Elsters [of Finbriaria] rather short, uni-quadrispiral. Underwood, Hepatice of N. A., p. 39.

Quadrisulcata (kwod"ri-sul-kā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of quadrisulcatus: see quadrisulcate.]



### Quadrisulcata

A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; quadroon (kwod-rön'),

A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; the quadrisulcate ungulate mammals. quadrisulcate (kwod-ri-sul'kāt), a. [< NL. quadrisulcates, < 1.. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + sulcus, a furrow: see sulcus, sulcate.] Having four grooves, furrows, or sulci; spe-eifically, in mammal., having a four-parted hoof; four-toed; quadridigitate. quadrisyllabic (kwod\*ri-si-lab'ik), a. [< quad-risyllab(le) + -ic.] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables. quadrisyllabical (kwod\*ri-si-lab'i-kal), a. [< quadrisyllabic + -al.] Same as quadrisyl-labic.

labie

quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'a-bl),  $n. [ \langle L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + syllaba, syllable: see syllable.] A word consisting of four$ syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain it-seif; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompons quadrisyllable. De Quincey, Roman Meals. (Davies.)

De Quincey, Roman Meala. (Davies.) quadritactic (kwod-ri-tak'tik), a. [ $\langle L. quat-$ tuor (quadri-), = E. four, + Gr. τακτικός, per-taining to arrangement: see tactic.] Of thenature of a point on a surface or skew curvewhere four consecutive points are in oneplane.-Quadritactic point. See tritactic point, un-der point.quadritubercular (kwod<sup>\*</sup>ri-tū-ber'kū-lär), a.Same as quadrituberculate.

Same as quadrituberculate.

By the suppression of one of the primitive cusps we arrive at the quadritubercular tooth. Nature, XLI. 467.

- quadrituberculate (kwod"ri-tū-ber'kū-lāt), a. [ $\langle L. quattuor (quadri-), = E. four, + tubercu-$ lum, tubercle: see tubercle, tuberculate.] Hav-ing four tubercles: as, a quadribubcrculate mo-
- ar. quadrivalent (kwod-riv'a-lent), a. [ $\langle L. quat-$ twor (quadri-), = E. four, + valen(t-)s, ppr. ofvalerc, be strong.] In chem., noting an atomthe equivalence of which is four, or an elementone atom of which is equivalent, in combiningpower, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic;
- **quadrivalve** (kwod'ri-valv), a. and n. [ $\langle L$ . quattuor (quadri-),  $\equiv E$ . four, + valva, a door: see valve.] I. a. Same as quadrivalvular. II. n. One of a set of four folds or leaves form-ing a door.

ing a door. **quadrivalvular** (kwod-ri-val'vū-lār), a. [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. valvula, dim. of L. valva, valve: see valve.] In zoöl. and bot., having four valves or valvular parts. **quadrivia**, n. Plural of *quadrivium*. **quadrivia** (kwod-riv'i-al), a. and n. [< L. *quad-rivius*, having four ways, + -al. Cf. *trivial*.] I. a. 1. Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions. A forum, with *quadrivial* streets

A forum, with quadrivial streets. B. Janson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones. 2. Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, quad-rivial astrology is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium

-that is, astronomy. II. n. One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

The quadrivials — I meane arythmetike, musike, geome-trie, and astronomie — & with them all skill in the per-spectines, are now smallle regarded in either of them (the universities]. Holinshed, Descrip. of England, il. 3.

**quadrivious** (kwod-riv'i-us), a. [ $\langle L. quadrivious \rangle$ , of the cross-roads, lit. having four ways,  $\langle quattuor(quadri-), \equiv E. four, + via = E. way.$ ] Going in four directions.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv. **quadrivium** (kwod-riv'i-um), n.; pl. quadrivia (-ä). [< LL. quadrivium, quadruvium, the four branches of mathematics, a particular use of L. quadrivium, a place where four ways meet, neut. of quadrivius, having four ways: see quad-rivious. Cf. trivium.] The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans — arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion). This Pythagorean quadrivium, preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and retoric, mada up the seven ilberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman empire.

**quadrivoltine** (kwod-ri-vol'tin), n. [ $\langle$  L. quat-twor (quadri-), = E. four, + It. volta, turn, time, + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

n. (simulating words in quadri-, quadru-) of quar-teroon,  $\langle$  Sp. cuarteron, a quadroon, one who is one fourth black; also, a fourth part;  $\langle$  cuarto, a fourth: see quart1, quarter1.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth African blood.

quadro-quadro-quartic (kwod "rō-kwod "rō-kwâr'tik), n. [< quadric + quadric + quartic.] A non-plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

or two quadric surfaces. **quadroxid**, **quadroxide** (kwod-rok'sid, -sid or -sīd), n. [ $\langle L. quattuor (quadri-, quadr-), = E.$ four, + oxid, oxide.] In chem., a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element, or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen of oxygen.

of oxygen. quadrum (kwod'rum), n. [L., square, any-thing square in form, neut. of (LL.) quadrus, four-cornered, square: see quadra1, quadrate.] In music, same as natural, 7.

four-cornered, square: see quadra<sup>1</sup>, quadrate.] In music, same as natural, 7.
quadruman, quadrumane (kwod'rö-man, -mān), n. [< F. quadrumane (kwod'rö-man, manus, four-handed: see quadrumanous.] A four-handed quadruped; an animal capable of using all four feet as hands; specifically, a member of the Quadrumana.</li>
Quadrumana (kwod-rö'ma-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of quadrumanus, four-handed: see quadrumanous.] A norder of Mammalia named by Blumenbach in 1791, including all kinds of apes, monkeys, and lemurs; the quadrumanous mammals: so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands. Tha term is scarcely need now, being superseded by Primates; but Primates includes both the Bimana (man alone) and the Quadrumanous (kwod-rö'ma-nus), a. [< NL. quadrumanous (kwod-rö'ma-nus), a. [< NL. quadrumanus, four-handed; L. quadtur (quadru-nus, four-handed; having all four feet fitted for use as hands: said of mammals, as opossums, etc.; specifically, of or pertaining to the Quadrumanous.</li>

rumana. Also quadrimanous.

The strongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower classes of the Irish is a modified quadrumanous character. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 291.

quadruped (kwod'rö-ped), a. and n. [= F. quadrupede = Pr. quadrupedi = Sp. cuadrúpede, cuadrupedo = Pg. quadrupede = It. quadrupede, quadrupedo,  $\leq$  L. quadrupes, quadrupes (-ped-), having four feet, a four-footed creature,  $\leq$  quatnaving iour leet, a four-looted creature,  $\langle qualture, \langle qualture, \langle qualture, \rangle = E$ . four, + pes (ped-) = E. foot.] I. a. Four-footed; having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progression; habitually going on all fours: opposed to aliped and biped: correlated with quadrumanous and pedimanous: chiefly said of mammals, but also of four-footed restiles as ligards and but also of four-footed reptiles, as lizards and tortoises. Compare quadrumanous. II. n. A four-footed or quadruped animal:

especially, a four-footed mammal, as distin-

especially, a four-footed mammal, as distin-guished from a biped, as man or a bird. guadrupedal (kwod'rö-ped-al), a. and n. [= OF. quadrupedal = Sp. cuadrupedal = Pg. quad-rupedal; as quadruped + -al.] I. a. Quadru-ped or four-footed; especially, going on all fours, or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression: as, the quadrupedal shape; quad-rupedal locomotion. II.† n. A quadruped. [Rare.] The coidest of any quadrupedal.

The coidest of any quadrupedal. Howell, Parly of Beasta, p. 11. When the cheese was so rotten with them [vermin] that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and waiking of quadritions, it came to table. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv. ruped. [Rare.]

Deformed and luxate with the prosecution of vanities; undrupedated with an earthly, stooping, groveling cove-onances. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 399.

quadrupedism (kwod'rö-ped-izm), n. [< quad-ruped + -ism.] The state of being a quadruped; the condition of being four-footed, as a beast. [Rare.]

Among the Mahometans . . . quadrupedism is not con-sidered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation. Southey, The Doctor, cxcix. (Davies.)

quadruplane (kwod'rö-plān), n. [(L. quattuor (quadru-), = E. four, + planum, a plane: see plane1.] A plane quad-rilateral having its op-posite or alternate sides equal and one pair of these crossing each Quadruplane or Contraparalother.

[An alteration quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), a. and n. [ $\langle F. quadruadru-\rangle$  of quarraple = Sp. cuádruplo = Pg. lt. quadruplo,  $\langle L. roon, one who is quadruplus, fourfold, quadruplum, a fourfold part; <math>\langle cuarto, a quantity, \langle quattuor (quadru-), = E. four, + The offspring of plus, -fold: see -fold.] I. a. Fourfold; four times told.$ 

quadruplicity

A law that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. Haoker, Eccies. Polity, iii. 10.

A quadruple Jacquard, or four separate Jscquards fixed in one frame. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 275.

in one frame. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 275. Quadruple counterpoint, in music, counterpoint in which four melodies are so contrived as to be mutually ma-ble above or below one another by transposition. Twenty-four different dispositions of such melodies are possible. Compare double and triple counterpoint (which see, under counterpoint?, 3). - Quadruple crown, a size of printing-paper, 50 × 40 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple demy, a size of printing-paper, 35 × 45 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple demy, a inches. (Eng.] - Quadruple post, a size of printing-paper, 32 × 40 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple pot, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 32 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple pot, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 52 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple pot, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 52 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple pot, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 52 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple pot, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 50 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple pot, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 50 inches. [Eng.] - Quadruple rhy thm or time, in musical notation, samo sa hemidemisemiquaver.-Quadruple of printing-paper, 40 × 50 inches. [Eng.] II. n. A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the quadruple of a given sum.

quadruple of a given sum. quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), v.; pret. and pp. quad-rupled, ppr. quadrupling. [< F. quadrupler, < LL. quadruplare, make fourfold, < L. quadru-plus, fourfold: see quadruple, a.] I. trans. To multiply make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

The trade of Scotland has been more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two publick banks. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, il. 2.

II. intrans. To become four times as much

II. intrans. To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times. quadruplet (kwod'rö-plet), n. [< quadruple + -et.] 1. Any combination of four objects or parts grouped, united, or acting together: as, a quadruplet of springs, consisting of four ellip-tic springs coupled together and acting as one spring. Also called quartet.—2. One of four born at a single birth. quadruplex, fourfold, < quattur (quadru-), = E. four, + plicare, fold: see plicate.] I. a. Four-fold: applied to asystem of telegraphy in which four messages may be transmitted simultane-ously over one wire.

ously over one wire.

II. n. An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

Sometimes abbreviated quad.

quadruplex (kwod'rö-pleks), v. t. [< quadru-plex, n.] To make quadruplex; arrange for fourfold transmission.

If the line is already dupiexed, the phonophore will guad-under it. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 6. ruplex it.

ruplex it. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 6. quadruplicate (kwod-rö'pli-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. quadruplicated, ppr. quadruplicating. [< L. quadruplicatus, pp. of quadruplicatine (> OF. quadruplicat, fourfold: see quadruplex.] To make fourfold; double twice. quadruplicate (kwod-rö'pli-kāt), a. and n. [Also quadruplicate; < L. quadruplicatus, make fourfold: see the verb.] I. a. Fourfold; four times repeated: as. a quadruplicate repeated; four fourfold: see the verb.] V. a. Fourfold; four

times repeated: as, a quadruplicate ratio or pro-portion. Also quadruplicated. II. n. One of four things corresponding in

all respects to one another, or to a common original.

quadruplication (kwod-rö-pli-ka'shon), n. F. quadruplication (kwod-ro-pii-ka  $\operatorname{Sh}(n), n$ . [= F. quadruplication = Sp. cuadruplicacion = Fg. quadruplicação = It. quadruplicacione,  $\langle$  LL. quadruplicatio(n-), a making fourfold,  $\langle$  L. quad-ruplicare, make fourfold: see quadruplicate.] The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

times the simple sum or amount. **quadruplicature** (kwod-rö'pli-kā-tūr), n. [ $\langle$  *quadruplicate* + -*ure.*] The act of quadrupli-cating; also, that which is fourfold—that is, folded twice, so as to make four layers: corre-lated with *duplicature* : as, the great omentum is a *quadruplicature* of peritoneum. **quadruplicity** (kwod-rö-plis'1-ti), n. [ $\langle$  ML. *quadruplicita*(*t*-)s, the character of being four-fold,  $\langle$  L. *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] The character of being quadruplex. This *quadruplicitu*, these elements.

This quadruplicity, these elements, From whom each body takes his existence. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Quadruplane or Contraparal-lelogram.

quadruply (kwod'rö-pli), adr. In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

If the person accused makes his innocence pisinly to appear upon his triai, the accuser is immediately put to ... death; and out of his goods or isnds the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. Swift, Guillver's Traveis, i. 6.

uære (kwë'rē), n. [L., impv. of quærere, seek, seek to learn, question; as a noun, in quære (kwē'rē), n. accom. E. spelling, query : see query.] Same as query.

quæsitum (kwē-sī'tum), n.; pl. quæsita (-tä). [L., neut. of quæsitus, pp. of quærere, seek, ask: see quest<sup>1</sup>.] Something sought or required.

A thesis which an argument supposes to be in question is called *questium*; and opposed to that is a thesis from which the argument proceeds — a thesis necessarily con-nected with the argument, but not in question; such a the-sis is called a datum. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 747.

quæsta (kwes'tä), n.; pl. quæstæ (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. quæstus, pp. of quærere, seek, obtain: see quest<sup>1</sup>.] In the middle ages, one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who con-tributed certain specified sums of money to the church. the church.

quæstor, quæstorship, n. See questor, questor. ship.

ship. quæstus, n. In law. See questus. quaff (kwåf), v. [Prob. a reduced form, with change of orig. guttural gh to f(f) (as in dwarf, trough, pron. as if troff, etc.), of quaught, drink, quaff: see quaught. There may have been some confusion with the Sc. quaigh, quegh, queeh, also queff, a cup,  $\langle$  Gael. Ir. euach, a cup, bowl: see quaigh.] I. trans. To drink; swallow in large draughts; drink of copiously or greedily. He calls for wine. ... auaff'd off the muscadel.

He calls for wine, . . . quaff'd off the muscadel, And threw the sops sil in the sexton's face, Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 174.

She who, as they voyaged, guaffd With Tristram that spiced magic draught. *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iscult.

II. intrans. To drink largely or luxuriously. ans. To uring angle aneriy, Eate softly, and drinke maneriy, Take heede you doe not quaffe. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211. They quaffe and drinke. Near him rode Slienus on his ass, Peited with flowers as he on did pass, Tipsily quaffing. Keats, Endymion, iv. (song).

quaff (kwåf), n. [< quaff, v.] The act of quaff-ing; also, the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Aivida begins her quaff, And drinks a fuit esrouse unto her king, Greene and Lodge, Looking Giass for Lond. and Eng. **quaffer**<sup>1</sup> (kwåf'ér), n. [ $\langle quaff + -er^1$ .] One who quaffs or drinks much. **quaffer**<sup>2</sup>t, v. i. [Cf. quaff (1).] To drink greed-ily, or to dabble. [The sense is uncertain.]

Ducks, geese, and divers others have such iong broad bills to quaffer and hunt in waters and mud. Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 11, note.

Cowper, Tirocinium, i. 253. **Syn**, See marsh. **quagga** (kwag'ä), n. [Also quacha; appar. S. African.] 1. An African solidungulate quad-ruped of the horse family, Equus or Hippotigris quagga, related to the ass and zebra, but not fully striped like the latter, not being banded on the hind quarters and legs. The ears are short, the head is comparatively small, the tail is tutted, and the color iss dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind quarters being of a lighter brown, the croop of a russet-gray, and the under parts of the body while. It will breed with the horse, and a mixed race of this kind existed in England some years ago. By the natives the fiesh is esteemed palatable. 2. Burchell's zebra, Equus or Hippotigris bur-chelli, closely related to the above, but striped througheut like the zebra: more fully called bonte-quagga. See cut under daux. **quaggle** (kwag'l), n. [Dim. of quake.] A trem-ulous motion. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

In a quadruple **quaggy** (kwag'i), a. [ $\leq quag + -y^1$ .] Yield-rfold extent or ing to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spengy.

The watery strath or quaggy moss. Collins, Superstitions of the Highlands. The quaggy soil trembles to a sound ilke thunder of breakers on a coast. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 733. **quagmire** (kwag'mīr), n. [Appar. a var. of the earlier quakemire: see quakemire.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foet; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

Whom the foul fiend hath led through fire and through flame, and through ford and whirilpool, o'er bog and quag-mire. Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 54.

*Mire.* Snak, Lear, 111. 4. 54. Faith, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-iantern, and find myself in a quagmire at last. Sheridan, The Rivals, iit. 4. **=Syn.** Slough, Bog, etc. See marsh. **quagmire** (kwag'mīr), v. t.; pret. and pp. quagmired, ppr. quagmiring. [< quagmire, n.] To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire. [Rara] [Rare.]

[Karc.] When a reader has been quagmired in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis ! Laconics (1701), p. 120. (Latham.) A man is never quagmired till he stops; and the rider who looks back has never a firm seat. Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Wellington and Sir [Robert Inglis, p. 376.

quagmiry (kwag'mīr-i), a. [ $\langle quagmire + -y^1$ .]

Like a quagmire; boggy; marshy; fenny; quag-gy. [Rare.]

They had iwenty wigwams, hard by a most hideons swamp, so thick with bushes and so quagmiry as men could hardly crowd into it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 279.

round Venus

Scott, Pirate, vi.

sett) poquau-hock.] The large edible clam of the Atlantic coast of the United States. mercenaria, much used for soups and chowders. See elams, and cut under dimyand chowders. See elam<sup>3</sup>, and cut under dimy-arian.—Blood-quahog, the young or a small specimen of various species of Arada, or ark-shells; a bloody elam or hair-clam. [Narragansett Bay.] quaich, n. See quaigh. quaidt, a. or pp. An artificial contracted form of quailed, past participle of quail. Spenser. quaigh, quaich (kwāch), n. [Also quegh, queigh, quech, quoich, queych, queff; < Gael. Ir. cuach, a cup, bewl. Cf. quaff.] A shallow drinking-cup, made of small staves hooped together: it is usually of wood, but sometimes of silver. [Seotch.] Conctousnesse quayleth genticnesse. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail, With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to quad. Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

The sword of the spirit Satham quailes, And to attaine the conquest never failes. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Am not I here to take thy part? Then what has quaid thy stubborn heart? S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iil. 204.

Resist — the thunder quails theo ! — crouch — rebuff Shall be thy recompense ! Wordsworth, Eccies. Sonnets, i. 39.

**quail**<sup>2</sup>t (kwål), v. i. [ $\langle ME. quaylen, qualen, \langle OF. coailler, F. cailler = Sp. cuajar = Pg. coa lhar = It. quagliare, cagliare, <math>\langle L. coagulare, \rangle$ curdle, coagulate: see coagulate.] To curdle; coagulate. Palsgrave.

The cream is said to be quailed when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning. Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (Halliwelk.)

Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (Halliwell.) **quail**<sup>3</sup> (kwäl), n. [Early mod. E. also quayle, Sc. quailzie;  $\langle ME. quaille, quayle, qwayle, <math>\langle OF.$ quaille, F. caille = Pr. ealha = OSp. coalla = It. quaglia,  $\langle ML. quaquila, also quaquara, qua quadra, quisquila (also, after OF., etc., qualia), <math>\langle$ MD. quakele, quackel, D. kwakkel (MD. also quar-tel, D. kwartel) = MLG. quackele, LG. quackel, a qual; so called in reference to its cry,  $\langle$  MD. quacken, D. kwaken = MLG. quaken, quaek: see quaek<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small gallinaeeous bird of the Old World, related to the partridge, and belonging to the genus Coturnix. The common belonging to the genus Coturnix. The common Messina or migratory quail of Europe and Africa is C. com-munis or C. dactylisonans, highly esteemed for the table.



Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe (Coturnix

The bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge, and the nasal fosse are mostly feathered. The wings are pointed by the first, second, and third quills; the first is emarginate on the inner web; the tail is very short, soft, and slight, not half as long as the wing. The feet are small, with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and claw, and slightly feathered above. The length of the bird is about 7 inches. The plumage is much variegated, the most conspicuous markings being sharp lance-linear stripes, whitsh or buff, over most of the upper parts. This quall has several times been imported into the United States, but has failed thus far to become naturalized. There are many other qualis of the same genus in vari-ous parts of the Oid World, but none are indigenous to the New. 1 be bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge,

2. One of the various small gallinaccous birds more or less closely resembling the quail prop-er: loosely applied, with or without a qualify-ing term, especially in the United States, to all the species of Ortyz or Colinus, Lophortyz, Oreortyz, Callipepla, Cyrtonyz, and other gen-era of American Ortyginz or Odontophorinz.

Ducks, geese, and divers of the second structure of the same source.] I. intrans. 14. To begin to guain, the same source.] I. intrans. 14. To begin to diagname, be same source.] I. intrans. 14. To begin to diagname source.] I. intrans. 14. I. Same source.]

Shefilied a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher.

Nor iacked they, while they sat at dine, The music, nor the tale, Nor gobiets of the blood-red wine, Nor mantiing quaghs of ale. Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

For as the world wore on, and waxed oid, So virtue quaid, and vice began to grow. Tancred and Gismunda, il. 3. The quailing and withering of all things. Hakewill, Apology, p. 71.

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before danger or difficulty; flinch; cower; tremble. And with sharpe threates ber often did assayie; So thinking for to make her stubborne corage quayle. Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40. Plant courage in their quailing breasts. Shak. 3 Hen. VI. ii. 3. 54.

But Pelleas iifted up an eye so flerce She quail'd. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre. 3t. To slacken.

And let not search and inquisition quail. Shak., As you Like it, il. 2. 20.

II. trans. To quell; subdue; overpower; intimidate; terrify.



Sob-white, or Common Quail of America (Ortyx virginiana).

Among such, the species of bob-white, as Ortyz virgini-ana, the common partridge or quaii of sportsmen, are the nearest to the Oid World species of Colurniz. In the United States, wherever the rufted grouse, Bonasa umbel-lus, is called pheasant, the bob-white is called partridge: where that grouse is called partridge, the bob-white is known as quail. See also cuts under Callipepta, Cyrtonyz, Lophortyz, and Oreortyz.

## 4888

quahog, quahaug (kwa-hog', -hâg'), n. [Also co-hog, cohaug, cohauk, quohog, quog, etc.; { Amer. Ind. (Narragan-sett) poquau-

Quahog (Venus mercenaria).

[Scotch.]

If we must borrow a name from any Old World birds for our species of Ortyx, Lophortyx, Calipepla, etc., the term "quail" is rather more appropriate than "particidge." Cours, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 596.

3t. A prostitute. Also called plover. [Low.] Here's Agamemnon — an honest fellow enough, and one that loves quails. Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 57.

Painted quail. See painted. quail-call (kwāl'kāl), n. A quail-pipe. quail-dove (kwāl'duv), n. An American pigeon of the genus Starnænas. S. eyanocephalus is the bluc-headed quail-dove, found in the West In-dies and Florida.

and Florida.
quail-mutton (kwāl'mut"n), n. Diseased mutton. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
quail-pigeon (kwāl'pij"on), n. A pigeon of the genus Geophaps.
quail-pipe (kwāl'pīp), n. [< ME. quail-pipe; < quail<sup>3</sup> + pipe<sup>1</sup>.] A call or pipe for alluring ouvil into a net. quail into a net.

# Highe shoos knopped with dagges, That frouncen lyke a quaile-pipe. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 7259.

Thrush or nightingale, all is one to the fowler; and, Master Varney, you can sound the *quail-pipe* most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. Scott, Kenilworth, vii. Quail-pipe bootst, boots resembling a quail-pipe. Halli-

Quail-pipe bootst, boots resembling a quail-pipe. Halli-and the second state of the second state

The hert & the hinde there thanne hem hed sone, As the werwolf hem wissed that ay was here gye, Under a count craft fast bi the quenes chaumber. William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2850.

2+. Artful; clever; cunning; crafty; wily.

Ovid openly in Eydos tellus How Medea the maiden made hym all new, By crafte that she kouth of hir coint artys. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 125.

"Dere brother," quath Peres, "the devell is fui queynte To encombren holy Churche." Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1, 482.

But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd, To show how quaint an orator you are. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ili. 2. 274.

3t. Artificial; ingénious; elaborate; curious; pretty; elegant; fine.

And of Achilles with his queynte spere. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 231. 3it schal thou, erthe, for al thi erthe, mske thou it neuere so queynte & gay. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89. Our plumes, our spangs, and al our queint arsy, Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride. Gasoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

For he was clad in strange accoustrements, Fashlon'd with queint devises, never seene In court before. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 673.

For a fine, quaint, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours [your gown] is worth ten on t. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove With ringlets quaint. Milton, Arcades, 1. 47.

4. Fanciful; odd; whimsical: as, a quaint phrase; a quaint talker.

We semen wonder wyse, Our termes been so clergiał and so queynte. Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, i. 199.

To move HIs laughter at their quaint opinions wide Hereafter, when they come to model heaven And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P. L., vili. 78. Some stroke of quaint yet simple pleasantry. Macaulay. 5. Odd and antique; old-fashioned; curious; odd in any way.

But sodelnly she saugh a eighte queynte. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1475. A casement high and triple-arched there was, . . . diamonded with panes of quaint device. Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

4889

There (in Europe) were to be seen the masterplece(s) of art, the refinements of highly-cultivated society, the quaint peculiarities of ancient and local custom. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 14.

Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery, wilder and *quainter* than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream. Ruskin.

As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see — three pyebalds and a roan. Tennyson, Walking to the Maii.

6t. Affectedly nice; squeamish; prim.

She, nothing quaint, Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion, Sith brought she was now to so hard constraint, Sat downe upon the dusty ground anon. Spenser, F. Q., 111. vii. 10.

=Syn. 5. Old, Antique, etc. See ancient. quaint; (kwänt), adv. [ME. quainte, queynte, etc.; < quaint, a.] Elegantly. What shulde I speke more queynte, Or peyne me my wordes peynte? Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 245.

There if he travaile and *quainte* him well, The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale. Recorde, Castle of Knowledge (1556). (Halliwell.)

I met a man and bad him stay, Requeisting him to mak me quaint Of the beginning and the event. Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

quaintancet, n. [ME. quaintance, qweyntance, quoyntaunce; by apheresis from acquaintance.] Acquaintance.

Ile kysses hir comlyly, & knyztly he melez; Thay kallen hym of a *quoyntaunce*, & he hit quyk askez, To be her seruaunt softhy, if hem-self lyked. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 975.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 975. **quaintise**<sup>†</sup>, n. [< ME. quaintise, quayntise, qwaintis, qwantis, queyntise, < OF. cointise, coyn-tise, cointice, quointise, cuintize, coentisce, quen-tis, etc., cleverness, skilfulness, cunning, art-fulness, neatness, < coint, known, clever, quaint: see quaint.] 1. Cleverness; artful-ness; cunning; craft. The divill by his dotage dissaueth the chirche, And put in the prechours y-paynted withouten : And by his queyntise they comen in the curates to helpen. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 507. Into the cuntre of Calanbe cast with a storme.

Into the cuntre of Calaphc cast with a storme, There the quene with hir quaintis quaitid me to cacche: Heid me with hir, & my hede knightes. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13245.

Be waar to whom thou trustis, and spare for no queyntise, For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Elegance; beauty; neatness; trimness; daintiness.

They [wives] sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes, but nat by hire queyntise of array. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

**quaintiset**, v. t. [ME. queintisen;  $\leq$  quaintise, n.] To make or adorn cunningly.

The new guise of Beme was there; With sondry thynges well deulsed I see, wherof thei be queentied. Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

quaintly (kwānt'li), adv. [< ME. quaintly, queintly, queyntly, cointly, coyntly; < quaint + -ly2.] In a quaint manner. (at) Artfully; cun-ningly; ingeniously; cleverly.

Bothe that on & that other, myn honoured ladye, That thus hor knyst wyth hor kest han koundy bigyled. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 2413.

A isdder quaintiy made of corda, To cast up, with a pair of anchoring hooks. Shak., T. G. of V., ili. 1. 117.

I queintly stole a kiss. Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 1. 79. **quake-grass** (kwāk'grās), n. Same as quaking-

grass. **quakemiret** (kwāk'mīr), n. [{ quake + mire. Hence quagmire, and by abbr. quag. Cf. quave-mire, quickmire.] A quagmire. Stanihurst. **quaker** (kwā'kèr), n. [{ quake + -erl. Hence (in sense 2) F. Quacre, Quaker = Sp. Cuákero = Pg. Quacre = D. Kwaker = G. Quāker = Dan. Kvæker = Sw. Quäkare.] 1. One who quakes or trembles.-2. [cap.] One of the religious denomination called the Society of Friends. The name, originally given in reproach, has never been adopted by the Society. See Society of Friends. Market friend. Quaker (hat like to lanterns hear (b) Prettily; nicely; plessantly; with neatness or trim-

83. The lorde loutes therto, & the lady als, In-to a comly closet countly ho entre. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 934.

Yes, yes: the lines are very quaintly writ. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 128.

When was old Sherewood's hair more quaintly curl'd, Or nature's cradle more enchased aud purl'd? B. Jonson.

(c) Fancifully; oddly; whimsically; curiously; especially, in an odd, old-fashioned way: as, quaintly dressed; quaint-ly expressed.

Anon a figure enters, quaintly neat, All pride and business, bustle and conceit. Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

quaker quaintness (kwänt'nes), n. [< ME. quaintnes, quelayntnes; < quaint + -ness.] The quality of being quaint. (at) Artfulness; cunning; wilness. (bt) Elegance; daintiness; inceness; affectation. The fancy of some odde quaintnesses have put him cleane beside his Nature. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man. I... have therein more solicitously followed the truth of things (many of which I can also assert on my own know-ledge) than I have studied quaintness in expressions. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11. There is a certain majesty in simplicity which is far above the quaintness of wit. Pope. (e) Fancifulness; oddity; whimsicality; queerness; espe-cially, odd, old fashioned appearance or manger. The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable quaintness Lamb, Eng. Dramatists, Notes. Healthy seriousness often best expressions in play-

Healthy seriousness often best expresses itself in play-ful quaintness. Froude, Sketchea, p. 184. That peculiar air of quaintness which is shared by all places where narrow streets run up a steep hill. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

etc.; (quaint, a.] Elegantly.
What shulde I speke more queynte, Or peyne me my wordes peynte?
Quaint; (kwānt), v. t. [< ME. quainten, quein-ten, queynten, cointen; by apheresis from aquain-ten, etc.: see acquaint.] To acquaint; inform; cause to know.
He cognized him queyntii with tho tvo ladies, That hade that time this one to kepe in warde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1: 4644.
Ther if he travaile and quainte him well, The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale. Recorde, Castle of Knowledge (1556). (Halliwell.)
E. A. Freeman, vence, p. 93.
Quairt; n. An obsolete form of quire1. quairy (kwā'zi), a. An obsolete or dialectal form of queasy.
Quairt; (kwāk), n. A variant of quoit. [U. S.]
Quake (kwāk), v.; pret. and pp. quaked, ppr. quak-ing. [< ME. quaken, evaken (pret. quakede, also quoke, quok, quoc), < AS. ewacian (pret. ewacode) (whence causative cweecan, cause to shake, wag: To shake; tremble; be agitated by tremors or shocks. Specificaly—(a) To tremble from cold, weak-ness, or fesr; shiver; shudder.

This Ypermestra caste hire eyen doun, And quok as doth the leefe of aspe grene. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2649. We were so ferde we can [hegan] downe falle, And quoke for drede. York Plays, p. 416.

And so terrible was the sight that Moses and, I exceed-ingly fear and quake. Heb. xii. 21.

She, . . . while her infant race . . . sit cow'ring o'er the aparks, Retires, content to quake, so they be warm'd. *Courper*, Task, iv. 386.

(b) To tremble from internal convulsions or shocks.

The erthe *qwoke*, and mounteynes an hight, Valeis, & stoonys, bursten a-sundir. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

The mountains quake at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burned at his presence. Nah. i. 5. (c) To tremble from want of solidity or firmness: as, quak-ing jelly; a quaking bog.

Let custards quake, my rage must freely run ! Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 4.

Next Smedley dived; above circles dimpted o'er The quaking mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more. Pope, Dunciad, il. 292. Quaking ash, asp, etc. See the nouns. = Syn. (a) Shud-der, etc. See shiver. --(b) and (c) To vibrate, quiver. II.; trans. To cause to shake or tremble; throw into activation or trembling: cause to

throw into agitation or trembling; cause to

I am not pleas'd at that ill-knotted fire, That bushing-staring star. Am I not Duke? It should not quake me now; had it appear'd Before, it I might then haue justly fear'd. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

Where ladies shall be frighted, And, gladly quaked, hear more. Shak., Cor., I. 9. 6.

Yet sa the earth may sometimes shake, For winds ahut up will cause a *quake*. Suckling, Love's World.

**quake** (kwäk), n. [< ME. quake; < quake, v.] **1.** A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agita-tion; a shuddering.

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere, Til thou turne szeyn in quake To that erthe thou were of tske. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coil. Trin. Cantah., f. 6. (Halliwell.)

quake-breecht (kwäk'brech), n. A coward.

Excors, a harilesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a quake-breech, without boldnes, spirit, wit; a sot. Withals, Dict.

Quakers that, like to lanterns, bear Their lights within 'en will not swear. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 219.

shiver or shudder.

2†. Fear; dismay.

[Rare.]

grass

A certain minister in Bremen, . . . reproached with the name of Quaker, because of his singular sharpness against the formal lifeless ministers and Ciristians in the world. *Penn*, Travets in Hotland, etc.

Oet the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early Quakers. Lamb, A Quakers' Meeting. 3. A Quaker gun (which see, under gun1).

The only other vessel in the port was a Russian govern-thent bark, . . . mounting eight guns (four of which we ment bark, . . . mountains agent b found to be quakers). R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271. 4. In entom., one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. Agrotis castanea is the common quaker, and Mamestra nana is the small quaker. Also quaker-moth.—Quaker black-drop. See black-drop.—Quaker buttons. See buton.—Stewed Quaker, s posset of molasses of honey, at we d with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a reme-dy for colds. [Colloq.] A little saucepan of steved Quaker, prepared by Sarah at the suggestion of the thoughtful Mrs. Hand, was bubbling on the stove. The Century, XXXV. 674. The Onaker City. Philadelohia in Penneylvania: so

The Quaker City, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania: so called in alfusion to its having been founded by Quakers. quaker-bird (kwā'kėr-bėrd), n. The sooty albatross, Diomedca or Phabetria fuliginosa: so called from its somber color.

Quaker-color (kwā'kėr-kul'or), n. The color of the drab or gray fabries much worn by Quakers.

The upper parts are a uniform, astiny olive gray or quaker-color. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 474.

Quakerdom (kwā'kēr-dum), n. [< Quaker + -dom.] Quakers as a class; the world of Qua-kers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, [Colloq.]

He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern Quakerdom, congratulating them on their preference for the cultivation of the intellect rather than the accomplian-ments of the person. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 47. Quakeress (kwā'kėr-es), n. [< Quaker + -ess.]

A female Quaker. Every Quakeress is a lily. Lamb, A Quakers' Meeting.

quaker-grass (kwā'kėr-gras), n. Same as

quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.] Quakeric (kwā'kėr-ik), a. [< Quaker + -ic.] Pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerish. [Rare.] The Quakeric dialect. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 190.

Quakerish (kwā'ker-ish), a. [ $\langle Quaker + -ish^1$ .] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty ; I am yonr plain Quakerish governesa. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Quakerism (kwā'ker-izm), n. [< Quaker + ism.] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.--Wet Quakerism, the doctrine of those Friends who believe in the proprie-ty and Scriptural sanction of baptism with water: used opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is largely on the increase, even in the innermost circle. H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 3.

Quakerly (kwā'kėr-li), a. [< Quaker + -ly1.] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Quaker-like.

Yon would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent quakerly meeting. J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 1.

quaker-moth (kwā'ker-môth), n. An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.

tuid moths.
quakers (kwā'kėrz), n. [Pl. of quaker.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]
quakeryt (kwā'kėr-i), n. [< Quaker + -y<sup>3</sup> (see -ery).] Same as Quakerism.
quaketail (kwāk'tāl), n. The yellow wagtail; any bird of the genus Budytes, as B. flava. Macgillivray; Montagu. [Local, British.]
quakiness (kwā'ki-nes), n. The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the quakiness of a bog.
quaking (kwā'king), n. [< ME. quakynge, < AS. cwacung, verbal n. of cwacian, quake: see quake.] Trembling; fear; agitation.</li>

Son of man, eat thy bread with quaking, and drink th water with trembling. Ezek. xii. 19

quaking-grass (kwā'king-gras), n. A grass of the genus Briza, especially B. media, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets are tremulous on the alender branches of the paniet. Also called quake-grass, quaker-grass, dodder-grass, cow-quakes, dithering grass, jockey-grass, and matienhair-grass.—Tall quaking-grass. See Glyceria.

quakingly (kwā'king-li), adv. In a quaking or trembling manner.

But never pen did more quakingly perform his office. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, tii.

quaky (kwā'ki), a. [ $\langle quake + -y^1$ .] Charac-terized by or prone to quaking; shaky; as, a quaky bog.

quale<sup>1</sup>f, n. [ME.,  $\langle$  AS. evalu, slaughter, de-struction (= OS. quala, quale = MD. quale, D. kveaal, sickness, disease, = MLG. quale, LG. quaal, kwaal = OHG. quala, chvala, chala, MHG. quale, kale, G. qual = Icel. kvöl = Sw. qual = Dan. kval, pang, agony),  $\langle$  evelan, die: see qual<sup>1</sup>.] A plague; murrain. Laya-mon. mon

quale<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, v. i. A Middle English form of *quail*<sup>2</sup>, quale<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. A Middle English dialectal form of whale!

quale4 (kwā'lē), n. [L., neut. of qualis, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort; rel., of such a kind; indef., having some quali-ty or other: see *quality*.] An object named or considered as having a quality.

Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic sensations, which seem to come nearest to the whole con-tent of infantife and molluscome experience, an almost entire absence of any assignable quale. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

qualifiable (kwol'i-fi-a-b), a. [< F. qualifia-ble; as qualify + -able.] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. Barrow. qualification (kwol'i-fi-kā shon), n. [= F. qua-lification = Sp. calificacion = Pg. qualificação = It. qualificazione, < ML. \*qualificatio(n-), < qualificare, qualify: see qualify.] 1. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification: specifically. adaptachange or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a qualification and harmful change. *Baleigh*, liist. World. 2. A quality adapting a person or thing to

particular circumstances, uses, or ends. The qualifications which conduce most to the fixity of

a portion of matter seem to be these. Boyle, Experimental Notes, i.

Strength, agility, and conrage would in such a state be the most valuable qualifications. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi.

3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the qualifications of an elector.

The true reason of requiring any qualification with re-gard to property in voters is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

They say a good Maid Servant ought especially to have three Qualifications: to be honest, ugly, and high-spirited. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, 1. 304.

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to have the real gymnasium certificate recognized as a suf-ficient qualification for the study of medicine at least. Encyc. Brit., XX, 17.

4. In *logic*, the attaching of quality, or the dis-tinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.— 5. A qualifying — that is, partially negativing or extenuating — circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any qualification.

It may be laid down as a general rule, though subject to considerable *qualifications* and exceptions, that history begins in novel and ends in essay. *Macaulay*, History.

But, all qualifications being made, it is undeniable that there is a certain specialization of the inervous discharge, giving some distinctiveness to the bodily changes by which each feeling is accompanied. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 495.

6t. Appeasement; pacification.

Ont of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiuy; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. Shak., Othelio, tf. 1. 282.

Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public function. This condition to the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevails to a considerable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States - the last one, Rhode Isiand, having abol-isbed it (with a few exceptions) in 1888. In many States a small property qualification is a condition of service as a jupor.

a juror. qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv), a. and n. [= F. qualificatif = Pg. qualificativo; < NL. qualifi-cativus, < ML. qualificare, qualify: see qualify.] I. a. Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying. II. n. That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or state-ment

ment.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothtess and quaky that she can't sing a bit. Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some Carp at Sans Sonci.  $ualel^{\dagger}$ , n. [ME.,  $\langle$  AS. cwalu, slaughter, de-struction (= OS. quala, quale = MD. qualeter, de-bl. cualeter = MD. qualeter, an officer whose business bl. clauser = MD. qualeter, an officer whose business bl. clauser = MD. qualeter, an officer whose business content = MD. qualeter, an officer whose business content = MD. qualeter, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial

"qualificatory (kwol'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), a. [< NL. "qualificatorius, < ML. qualificare, qualify: see qualify.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]

Some teachers urge that we should have no examina-tions at ail, . . . others that examinations should be solely qualificatory. The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 233. qualified (kwol'i-fid), p. a. 1. Having a quali-fication; fitted by accomplishments or endow-ments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person qualified to hold an appointment; a qualified elector.

Weli qualified and dutiful I know him; I took him not for beauty. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He only who is able to at and alone is qualified for society. Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law. 2. Affected by some degree of negation, limi-tation, or modification; modified; limited; re-stricted: as, a qualified statement; qualified admiration.

The Qnaker's loyalty, said the Earl of Errol at Aberdeen, is a qualified loyalty; it smells of rebettion. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., 11. 349.

3. Eccles., noting a person enabled to hold two benefices. - Estate of inheritance qualified. Sce es-tate. - Qualified acceptance. See acceptance, 1(c)(2), --Qualified fee, indoresement, oath, property. See the nons. - Syn. 1. Competent, Qualified, Fitted, To be com-petent is to have the natural abilities or the general train-iog necessary for any given work; to be qualified is to have in addition to competency, a special training, enabling one to begin the work effectively and at once. He who is compe-tent may or may not require time to become qualified, for it is not in him. Fitted is a general word; he who is fitted by na-ture, experience, or general training is competent; he who is fitted by special preparation is qualified. qualifiedly (kwol'i-fid-li), adv. In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation. qualified or fitted. qualifier (kwol'i-fid-nes), n. [< qualify + -er1. 3. Eccles., noting a person enabled to hold two

being qualifier (kwol'i-fi-èr), n. [ $\langle qualify + -er^1$ . Cf. qualifier (kwol'i-fi-èr), n. [ $\langle qualify + -er^1$ . cf. qualifier (kwol'i-fi-èr), n or that which quali-fies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in gram., a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an advect of the state of the an adverb a verb, etc.

Your Epitheton or qualifier, whereof we spake before, . . . because he sernes also to alter and enforce the sence, we will say somewhat more of him. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 152. Qualifiers of the Holy Office, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and made reports to the tribu-nals. Encyc. Brit. qualify (kwol'i-fi), v.; pret. and pp. qualified, ppr. qualifying. [<OF. qualifier, callifier, cuali-ficar, F. qualifier = Sp. calificar = Pg. quali-ficar = It. qualificare, < ML. qualificare, < L. qualits, of what kind, + -ficare, < facere, make: see quality and -fy.] I. trans. 1. To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of. -2. To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; fur to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; fur-nish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to qualify myself for engraving on copper. Hogarth, in Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Hogarth, [Smollett, and Fielding, note.

Misanthropy is not the temper which qualifies a man to act in great affairs, or to indge of them. Macaulay, Hallsm's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to qualify a person for exercising the elective franchise.

The first of them, says he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Pounds a Year, an hon-est Man; He is just within the Game Act, and qualified to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

In 1432 it was ordered that the *qualifying* freehold should be within the county. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. In logic, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.—5. In gram., to ex-press some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc. —6. To limit or modify; restrict; limit by ex-ceptions; come near denying: as, to qualify a statement or an expression; to qualify the sense of words or phrases of words or phrases.

Sometimes wordes suffered to go single do gine greater sence and grace then words qualified by attributions do. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; di-minish; assuage: as, to qualify the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your iove's hot fire, But qualify the fire's extreme rage. Shak., T. G. of V., il. 7. 22. Aithough the acat of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily qualified by a North-east gale that bloweth from sea. Sandys, Travailes, p. 5.

8. To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to *qualify* liquors.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftly qualified too. Shak., Otheilo, ii. 3. 41.

A act of feuars and honnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, qualified with brandy or whisky. Scott, St. Ronan's Well, i. 9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master piece of a modern politician, how to qualifie and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks. Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throttie to qualify the sound. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27. 10. In Scotch law, to prove; authenticate; con-

firm. The other [half of the goods forfeited] to be given to him who delates the receptera and qualifies the same. Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (Jamieson.)

If any individual could qualify a wrong, and a damago arising from it. Thurlow, quoted in Boswell'a Johnson (an. 1776).

=Syn. 2. To prepare, capacitate. See qualified.—6 and 7. To reduce. II. intrans. 1. To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function.—2. To take the eath of office before entering upon its take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.—3. To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to qualify to what I have asserted. [U.S.] qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), a. [=F. qualitative = Sp. cualitativo = Pg. It. qualitativo, < LL. qualitativus, < L. qualitativo, < LL. qualitativus, < L. qualitativ; see qual-ity.] Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the posses-sion of qualities without reference to the quan-titica include, stating that same phonomenon

sion of quantities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's  $\Pi\bar{v}_{\mathcal{C}}\mu av\tau ia$  (1652).

After this quantitative mental distinction (between men and women), which becomes incidentally qualitative by tell-ing most upon the most recent and most complex facul-ties, there come the qualitative mental distinctions conse-quent on the relations of men and women to their chil-dren and to one another. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 374.

Qualitative analysis, in chem. See analysis. Quali-tative atrophy, degeneration of tissue combined with atrophy. - Qualitative definition, a definition by means of accidental qualities. qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), adv. In a quali-

tative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.

qualitied (kwol'i-tid), a. [ $\langle quality + -ed^2$ .] Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

Besides all this, he was well qualitied. Chapman, Iliad, xiv, 104. A dainty hand, and small, to have such power Of help to dizzy height; and qualitied Divinely. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 184.

Divinely. The Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 184. **quality** (kwol'i-ti), n.; pl. qualities (-tiz). [< OF. qualite, F. qualité = Sp. cualidad, calidad = Pg. qualidade = It. qualità,  $\langle L. qualita(t)s$ , property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr.  $\pi o. \delta \tau \eta \varsigma$ ),  $\langle qualis$ , interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indef., having some quality or other;  $\langle quis$ , fem. abl.  $qu\bar{a}$ , who, what: see who.] 1. That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressi-blo by an adjective admitting degrees of com-parison, but not explicitly relative nor quanblo by an adjective admitting degrees of com-parison, but not explicitly relative nor quan-titative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are qualities. The precise meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotellan philosophy, which formed part of a liberal education till near the end of the seventeenth century, though the modi-fied doctrine of Ramus was tanght at Cambridge. Aris-totle makes quality one of his categories, or highest gen-era, and thereby distinguishes it absolutely from sub-stance, quantity, and relation, as well as from place, time, action, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further said by Aristotle to be something which has a contrary, which admits of degree, and which is a respect in which things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotle himself, have atrictly observed these distinc-tions; and Clecro, much followed by the Ramists, uses the word quite loosely. Quality has, however, always been opposed to quantity; and few writers acil the universal at-tributes of matter or those of mind qualities.

There is somewhat contrarie unto qualitie, as vertue is contraris unto vice, wit nuto folie, manhode unto coward

ise. The thing contenuous or receiving any qualitie male be saled to receive either more or less. As one man is thoughts to be wiser then another, not that wisdome it self is either greater or lesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne lesse. By qualitie things are compted either like or nnlike. Those things are like whiche are of like qualities and have proprieties bothe ac-cordingly. Witson, Rule of Reason (1551). Our good or evil estate after death dependet most upon the quality of our lives. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46. Every sin, the oftener it is committed, the more it ac-quireth in the quality of evil. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, 1. 42.

Qualities do as well seen to belong to natural bodies generally considered as place, time, motion, and those other things. Boyle, Origin of Terms, Pref. The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call qual-ity of the subject wherein that power is. Locke, Human Understanding, II. vill. 8.

The three qualities which are usually said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position. W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 174.

One of those characters of a person or thing 2 which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This use of the word, which comes from Aristotic, was much more common and varied down to the end of the eighteenth century than now. Good char-acters were called *qualities* more often than bad ones.

Ail the qualities that man Loves woman for. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair; Which swims against your stream of quality. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v To-night we'li wander through the streets, and note The qualities of people. Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 54.

You never taught me how to handle cards, To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies; Those are the worldly qualities to live. Bau. and Fk., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

You must observe all the rare qualities, humours, and compliments of a gentleman. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

B. Joneon, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.
 Thou hast that pretty Quality of the familiar Fops of the Town, who, in an Esting-House, always keep Company with all People in 't but those they came with. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.
 He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with a few had qualities added to his character, would have acted a most complexous part in life. Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.
 A. distinguished and abaracteristica excel

3. A distinguished and characteristic excel-lence or superiority: as, this wine has quality.

We find apontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Alilngham, whose "Mary Donnelly " and "The Fairies" have that in-tuitive grace called quality — a grace which no amount of artifice can ever hope to produce. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

In character the setter should display a great amount of quality, a term which is difficult of explanation, though Inlly appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 102.

4. Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior quality; the finest quality of cloth.-5. A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake gluing enery person or thing be-sides his proper name a qualitie by way of addition, whe-ther it be of good or of bad, it is a figuratiue speach of andi-ble siteration. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147. 6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such perfection As we do in our quality much want. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 58. I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to ve all over when I come into England; for it is a very chilab anglity I am weary when I come into Engineer, set give all over when I come into Engineer, set ticklish quality. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Ion, v. 2. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Ion, v. 2.

Kneeling is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the quality of a sinner, . . put thyself into the posture of a sinner, kneel. Donne, Sermons, vii.

The saints would often leave their cells, And stroil about, but hide their quality, To try good people's hospitality. Swift, Bancis and Philemon.

A marriage, at the Halifax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperhoime, in that pariah, and a Margaret Aldersleye (no address or quality given). N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

Persons of the same calling or fraternity. [Rare.]

To thy atrong bidding task Ariel and ali his quality. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 193. 8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of quality) or concretely (as, the quality). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

Gentlemen of blood and quality. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95. Two or three great all ver fagons, made with inscriptions as gifts of the King to such and such persons of quality as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order in the town. Pepus, Diary, III. 120. A nymph of quality admires our knight; He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite. Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 385.

quality

9t. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

The burning quality Of that fell poison. Shak., K. John, v. 7. 8.

10t. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

. Cause; occasion, an incomparison of the second se

11. In logic: (a) The character of a proposi-tion as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]

How is a simple proposition divided according to qual-ief Into an affirmative and negative proposition. Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, III. i. itie ?

(b) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]

In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, they [concepts] are considered as standing in a higher or a lower degree of consciousness—they are more or less clear, more or less distinct; this... is called their qual-ity. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, viii.

I shali appear at the next masquerade dressed up in my feathers and plumage like an Indian prince, that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their travel-ling habits. Addison, Guardian, No. 112.

The quality, as the upper classes in rural districts are designated by the lower. Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxv.

Todope, Barchester Towers, xxx. =Syn, 1 and 2, Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Char-acteristic, Character, Afection, Predicate, Mark, Difference, Diathesis, Determination. Quality is that which makes or heips to make a person or thing such as he or it ia. It is not universal, and in one popular sence it implies an ex-cellence or a delect. In popular speech a quality is intel-let of the second second second second second second A property is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An attribute is a high and lofty char-acter : the attributes of God are natural, as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. "Accident is au abhreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality." (Sir W. Hamilton, Metsph., vi.) (Characteristic is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stand for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: ss, yel-low in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a characteristic of Gnernsey. Character is the most general of these words; a character is auxihing which is true of a subject. In another sense character (as a collective term) is the sum of the charac-teristics of a person or thing, especially the moral charac-teristics. The word always views them as making a unit

or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. Affection is used in various senses. Predicate and mark are very general words in logic. Difference is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. Diathesis, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of con-stitution. Determination is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

It would be felt as indecorous to speak of the qualities of God, and as ridiculous to speak of the attributes of matter. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., vl.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality ; but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., vi.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., vi. We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body, only of its accidents. J. H. Neuman, Parochial Sermona, I. 273. Affability is a general characteristic of the Egyptians of all classes. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 201. To judge human character, a man may sometimea have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart. Bulver, What will he Do with it? v. 4.

quality-binding (kwol'i-ti-bīn"ding), n. A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of

or worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets and similar work. Simmonds. quallet, n. A Middle English form of whale<sup>1</sup>. qualm (kwäm), n. [Also dial.calm;  $\langle$  ME.qualm, queim, pestilence, death,  $\langle$  AS. cwealm, death, slaughter, murder, destruction, plague, pesti-lence (= OS. qualm, death, destruction, = D. kwalm, suffocating vapor, smoke, = OHG. qualm, chwalm, MHG. qualm, twalm, slaughter, destruction, G. qualm, suffocating vapor, vapor, steam, damp. smoke, mayea - Sw avalm sufsteam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. qvalm, sufsteam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. qvalm, suf-focating air, sultriness, = Dan. kvalm, suffocat-ing air, kvalme, nausea),  $\langle cwelan$ , die, whence ewellan, cause to die, kill: see  $quail^1$ , and cf.  $quale^1$  and quell.] 1†. Illness; disease; pesti-concet: plaque lence; plague.

A thousand slain, and not of qualme ystorve. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1156. 2. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faint-

ness or suffering; a three or throb of pain. Some sudden qualm hath struck me at the heart, And dimm'd mine eyes. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 54.

3. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

Falstaff, How now, Mistress Doll! Hostess. Sick of a caim. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 40. For who without a qualm hath ever look'd On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommon*, Translated Verse.

4. A scruple or twinge of conscience; com-

punction; uneasiness.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms, To hall the painful malady with alms. Cowper, Charity, i. 447.

5t. The boding cry of a raven. As ravenes qualm, or achrychynge of thise owlia. Chaucer, Trollus, v. 332.

qualm (kwäm), v. i. [< qualm, n.] 1. To be sick; suffer from qualms. [Rare.]

Above the rest, Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my qualming breast. Quarles, Emblems, v. 2,

2. To cause pain or qualms. Solicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy qualms on his bowels, prodigality on his purse. Gentleman Instructed, p. 560. (Davies.)

qualmiret (kwal'mīr), n. [A var. of quavemire, appar. simulating quail, qualm.] Same as quagmire.

Whoseeuer seketh it in ani other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*, and not out of the most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe. Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 9.

**qualmish** (kwä'mish), a. [< qualm + -ish1.] 1. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am qualmish at the smell of leek. Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 22.

2. Uneasy.

Elizabeth was not desirous of peace. She was qualmish at the very suggestion. Motley, Hist. Netherlands, I. 521. qualmishly (kwä'mish-li), adv. In a qualmish manner

qualmishness (kwä'mish-nes), n. The state of being qualmish; nausea.

quamash (kwa-mash'), n. Same as eamass. quamash-rat (kwa-mash'rat), n. Same as eamass-rat

quamoclit (kwam'ō-klit), n. [Mex.] 1. The cypress-viue, *Ipomæa Quamoclit.*—2. [eap.] [NL.] A section of the genus *Ipomæa*, includ-ing the cypress-vine, formerly regarded as a genus.

quam proxime (kwam prok'si-mē). [L.: quam,

as; proxime, most nearly, cproximus, nearest:
see proxime.] As near as may be; nearly.
quandang (kwan'dang), n. [Australian.] A
small Australian tree, Fusanus acuminatus, or

4892 its fruit. The latter, called native peach, is said to be almost the only Australian fruit reliabed by Europeans. The kernel of the seed (quandang-nut) as well as the pulp is edible. Also quandong and quantong. quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dā'ri), n.; pl. quandaries (-riz). [Origin unknown; perhaps a dial. corruption (simulating a word of L. origin with suffix -ary) of dial. wandreth, evil, plight, peril, adversity, difficulty: see wandreth. The change of initial w- to wh- (hw-) occurs in some dialectal forms, e. g. in whant, a fre-quently heard pron. of want (as, I don't whant it). Medial w often suffers dialectal change to qu (as in squete for sweet), and instances of the change of wh- to qu- are numerous (Sc. qua, du (as in squeer for steer), and instances of the change of wh- to qu- are numerous (Sc. qua, quha, for who, quhar for where, etc.). The no-tion that quandary comes from F. qu'en dirai-je, 'what shall I say of it,' is absurd.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, heattation or puzzlement: a pickle: a predicahesitation, or puzzlement; a pickle; a predicament.

I leave you to judge . . . in what a quandarie . . . Phar-leles was brought. Greene, Mamilla.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet Will bring me presently to that *quandary* I shall bid all adlen. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

We are in a great quandary what to do. Pepys, Diary, L 245.

quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-da'ri), v.; pret. and pp. quandaried, ppr. quandarying. [< quandary, n.] I. trans. To put into a quandary; bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. and

Methinks I am quandary'd, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. Otway, Soldier's Fortune, iii. II. intrans. To be in a difficulty or uncertain-

ty; hesitate.

Ha quandaries whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505. (Davies.)

quandy (kwan'di), n.; pl. quandies (-diz). [Ori-gin obseure.] A duck, the oldwife or south-southerly, Harelda glacialis. See eut under Harelda. [Massachusetts.] quannet (kwan'et), n. [Origin obseure.] 1. A kind of file, used especially for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic priuting. Urc.-2. A flat file set in a frame like a plane. used in the manufacture of combs

a plane, used in the manufacture of combs.

Tortolse-shell handles . . . are smoothed with a float or single cut file, technically known as a *quannet*. O. Eyrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 410. quanon, n. Same as kanun.

quant (kwant), n. [Also quant;  $\langle ME. quante, whante, a pole, stick, rod; et. kent<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A pushing-pole with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent it$ from sinking into the mud, used by bargemen; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in marshes. The name is also given to the cap. [Prov. Eng.] quanta, n. Plural of quantum. quantativet (kwon'ta-tiv), a. Same as quanti-

tatire.

The notions of quantity, and of the two most simple dif-ferences of quantative things, rarity and density. Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), iv.

quantic (kwon'tik), n. [< L. quantus, how great, how much (see quantity), +-ic.] In math., a ranow much (see quantity), +-c.] In math., a ra-tional integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. Quantics are classified according to their dimensions, as quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, etc., de-noting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., de-grees. They are further distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, etc., variables. The word was introduced by Cayley in 1854.—Order of a quantic, the degree of a quantic.— The equation of a quantic. See equation. quantical (kwon'ti-kal), a. Relating to quan-ties.

tics.

rest. quantification (kwon<sup>\*</sup>ti-fi-kā'shon), n. [ $\langle$  NL. as if \*quantificatio(n-),  $\langle$  \*quantificare, quantify: see quantify.] 1. The act of attaching quan-tity to anything: as, the quantification of the predicate.—2. The act of determining the quan-tity.—Quantification of the predicate, the attaching of the signs of logical quantity, every and some, to the predi-cates of propositions. The resulting propositional forms, according to Hamilton, the protagonist of the opinion that this should be done in formal logic, are: All Als all B: any Als and B; some A is not any B; some A is some B; some A is not some B. But these forms include but one de-cidedly useful addition to the usual scheme (all A is all B), and are systematic only in appearance, as De Morgan has abundantly shown. The doctrine essentially implies that the coult a should be considered as a sign of identity; the usual doctrine makes it a sign of inclusion. Accord-ing to the most modern school of formal logiclans, the question is not of great importance, but should be de-cided against the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle examined and rejected the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle quantification (kwon"ti-fi-kā'shon), n. KNL.

quantity

on the ground that Every A is every B can be true only if A and B are one individual.

A and B are one individual. The doctrine of the quantification of the predicate, set forth in 1827 by Mr. George Bentham, and again set forth under a numerical form by Professor De Morgan, is a doc-trine supplementary to that of Aristotle. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 223.

II. Speneer, Study of Sociol., p. 223. quantify (kwon'ti-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. quan-tified, ppr. quantifying. [< NL. \*quantificare, < L. quantus, how much, how many, +-feare, < facere, make: see quantity and -fy.] To de-termine the quantity of; modify or determine with regard to quantity; mark with the sign of quantity: as, to quantify a syllable or a verse: more especially a term in logic.-Quan-tified proposition. See proposition. quantitative (kwon'ti-ta-tiv), a. [= F. quan-titatif = Pr. quantitatiu = Sp. euantitativo = Pg. It. quantitativo, < ML. quantitativus (Abe-lard), < L. quantita(t-)s, quantity: see quantity.] Relating or having regard to quantity or mea-surement.

surement.

If the thing may be greater or less, . . . then quanti-tative notions enter, and the science must be Mathematical in nature. Jerons, Pol. Econ., Int., p. 8.

Perhaps the best quantitative verses in our language... Perhaps the best quantitative verses in our language... are to be found in Mother Goose, composed by nurses wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the baby on their knee. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 206.

The logic of probability is related to ordinary syllogistic as the quantilative to the qualitative branch of the same science. C. S. Peirce, Theory of Probable Inference. science. C. S. Peirce, Theory of Probable Inference, Quantitative analysis, In chem. See analysis.--Quan-titative atrophy.--Quan-titative feet, meters. See accentual feet, under accen-tuad.--Quantitative geometry.--Quantitative logic, the doctrine of probability. quantitative manner; with regard to quantity. quantitativeness (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-nes), n. The state or condition of being quantitative.

state or condition of being quantitative.

In Geology, in Biology, in Psychology, most of the pre-visions are qualitative only; and where they are quantita-tive their quantitativeness, never quite definite, is mostly very indefinite. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 45. quantitive; (kwon'ti-tiv), a. Same as quanti-tative. [Rare.]

tative. [Rare.] Compounding and dividing bodies according to quanti-tive parts. Sir K. Digby, Man's Soil, ill. **quantitively** (kwon'ti-tiv-li), adv. So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively. **quantity** (kwon'ti-ti), n.; pl. quantities (-tiz). [ $\langle$  ME. quantitee, quantite,  $\langle$  OF. quantite, F. quantité = Sp. cantidad = Pg. quantidade = It. quantité,  $\langle$  L. quantita(t-)s, relative greatness or extent (tr. Gr. motors),  $\langle$  quantus, how much, how many,  $\langle$  quam, how, in what manner,  $\langle$ qui, who, = E. who: see who, what, how<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The being so much in measure or extent; techni-eally, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

Thy zodiak of thin Astralable is shapen as a compass which that contienith a large brede, as aftur the quantite of thin astralable. Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 21. Quantity and number differ only in thought (ratione) from that which has quantity and is numbered. Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), II. § 8.

The science of number is founded on the hypothesis of the distinctness of things; the science of quantity is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continuity. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 337.

2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a quan-tily of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated ra-ther than measured: as, a quantily of people. Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance, and capable of construction in the imagination, forms a system of quantity capable of being dealt with by mathematical reasoning. The quan-tities of the mathematical nasoning. The quan-tities of the mathematical nasonities are either discrete (as whole numbers) or continuous. They may also be multi-ple, as vectors. 2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more

The don rightfulle inggementes in every cause, bothe of riche and pore, smale and grete, after the quantyte of the trespas that is mys don. Mandeville, Travels, p. 257.
 Forty thousand brothers Could not, with all their quantity of love, Make up my sum. Shak, Hamlet, v. 1. 293.
 There is a farre greater quantity of buildings in this (Exchange) then in ours. Coryat, Crudities, I. 212.
 Where the ground is seen burning continually about the quantity of an acre. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 19.
 Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a quantity variations in quality or in kind. Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 57.

### quantity

3. A large or considerable amount.

Warm antiscorbutical plants taken in quantities will oc-casion stinking breath. Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 7, § 2. 4t. A piece or part, especially a small por-tion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112. 5+. Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no quantity, Love can transpose to form and dignity. Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 232.

6. In anc. orthoepy, pros., and metrics, the rela-tive time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syl-lable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable Two time occupied in interning a vowel or a syn-lable; that characteristic of a vowel or a synlable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In ancient Greek and Latin pronunciation a long vowel or syllable occupied nearly, or in deliberate enunciation fully, twice the time of a short vowel or syllable, and the grammarians accordingly assumed the average short vowet or syllable as the prosodic unit (mora), and taught that a long vowel or syllable was equal to two short ones. Some vowels or syllable varied in time between these two lim-its and were called common, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ec-thilpsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the average short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metricai measurement. A syllable was long either by nature or by position (see long),  $a_{,5}(a)$ . In the English pronunciation of Latin and Greek, quantity in the proper sense is entirely disregarded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin the adecentuation. Thus, to pronounce vectify at wee'ti-gat is called a "false quantity," but to pronounce the a alike in patter and mater is not so designated. All composed in a metre for Catullus,

# All composed in a metre for Catullus, All in quantity, careful of my motion. Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyilabics.

7. In logic, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See prop-osition, and logical quantity, below.—8. In clect., the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the strength of the cur-cent. A better is erranged for quantity when the pothe anount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: for exactly termed the strength of the cur-rent A battery is aranged for quantity check and all the ite maximum when the external resistance is small. A battery is aranged for quantity considered as belong-ing to an object in its of the certer and the strength of the cur-rent object in its of the external resistance is small and the constraint of the certer and the strength of the cur-rent object in its of the certer and the strength of the cur-rent object in its of the certer and the strength of the cur-rent object in its of the certer and the strength of the cur-rent object in its of the current is the maximum when the external resistance is small of the object in its of the current is the distribution of the current of the current of the anality of which Aristole treats in his book of the Cat-ories of the current of the current of the current of the constant quantities, in waiting the induction of the one shule requires two or more numbers to state it especially, an imaginary quantity of the form A + H. -Ornithicous or continued quantity, see compand -Constitution of continued quantity, see order of the of the current of the sine increase of de-rents is not studied in reference to its progressive vari-tion - Ornithicous or continued quantity, a while the induces of the duantity, the logic the quantity of the formatins. See of provident is a more definite way this book a more inter quantity. - Dimensive quantity, see the state is possible in a more definite way then by the most families into the whole or a part of the series of whole run-ing the discrete quantity, a worker of quantity of the form of the of discrete quantity, a worker of quantity of the discrete steps, belong the the size of whole run-ing the discrete quantity, a worker of quantity of the form of the discrete quantity, a worker of quantity of the probabilies in the the car, is noon directions at fea-tions fract end the reare a normal dits is

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tor quantity, the quantity which belongs to a right line considered as having direction as well as length, but which is equal for all parallel fines of equal length; any quantity capable of representation by a directed right line, without considering its position in space; a quantity whose square is a negative scalar.—Virtual quantity. Same as inten-vice quantity.

quantity-culture (kwon'ti-ti-kul"tur), n. See

Quantily-culture . . . means a culture, whether pure or not, where a great quantity or bulk of bacteria are grow-ing. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5.

quantity-fuse (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), n. See fuse<sup>2</sup>. quantivalence (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), n. See fuse<sup>2</sup>. quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), n. [ $\zeta$  quan-tivalen(t) + -ee.] In chem., the combining pow-er or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as valence. Also called

atomicity. quantivalency (kwon-tiv'a-len-si), n. [As quantivalence (see -cy).] Same as quantiva-lence.

**quantivalent** (kwon-tiv'a-lent), a. [<L. quan-tus, how much, how many (see quantity), + va-lon(t-)s, ppr. of valerc, be strong: see valiant.] Chemically equivalent; having the same satu-Tating or combining power. – Quantivalent ratio. Same as axygen ratio (which see, under ratio). quantoid (kwon'toid), n. [As quant(ic) + -oid.] The left-hand side of a linear differential equa-tion whereof the right-hand side is zero.

quantong, n. Same as quandang. quantum (kwon'tum), n.; pl. quanta (-tä). [L., neut. sing. of quantus, how much, how many: see quantity.] 1. That which has quantity; a concrete quantity.

The objects of outer sense are all quanta, in so far as they occupy space, and so also are the objects of inner sense, in so far as they occupy time. *E. Caird*, Philoa, of Kant, p. 411.

2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount. In judging the quantum of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), L 78.

Quantum meruit, as much as one has merited or de-served; the measure of recovery in law for services the price of which was not fixed by contract.—Quantum suf-ficit, as much as is sufficient. Abbreviated g. s., or quant. suff.—Quantum valebat, so much as it was worth ; the measure of recovery in law for goods sold when no price was fixed by the contract.

**quantuplicity** (kwon-tų-plis'i-ti), n. [Irreg. (after duplicity, triplicity, etc.) < \*quantuplex, < L. quantus, how much, + plicare, fold.] Same

L. quantus, now much, + plicare, fold.] Same as quotity. Wallis. quap<sup>1</sup>, quop<sup>1</sup> (kwop), v. i. [ $\langle ME. quappen =$ Norw. kreppa (pret. krapp, kvopp), shake, quake, rock; akin to quave, quaver. Hence later quab, quob<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] Same as quab<sup>1</sup>. [Prov. Eng.] quap<sup>2</sup>t, n. Same as quab<sup>2</sup>, 2.

Go, goi [It.], a fish called a quap [a quap-fish, ed. 1611], which is poison to man, and man to him. Florio, 1598. quaquaversus ( kwä-kwä-ver'sal), a. [ $\langle$  NL. quaquaversus,  $\langle$  L. quaqua, wheresoever, abl. fem. sing. of quisquis, whoever, whatever ( $\langle$  quis, who, + quis, who), + versus, pp. of vertere, turn, incline (see verse), + -al.] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase qua-quaversal dip, a dipping in all directions from a

quaquaversally (kwä-kwä-vér'sal-i), adv. In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from

The outer walls are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, and declining quaquaversally to the fortile plateau which, averaging 400 feet high, forms the body of the istand. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 695.

quaquaversus (kwä-kwä-vèr'sus), a. Same as quaquaversal. Brcwster, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish quaquiner [tr. L. aranei piscis]. N. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloq., p. 393. (Davies.)

quar<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. [< ME. quar, quarre, etc.: see quar-ry<sup>1</sup>.] An obsolete form of quarry<sup>2</sup>.

When temples iye like batter'd quarrs, Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers. P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (Halliwell.)

P. Fletcher, rooms, p. 150. (Humanny, A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate Of state and policy, cut from the quar Of Machiavel. B. Joneon, Magnetick Lady, i. 1. The whole citie [Paris], together with the suburbes, is situate upon a quarre of free stone. Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

But as a nillier, having ground his grist, Lets down the hood-gates with a speedy fall, And quarring up the passage therewithal. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals.

When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like) With audden souse her [a duck] to the ground shall

strike, , with the stroak, make on the seuse-less ground. And, with the stroak, make on the sense to bind. The gut-less Quar once, twice, or thrice rebound. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeka, ii., The Lawe.

quar<sup>3</sup> (kwär), v. i. [Origin uncertain.] To coagulate: said of milk in the female breast. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

[Garden mint] is very good to be applied to the breastea that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it alaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from quarring and crudding in the breat. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 84).

 guarantinable (kwor'an-tēn-a-bl), a. [< quarantine + -able.] Admitting of quarantine;</li>
 amenable to or controlled by quarantine.
 quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), n. [Formerly also quarantine, quarantaine, quarantaine, also carectane (Lent);
 D. quarantaine, karanteine = G. quarantäne
 Sw. karantān = Dan. karantäne (< F.) = Sp. quarantaine</li> = Sw. karantan = Dan. karantane ( $\langle F. \rangle$  = Sp. cuarentena = Pg. quarentena = Pr. quarantena, earantena,  $\langle OF. quarantaine, quarentaine, qua rantine, F. quarantaine = Turk. karantina, <math>\langle$ It. quarantina, quarentina, quarantana, qua-rentana, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more or less, for the detention and observation of goods and persons suspected of infection,  $\langle$ ML. quarantena, quarentena (after Rom.), a pe-riod of forty days. Lent. quarantine, also a ML. quarantena, quarentena (atter Kom.), a pe-riod of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see quarentene),  $\langle L.$ quadraginta( $\rangle$ It. quaranta = F. quarante), forty, =E. forty: see forty.] 1. A period of forty days. Specifically – (a) The season of Lent. (b) In law, a period of forty days during which the widow of a man dying seized of land at common law may remain in her husband's chief mansion-house, and during which times her dower is to be assigned. (c) See def. 2.

2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to for-bear all intercourse with the place where she Bear an intercourse with the place where share of a quarantine law in February, 1799. This law required federal officers to assist in exceuting State or municipal quarantine regu-lations. On April 29th, 1878, a national quarantine law was euacted, authorizing the establishment in certain con-tingencies of national quarantines.

To perform their quarantimes. Browne expressed if in the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the general accepta-tion it signifies now the thlug, not the time spent in do-ing it). Pepys, Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

We came into the port of Argostoli on the twenty-sec-ond, and went to the town; I desired to be ashoar as ons performing quarantain. Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 179.

3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the mal-Quain.-4. Hence, by extension: (a) The isolation of any person suffering or convales-cing from acute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (b) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was . . . a relief when neighbours no longer consid-ered the house in quarantine [after typhus]. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxvii.

A place or station where quarantine is enforced.

He happened to mention that he had been three years in Quarantine, keeping watch over infected travellers. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 26.

6. The restriction within limits awarded to na-Val cadets as a purishment. [U.S.] – Quarantine flag, a yellow flag displayed by a ship, to indicate that ahe has been placed in quarantine or that there is contagious disease on board. – Quarantine of observation. See the quotation.

A quarantine of observation, which is usually for six or three days, and is imposed ou vessels with clean bills, may be performed at any port. Encyc. Brit., XX, 154.

Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantine not duly an-thorized by law. (U. S.] quarantine (kwor'an-tën), v. t.; pret. and pp. quarantined, ppr. quarantining. [(quarantine, n.] 1. To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word.—2. Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority. by authority.

The business of these [ministers] is with human nature, and from exactly that are they quarantined for years. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 13.

An obsolete form of quire1. quaret, n.

quare impedit (kwā'rē im'pe-dit). [So called from the L. words quare impedit, contained in the writ: L. quare, why (orig. two words,  $qu\bar{a}$  $r\bar{e}$ , for what cause:  $qu\bar{a}$ , abl. fem. of quis, who, what;  $r\bar{e}$ , abl. of res, thing, cause); impedit,

3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of impedire, hinder, impice: see *impede.*] In *Eng. law*, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff) used to try a right of presentation te a benefice.

4894

quarel, n. See quarrel<sup>1</sup>, quarrel<sup>2</sup>, quarrel<sup>3</sup>, quarelet, n. An obsolete form of quarrelet. quarellet, n. An obsolete form of quarrel<sup>1</sup>.

quarenter, n. An obsolete form of quarrel<sup>1</sup>. quarentenet, n. [< ML. quarentena (sc. terræ), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see quaran-tine.] A square furlong. Pearson, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51. quariert, n. Same as quarry<sup>2</sup>. quariert, n. See quarrier<sup>2</sup>.

quarieri, n. See quarier<sup>2</sup>. quark(kwärk), n. [Imitative; cf. quawk.] Same as quank.

as quark. quarl<sup>1</sup> (kwärl), v. A dialectal form of quarrel<sup>1</sup>. quarl<sup>2</sup> (kwärl), n. [Prob. a contr. form of quar-rel<sup>2</sup> (applied, as square is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In brickmaking, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.

The erection of nine six-ton pois requires 15,000 com-mou bricks, 10,000 fire-bricks, 100 feet of quarkes, 80 fire-clay blocks, and 5 tons of fire-clay. Ure, Dict., III. 67.

The cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segments of atoneware, or fireclay quarks, bound together with fron. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 156.

quarl<sup>3</sup> (kwärl), n. [Origin obscure.] A me-dusa or jellyfish.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . . And some on the jellied quart, that filngs At once a thousand atreany stings. J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 13.

quar-mant, n. A quarryman.

The sturdy Quar-man with steel-headed Cones And massic Sledges slenteth out the stones. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Sylvester, ir. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, ii., The Magnificence. **quarof**<sup>†</sup>, adv. An obsolete dialectal form of whereof. Halliwell. **quar-pit**<sup>†</sup>, n. A stone-pit; a quarry. Whalley. [West of Eng.] **quarre**<sup>†</sup>, a. A Middle English form of quarry<sup>1</sup>. **quarre**<sup>†</sup>. (A Middle English form of quarry<sup>1</sup>. **quarre**<sup>†</sup>. A Middle English form of quarry<sup>1</sup>. **quarre**<sup>†</sup>. (Kwor'el), n. [Early mod. E. also quarel, querel; < ME. quarel, quarell, quarelle, querel, querele, < OF. querele, F. querele = Pr. querela, querella = Sp. querela = Pg. querela = It. que-rela, < L. querela, a complaining, a complaint, < queri, pp. questus, complain, lament. Cf. querent<sup>1</sup>, querimony, querulous, etc., from the same source.] 1<sup>‡</sup>. A complaint; a lament; lamentation. lamentation.

Whennes comya elles alle thyse foreyne Complayntes or vereles of pletynges? Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. proas 3. quereles of pletynges?

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou manufa hele, Bholde my cause and my querele f Gower, M.S. Soc. Autiq. 134, f. 39. (Halliwell.) As his frendes wepte for hym lyengs on the byere they sayd with awete and deevoute querelles, which suffred her devoute seruant to deeve without confession and penannee. Golden Legend, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

If I shulde here answere to all these querels particularly and as the woorthynesse of the thynga requireth, I myght fynde matter sufficient to make s volume of luste quanti-tie, and perhappes be tedlous to summe. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 53).

An accusation; in law, a complaint; an ac-

tion, real or personal.

The wars were acarce begun but he, in fear Of quarrels 'gainst his life, fled from his conntry. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with party at variance with another.

My quarell is growndid vppon right, Which gevith me corage for to fight. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3210.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the Klog's company; his cause being just and his quarrel honourable. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 133. Mark vi. 19.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. Herodias had a good quarrel to attack him. He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. Holinshed.

Rejoice and be merry in the Lord ; be atout in his cause and quarrel. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249.

J. Braajoru, Louis J. Braajoru, Louis J. Braajoru, Louis Gray, Letters, I. 301. Gray, Letters, I. 301.

4<sup>†</sup>. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.

I undyrstand that Mastre Fytzwaier hathe a syster, a mayd, to mary; . . . . ye may telle hym, synae he wyll have my servyse, . . . syche a bargayn myght be mad; . . . for then he ahold be awer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had syche a quearell to kepe me at home. Paston Letters, 111. 164.

quarrel

Wives are young men's miatressea, companions for mid-die age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon*, Marriage and Siugle Life (ed. 1887).

5 Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

pute; a wrang, c, a otar... If I can fasten but one cup upon him, With that which he hath drunk to night already, He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence As my young mistress' dog. Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 52. If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persona fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter. Elackstone, Com., IV. xiv. 6. A breach of friendship or concord; open vari-

ance between parties; a feud. England was, from the force of mere dynastic causes, dragged into the quarrel. Freeman, Norman Conq., V. 63. The Persian Ambassador has had a quarrel with the ourt. Greville, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

7t. A quarreler. [Rare.]

Though 't [pomp] be temporsl, Yet if that quarrel, fortune, do divorce It from the bearer, 'lls a sufferance panglug. Shak., Hen. VIII., il. 8. 14. Double quartel, eccles., a complaint of a clerk to the arch-bishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

No double quarrel shall hereafter be gravide out of any of the archbiahop's courts at the suit of any minister who-soever, except he shall first take his personal oath that the said eight-and-tweety days at the least are expired, etc. 95th Canon of the Church of England (1603).

To pick a quarrel. See pick1. - To take up a quarrelt, to compose or adjust a quarrel; settle a dispute.

to compose or adjust a quarter, sector a dispute I knew when seven justices could not take up a quarrel, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an If, . . . and they shook hands. Shak, As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

Shak, As you Like it, v. 4. 104. Shak, As you Like it, v. 4. 104. =Syn. 5 and 6. Quarrel, Altereation, Affray, Fray, Mélés, Brazel, Broil, Scutte, Wrangle, Squabble, Feud. A quarrel is a matter of ill feeling and hard words in view of sup-posed wrong : it stops just short of blows; any use beyond thils is now figurative. Altereation is the spoken part of a quarrel, the parties speaking sitemately. An altereation is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persons or two sides. Affray and fray express a quarrel that has come to blows in a public place: they are often used of the strug-gles of war, implying personal activity. Mélée emphatazes the confusion in which those engaged in an affray or strug-gle are mingled. Brave emphasizes the unbecoming char-acter and noisiness of the quarrel; while broil adds the idea of entanglement, perhapa with several: two are enough for a bravel; at least three are needed for a bravel; as, abravel with a neighbor; a neighborhood broil. A scuffe is, In this connection, a confused or undignified atruggle, at close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar struggle of many. A wrangle is s severe, unrea-sening, and noisy, perhaps confused, altereation. A squab-ble is a petty wrangle, but is even leas dignified or irration-al. A feud is a deeply rooted animosity between two sets of kindred, two partles, or possibly two persons. See ani-mosity.

quarrel1 (kwor'el), v.; pret. and pp. quarreled **quarrel**<sup>1</sup> (kwor'el), v:, pret. and pp. quarreling. [Early mod. E. also quarreling or quarrelling. [Early mod. E. also quarel, querel;  $\langle OF, quere-$ ler, quereller, complain, complain of, accuse,sue, claim, F. quereller, quarrel with, scold,refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, = Pr. querelhar =Sp. querellar, complain, lament, bewail, com-plain of, = Pg. querelar, complain, = It. quere-lare, complain of, accuse, indict, refl. complain,lament, L. querelgar, make a complaint ML.lament, < L. querelari, make a complaint, ML. querelare, complain, complain of, accuse, < L. querela, complaint, quarrel: see quarrel<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. intrans. 1. To find cause of complaint; find fault; cavil.

There are many which affirms that they have sayled rownd abowt Cuba. But whether it bee so or not, or whether, enuyinge the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasions of querelinge ageynate hym. I can not iudge. R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

I would not quarrel with a slight mistake. Roseommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass

Viator. 1 nope we have no note of the second power. Prisector. No, no, Sir, only this ascent before yon, which you see is not very unessy, and theu you will no more quarrel with your way. Cotton, in Waltoo's Angler, ii. 232. All are prone to quarrel With fate, when worms destroy their gourd, Or mildew spoils their laurel. F. Locker, The Jester's Morst.

2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool, But other of your insolent relinue Do hourly carp and quarrel. Shak, Lear, i. 4. 222. And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War Quarrel'd, although in heaven, about their place. J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, for we were never fond enough to quarrel. Sheridan, The Duenna, 1. 3.

31. To disagree; be incongruous or incompatible; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence

Some defect in her Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed, And put it to the foil. Shak., Tempest, fii. 1. 45.

# Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind, The forepart lien, and a snake behind. Cowley, Davideis, ii.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter, ic fail out with, or pursue a course projudiciai to, one's own materiai interests or means of subsistence.=Syn. 2. To jangie, bicker, spar.

II. trans. 1. To find fault with; challenge; reprove, as a fault, crror, and the like. [Scotch.]

# Say on, my bonny boy, Ye'se nae be quarrell'd by me. Young Akin (Child's Bailads, I. 181).

2†. To disagree or contend with.

They [Pharisees; envied the work in the substance, but they quarrel the circumstance. Donne, Sermons, xvlii.

# Filz, Yeu will not slight me, msdam? Wit. Nor you'il not *guarrel* me? E. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

3. To affect, by quarreling, in a manner indi-cated by a word or words connected: as, to

cated by a word or words connected: as, to quarrel a man out of his estate or rights. quarrel? (kwor'ol),  $n. [ \langle ME. quarel, \langle OF. quarrel, quarel, earrel, later quarreau, F. ear-$ reau = Pr. eairel = Sp. euadrillo, a smallsquare, = It. quadrello, a square tile, a dia- $mond, a crossbow-bolt, <math>\langle ML. quadrellus, a$ square tile, a crossbow-bolt, dim. of L. quad-rum, a square: see quadrum.] 1. A small square, or lozenge, or diamond; a tile or pane of a square or lozenge form. Specifically-(a)Asmall

of a square or lozenge form. Specifically – (a) A small tile or paving-stone of square or lozenge form. (b) A small lozenge-shaped pane of giass, or a square pane set diagonally, used in glazing a window, es-pecially in the fatticed window frames formerly used in Eng-land and elsewhere.

And iet your skynner cut both ye sortes of the skynnes in smaie peces triangle wyss, lyke haife a quarell of a glasse wyndowe. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247. We are right Cornish dismonds.

2. A bolt or arrow having a square or fouredged head, especially a cross-bow-bolt of such form.

I sigh [saw] yet arwls reyne, And grounda quarels sharpe of steele. Rom. of the Rose, l. 1823. B

Schet sore alle y-vere; *Guarels*, arwes, they fly smerte; The fyched Men thrug heed & herte. *Arthur* (ed. Furnivali), i. 461. A scrusunt . . . was found shoeting a *quarrell* of a crossebow with a letter. *Hakluyl's Voyages*, II. 87.

Here be two arbitasts, conrades, with windiaces and *quarrels*—to the barblean with you, and see you drive each boit through a Saxon brain ! Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow-

W M shaped like that of the crossbow-guarrel<sup>3</sup>, a. bolt. (a) Aglaziers' dlamond. (b) A kind of graver. (c) A stone-masons' chisel.
 quarrel<sup>3</sup> (kwor'el), n. [Early med. E. also quar-rell, quarel; < ME. quarelle, querelle, a quarry, a var. of quarrer, < OF. quarrere, a quarry: see quarry<sup>2</sup>.] A quarry where stone is cut. Cath. Ang., p. 296.
 quarreler, quarreller (kwor'el-èr), n. [< ME. querelour, < OF. querelour, quereleur, F. querel-leur, < quereler, quarrel: see quarrel<sup>1</sup>, v.] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quenche, fals querelour, the quene of heven the will quite ! Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66. Besides that he 's a fool, he 's a great quarreller. Shak., T. N., i. 3. 31.

**quarrelet** (kwor'el-et), n. [ $\langle quarrel^2 + et.$ ] A small square or diamend-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow and where? Then spoke I to my girle To part her ilps, and shew'd them there The quartets of pearl. Herrick, The Rock of Rubies and Quartie of Pearls.

quarreller, n. See quarreler. quarreloust, quarrelloust (kwor'el-us), a. [Also quarellous;  $\langle ME. *querelous, \langle OF. quere los, quereleux, F. querelleux, <math>\langle querele, quarrel;$ see quarrell.] Apt or disposed to quarrel;petulant; easily provoked to enmity or con-tention; of things, causing or proceeding fromquarrelingquarreling.

Neither angry without csuse, neither quarellous without colour. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

As quarrelous as the weasci. Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 162.

And who can tell what huge outrages might smount of such quarrelous and tumultuous causes? G. Harvey, Foure Letters, II.

4895

**quarrel-pane** (kwor'el-pān), *n*. Same as quarrel<sup>2</sup>, 1 (b).

Roiand Græme hath . . . broke a quarrel-pane of glass In the turret window. Scott, Abbot, xxxiv.

In the turret window. Scott, Abbot, xxviv. **quarrel-picker** (kwor'el-pik"ér), n. 1. One who picks quarrels; one who is quarrelsome. [Rare.] - 2. A glazier: with punning allusion to quarrel<sup>3</sup>, n., 3 (a). **quarrelsome** (kwor'el-sum), a. [< quarrel + -some.] Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; iraseible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition. He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck

He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck uarrelsome. Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 85. Quarrelsome quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li), adv. In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), n. The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to en-gage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Although a man by his quarrelessmeness should for once have been engaged in a bad action . . . . Bentham, Introd. to Morsis and Legislation, xli. 33, note. quarrender (kwer'en-der), n. A kind of apple.

Davies. [Prov. Eng.]

He... had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maxi-mum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, i.

quarrer; n. A Middle English form of quarry<sup>2</sup>. quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), a. [< quarry<sup>1</sup> + -able.] Capable of being quarried.

The arable soil, the quarriable rock.

**quarried** (kwor'id), a.  $[\langle quarry^1 + -ed^2.]$ Paved with quarries. See quarry<sup>1</sup>, u., 1 (a). In those days the quarried parlour was innecent of a arpet. George Eliot, Essays, p. 148.

carpet. carpet. George Euce, Essays, p. 148. quarrier<sup>1</sup> (kwor'i-èr), n. [< ME. quaryour, quer-rour, < OF. quarrier, < LL. quadratarius, a stone-cutter, < quadratus, squared (saxum quadratum, a squared stone): see quarry<sup>2</sup>. Cf. LL. quadra-tor, a stone-cutter, lit. 'squarer,' < quadrator, make square: see quadrator, quadrate.] One who works in a quarry 2. one runney. who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Aboute hym lefte he no masouu That stoon coude leye, ne querrour. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 4149.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all na-tions about them, were now of warriors become quarriers, hewers of stone and day laborers. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 35. (Davies.)

When in wet weather the quarrier can sit chipping his stone into portable shape. Harper's Mag., LXX. 243. quarrier<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, quarier<sup>†</sup>, n. [Also currier (see currier<sup>2</sup>);  $\langle OF$ , \*quarier, ult.  $\langle L$ . quadratus, square: see quarry<sup>1</sup>, quart<sup>1</sup>, square.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center. Also called quarion.

All the endes of quarriers and prickets. Ord. and Reg., p. 295. (Halliwell.)

To light the waxen quariers The suncient nurce is prest. Romeus and Juliel. (Nares.) Romeus and Juliel. (Nares.) **quarry**<sup>1</sup> (kwor'i), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also quarrey, quary;  $\langle$  ME. quarry, quarrey, quarre, square, thick,  $\langle$  OF. quarre, F. carré, square,  $\langle$  L. quadratus, squared, square; as a noun, L. quadratum, neut., a square, a quadrate, LL. quadratus, m., a square: see quadrate, of which quarry<sup>1</sup> is a doublet.] I.t a. 1. Square; quadrate.

. Quarré scheld, gode swerd of steil, And isunce stef, biteand wel. Arthour and Merlin, p. 111. (Halliwell.) The simplest form of mould is that employed for stamp-ing flat diamond-shaped pleces of glass for quarry glazing. Glass-making, p. 88.

The windows were of small quarry panes. Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 47.

2. Steut; fat; corpulent.

Thycke man he was yron, bot he nas nozi wel long ; Quarry he was, and wel ymsda vorto he strong. Rob. of Gloucester, p. 412.

A quarry, fat man, obesus. Coles, Lat. Dict. (Halliwell.)

II. n.; pl. quarries (-iz). 1. A square or lozenge. Specifically—(a) A small square tile or paving-stone: same as quarrel<sup>2</sup>, 1 (a).

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen quarries. George Eliot.

quarry-hawk

(b) A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: same as  $quarrel^2$ , 1 (b).

The Thleves, . . . taking out some Quaries of the Glass, put their Hands in and rob the Houses of their Window Curtains. Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,

II. 74

Hartley's rolled coleured-plate, and quarries stamped by mechanical pressure, are siso largely used where translu-cency is required without transparency. Glass-making, p. 92.

2t. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as

2†. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as quarrel<sup>2</sup>, 2. quarry<sup>2</sup> (kwor'i), n.; pl. quarries (-iz). [< ME. quarry<sup>2</sup> (kwor'i), n.; pl. quarries (-iz). [< ME. quarry<sup>2</sup>, also quar, altered, by confusion with quarry<sup>1</sup>, from earlier quarrer, quarrer, quarer, quarere, < OF. quarriere, F. carrière, < ML. quadraria, a quarry, a place where stones are cut or squared (suggested by LL. quadratarius, a stone-cutter, lit. 'a squarer': see quarrier'), < L. quadratus, square, pp. of quadrate.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word mine is generally applied to the excavations With gunpower, from a large mass of rock. The word mine is generally applied to the excavations from which metais, metailiferous orea, and coai are taken; from quarries are taken all the various materials used for building, as marble, freestone, slate, line, cement, rock, etc. A quarry is usually open to the day; a mine is gen-erally covered, communicating with the surface by one or more shafts. See mine?

Their statts, See marks. Their sale, a litel hem bi-side, a semliche quarrere, Vuder an helg hel, al hoiwe newe diked. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232. That Stone rough in the Quarry grew Which now a perfect Venus shews to View. *Congreee*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. A quarry is an open excavation where the works are visible at the surface. *Bainbridge*, On Mines, p. 2. **quarry**<sup>2</sup> (kwor'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. quarried, ppr. quarrying. [< quarry2, n.] To dig or take from a quarry: as, to quarry marble.

Part of the valley, if not the whole of it, has been formed by *quarrying* away the crass of marble and conglomerate immestone. E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89. scarped cliff and quarried stone. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lv.

quarry<sup>3</sup> (kwor'i), n. [< ME. querre, kyrre, < OF. euiree, euree, F. curée, quarry, orig. the refuse parts of an animal slain, given to the hounds in its skin, < euir, skin, hide, < L. corium, hide: see corium.] 1t. The refuse parts of an ani-mal slain in tho chase, given in the skin to the hounds: as the make the curry (to come and hounds: as, to make the quarry (to open and skin the animal slain, and give the refuse to tho hounds).

And after, whenna the hert is spiayed and ded, he un-doeth hym, and maketh his *kyrre*, and enquyrreth er re-wardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret likynge. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Hallivell.*)

Then fersly thay flokked in folk at the laste, & quykiy of the quelled dere a querré thay maked. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1324.

2. A beast of the chase when pursued or slain; any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey, especially after it has been killed.

I watch'd his eye, And saw hew falcon-like it tower'd, and flew Upon the wealthy quarry. Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 1.

As a falcon from the rocky height. Her quarry seen, impetnens at the sight, Forth-springing instant, darts herself from high, Shoots on the wing, and skims along the sky. Pope, Iliad, xill. 92. 3. Hunted or slaughtered game, or any object of eager pursuit.

And let me use my sword, I'd make a *quarry* With thousands of these quarter'd slaves. Shak., Cor., 1. 1. 202. quarry<sup>3</sup> (kwor'i), v. [< quarry<sup>3</sup>, n.] I. in-trans. To prey, as a vulture or harpy.

Like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. Sir R. L'Estrange.

II. trans. To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely quarried. Beau. and Fl.

A soldier of renown, and the first provost That ever let our Roman esgies fly On swarthy Ægypt, quarried with her spoils. *B. Jonson*, Foetaster, v. 1.

quarry-faced (kwor'i-fast), a. Rough-faced, as taken from the quarry:

the quarry: noting a type of buildingstone and ma-sonry built of such stone. quarry - hawk (kwor'i-hâk),



Quarry-faced or Rock-faced Masonry.



SIT VA Trim, Yes, we cut Out quarrels and break giasses where we go. Middleton and Rowley, Fall [Quarrel, ii. 2.

n. An old entered and reclaimed hawk. Hal-liwell. **quart3**; a. [ME. quart, quarte, quart, quert, quert, uchert; origin obscure.] Safe; sound; in **quart3**; a. [ME. quart, quarte, quart, in **quart3**; a. [ME. quart, quarte, quart, in **quart3**; a. [ME. quart, quarte, quart, quarte, quart, a.] Safety; health. Againe alle our care hit is our quert. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108. At worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede,

cut. quarryman (kwor'i-man), n.; pl. quarrymen (-meu). [< quarry<sup>2</sup> + man.] A man who is occupied in quarrying stones. quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), n. A slave com-pelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon. Bryant, Thanatopsis.

quarry-water (kwor'i-wâ#ter), n. The water which is mechanically held between the par-ticles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kent from exposure to the wather gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears after the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called *hyproscopic moisture*. The quantity of quarry-water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition and texture. Some rocks which are so soft that they can be cut with a saw or chisel when freshly quarried become much harder after exposure to the air for a few weeks. The heaver the strong (linearcond heaved to

The longer the stone [limestone] has been exposed to the sir, the less fuel will be consumed in driving off its in-herent moisture, or *quarry-water*. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 619.

**spons** Encyc. Manuf., 1. 619. **quart**<sup>1</sup> (kwârt), n. [< ME. quarte, < OF. quarte, F. quarte, f., < L. quarta (sc. pars), a fourth part; cf. OF. quart, F. quart, m., = Sp. cuarto = Pg. quarto = It. quarto, fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. quartus, fourth (= E. fourth), ap-par. for \* quaturus, with ordinal (superl.) for-mative -tus (E. -th), < quattuor = E. four: see four, and compare quadrate, quarter<sup>1</sup>, etc.] 1; A fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possesse the Western quart. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gal-lou; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every galon of liquid measure has a quart, and in the United States there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the gallon of that measure is confined to Great Britain. In England the peck, or fourth part of a bushel, is sometimes called a quart.

1 United States liquid quart	=	0.9468	liter.
1 United States dry quart		1.1017	
1 imperial quart		1.1359	
1 Scotch quart	=	3.398	liters.

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were mea-sures of espacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Europe.

every part of Europe.
Go fetch me a quart of sack ; put a toast in 't. Shak., M. W. of W., Ili. 5. 3.
Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess, . . . Because she brought stone jugs and no scal'd quarts. Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 59.
Glass bottles of all qualities I buys at three for a half-penny, . . but very seldom indeed 2d., unless It's some-thing very prime and big like the old quarts. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.
In awaie, the intervent of a fourth . prefixed

3. In music, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

A succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears. The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, Eng-4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds—that is, the fourth part of a quarter.—5. A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of 3¼ to 4¼ yards.
quart<sup>2</sup> (kärt), n. [< F. quarte, a sequence of four eards at piquet, also a position in fencing; particular uses of quarte, a fourth: see quart.]</li>
1. In card-playing, a sequence of four eards. A quart major is a sequence of the highest four

A quart major is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

If the elder hand has quart major and two other Aces, the odds are only 5 to 4 against his taking in either the Tea to his quart, or another Ace. The American Hoyle, p. 136.

2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fen-cing. A thrust in quart is a thrust, with the nails up-ward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinary position taken by two fencers when they engage, the left of their foils touching. A parry in quart guards this blow. It is produced by carrying the hand a few inches to the left without lowering hand or point. - Quart and theree, practice between fencers, one thrusting in quart and theree (see three) alternatively, and the other parry-ing in the same positions. It is confounded with there rau mur (fencing at the wall), which is simply practice for the legs, hand, and eyes against a stationary mark, usually a plastron hung on the wall.

The assassin stab of time was partied by the quart and erec of art. Smollett, tr. of Gil Elas, iv. 7. How subtle at tierce and quart of mind with mind ! Tennyson, In Memoriam, W. G. Ward. tierce of art.

4896

A! worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede, I sm full olde and oute of quarte, That me liste do no daies dede, Bot yf gret mystir me garte. York Plays,

York Plays, p. 41. With heatte and with bodyly quarte To serve the I toke noone heede. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Loue us helith, & makith in qwart, And liftith us up in-to heuene-riche. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

quartan (kwâr'tan), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also quartain; < ME. quarteync, < OF. quartaine, F. quartaine = Pr. quartana, cartana = Sp. cuar-tana = Pg. quartão = It. quartana, < L. quar-tana (sc. febris), quartan fever, fem. of quar-tanus, of or pertaining to the fourth, < quartus, fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. Having to do with the fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>. fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a quartan ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day—that is, after three days).

The quartan-fever, shrinking every limb, Seta me a-capering straight. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ill. 2. The sins shall return periodically, like the revolutions a quartan ague. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104. of a quartan ague.

II. n. 1. An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive oc-currence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednes-day, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

After you felt your selfe deliuered of your quartaine. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 13. The quartern is gendrid of myche haboundaunce of mal-encolye that is corrumpid withinee the body. Booke of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure. quartanert, n. [ME. quartenare,  $\langle$  ML. quartenaries,  $\langle$  quartana, the quartan: see quartan.] One who has the quartan. quartation (kwār-tā'shon), n. [ $\langle$  L. quartus, fourth (see quart1), +-ation.] The parting of gold and silver by the use of nitric acid. It is so called hecause an alloy consisting of more than one part of gold to three parts of silver is very little affected by the gold shall form not more than a fourth of the whole. In that operation that refiners call quartation, which

In that operation that refiners call quartation, which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so ex-quisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold (whence the operation is denominated) that the resulting mass sequires several new qualities by virtue of the com-position. Boyle, Works, I. 504.

quart d'écut (kär dā-kü'). [F.] An old French coin: same as cardecu.

Sir, for a quart-d'écu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 311.

quarte (kärt), n. [F., lit. a fourth part: see quart1, quart2.] Same as quart2. quarter1 (kwår'ter), n. [< ME. quarter, quar-terc, dial. wharter, quarter (= D. kwartier = G. quartier = Sw. quarter = Dan. kvarteer, quar-(c) quarter = Sw. quarter = Dan. Nurleer, quar-ter),  $\langle OF. quarter, quarter, cartier, a fourth$ part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., = Sp. cuartel= Pg. quartel = It. quartiero, quartiere, quarter, $<math>\langle L. quartarius$ , a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quartern, ML. quartarius, also neut. quartarium, also (after Rom.) quarterius, quarterium, a quarter, etc.,  $\zeta$ L. quartus, fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>. Cf. quarter<sup>2</sup>.] 1. One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions

divisions.

I have a kinsman not past three *quarters* of a mile hence. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 85.

Specifically -(a) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell. The stuarde in honde schalle haue a stafe, A fyngur gret, two obarters long, To reule the men of court ymong. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

His arrowes were fue quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white christall-like stone. Capt. John Smith, Works, 1. 120.

tage. June Santa, not so to a part of a hundredweight—that is, 28 pounds, the hundredweight being equal to 112 pounds. Abbreviated qr. (c) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 16, 12, or 0 bushels, S bushels and 3 peeks, or 8 bushels, 2 peeks, and 2½ quarts are variously called a quarter.

Holding land on which he could sow three-quarters of an imperial quarter of corn and three imperial quarters of potatoea. Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 387.

(d) The fourth part of an hour.

Sin' your true love was at your yates, It's but tws *quarters* past. The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179). He always is here as the clock's going five — Where is he?... Ah, it is chiming the quarter ! F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk.

F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk. (c) In astron., the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: as, the first quarter after the change or full. (f) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: as, the four quarters of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what quarter does the wind blow? people thronged in from all quarters; hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, ny infor-mation comes from a high quarter. Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four quarters of heaven. Jer, xlix, 36.

Jer. xlix, 36,

I own I was hurt to hear it, as I indeed was to learn, from the same quarter, that your guardian, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle have not sgreed fately as well as could be wished. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

knsve . . . I have but a very liftle credit. Shak, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53. There was a fiction that Mr. Wopsle examined the schol-ars once a quarter. Dickens, Great Expectations, vii. (4) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U.S.] (j) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an an-mal, in the case of butcher's meet including a leg: as, a fore or hind quarter of mutton; especially, one of the hind quartera; a haunch : generally in the plural : as, the quar-ters of a horse. See cut under horse, (k) In her.; (l) One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering. The four quarters are numbered as fol-lows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister othef; s, dexter base; 4, sinister base. (2) An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise di-rected) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as car-ton 1, 4. (d) In shoemaking, the part of the sheck of the heed and a line drawn downward from the ankle-bone or thereshout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the schual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under boot. Lace shoe upper, consisting of yamp, guarter, and facing for evel the loses.



Lace shoe upper, consisting of vamp, quarter, and facing for eyelet holes. Ure, Dict., IV. 110.

Lace shoe upper, consisting of vanip, duarter, and taching for cyclet holes. Ure, Dict, IV. 110. (m) Naut.: (1) The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. (2) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard.arm. (n) In farriery, the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A false quarter is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quar-ters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast. (a) In arch., a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. (p) In a cask, the part of the side between the huge and the chime. (a) In the dress of a millistone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches. (r) In carp., one of the sections of a winding stair. (a) In cork-cutting, a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape. (b) In *miniting*, any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase. (u) In music, same as quarter-note. 2. A distinet division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country;

particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin quarter of Paris; the Jews' quarter in Rome.

Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody knew for what reason, nor what was the *quarter* that was next to be burnt. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 624.

To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by-streets and quarters. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 6. Hence -3. A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper posi-tion or station.

The Lord high-Marshall vnto esch his *quarter* Had oot assigned. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then The cumbrous elements. Milton, P. L., iii. 714.

More specifically -(a) The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspec-tion: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in bat-tle, is distinguished as general quarters. (b) Place of lodg-ing; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usu-ally in the plural.

The Duke acquaints bis Friends, who hereupon fall every one to his Quarter. The Earl of Warwick fell upon the Lord Clifford's *Quarter*, where the Duke of Somerset hasting to the Rescue was slain. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

I shall have time enough to lodge you in your quarters, and afterwards to perform my own journey. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

(c) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: as, they went into winter quarters. Compare head-quarters.

Had all your *quarters* been as safely kept As that whereof I had the government, We had not been thus shamefully surprised. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., H. 1. 63.

quarters of heaven.

(g) In nav., the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of  $11^{\circ} 15^{\circ}$ —that is, about 2' 49'. Also called *quarter-point*. (h) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years; and if I cannot once or twice in a quarter bear out a knave . . I have but a very little credit. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

When the service has been read, and the last volicy has been fired over the buried soldier, the troops march to quarters with a quick step, and to a lively tune. Thackeray, Phillip, xxx.

(d) pl. The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery. [Southern U. S.]

Let us go out to the quarters, grandpa; they will be daueing hy now. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 253.

4t. [Appar. due to the phrase to keep quarter (b).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.]

Friends all but now, even now, In quarter, and in terms like hride and groom. Shak., Othello, ll. 3. 180.

5+. Friendly intercourse.

If your more serious business do not call you, Let me hold quarter with you; we will talk An hour out quickly. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, il. 2.

An hour out quickly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, H. 2. Alternate quarters, in *her.* See alternate.—Close-quarters. Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, one of the four primary divisions in quartering.— Great Quarter Court. Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, under court).—On the quarter (naut.), strictly, 45° abait the beam: generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.—Quarter binding. See *binding.*— Quarter gasket. See gasket.—To beat to quarters. See *beat*!.—To come to close quarters. See *close*?.—To **keep** quartert. (a) To keep the proper place or stailon. They do has the ft they espect the start admit how yet

They do best who, if they cannot but admit love, yet ake it keep quarter, and sever it wholly from their seri-as affalra. Bacon, Love (ed. 1887). ous affairs. (b) To keep peace. Compare quarter2.

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place in Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet kept good quar-ter between themselves. Bacon, Cunning (ed, 1887).

For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lies, to keep good quarters with the Turk. Sandys, Travalles, p. 6.

(cf) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironi-cal use.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate

prate; For all you kept such a quarter, you are out of the councell of state. Wright's Political Ballads, p. 150. (Hallivell.)

of state. Wright's Political Ballads, p. 150. (Halliwell.) This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, and danced, and kept a quarter. Winter quarters, and anced, and weather quarter, the quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.—Winter quarters, the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station. **quarter**<sup>1</sup> (kwâr'têr), v. [< quarter<sup>1</sup>, n. In def. II., 5, cf. F. cartayer, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the read into four sections) < quart two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections),  $\langle quart,$ fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To divide into four equal parts. In his silver shield He bore a bloodie Crosse that quartred all the field. Spenser, F. Q., 11. 1. 18.

A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom And ever three parts coward. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 42. 2. To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

Fo divide; separate into parts, If you frown upon this profierd peace, You tempt the firry of my three attendants, Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 11.

Here Is a sword balth sharp and broad, Will quarter yon in three. King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, 111. 380).

The lawyer and the blacksmith shall be hang'd, Quarter'd. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ili. 1.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors quartered heaven, and found a name For every fixed and every wandering star. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, 1. 208.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

Divers souldiers were quarter'd at my homse, but I thank God went away the next day towards Flanders. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 1, 1657. They would not adventure to bring them to us, but quartered them in another homse, though In the same town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 344).

5<sub>†</sub>. To diet; feed.

Serimansky was hls cousin-germsn, With whom he served, and fed on vermin; And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws, And quarter himself upon his paws. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 268.

6. To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

furnish as portion, teat But this isle, The greatest and the best of all the main, He quarters to his blue hair'd deities. *Millon*, Comus, 1. 29.

When the queen frown'd, or smil'd, he knows . . . Whose place is *quarter'd* out, three parts in four. *Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 136.

7. In her., to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man quarters the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb to quarter is used even when more than two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, and when, therefore, more than four compartments ap-pear. See quartering, 4. 308

Slen. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white luces in their coat; . . . I may quarter, coz. Shal. You may, by marrying, Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 23.

"Look at the banner," esid the Abbot; "tell me what are the blazonries." "The arms of Scotland," said Ed-ward; "the lion and its tressure, quartered . . . with three cushions." Scott, Monastery, xxxvii.

8. In mach., to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.-9. In sporting, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite it: said of hunting-dogs.

In order to complete the education of the pointer in ranging or beating his ground, it is not only necessary that he should quarter it, as it is called, but that he should do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelling on a false scent. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 229.

To hang, draw, and quarter. See hang.-To quar-ter the sea, to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a small boat running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room. II. intrans. 1. To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

Some fortunate captains That quarter with him, and are truly valiant, Ilave flung the name of Happy Crease on him. Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

That night they quartered in the woods. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 163.

2. Naut., to sail with the wind on the quarter. We were now assured they were Spaniards; and there-fore we put away, *Quartering*, and steering N. W. Dampier, Voyages, 11, ii. 20.

To shift; beat about; change position, so as

to get advantage of an adversary. They quarter over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, if. 5. A. In sporting, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field. -5. To drive a carriage diago-nally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts. The postillion . . . was employed, not by fits and starts, but always and eternally, in quartering -1. e. in crossing from side to side – according to the casualties of the ground. De Quincey, Autob. Sketches, i. 298. quarter 2 (kwâr'têr', n. [= G. quartier = Sw. quarter - Dan J (kwâr'têr', bound), a. In book-

**quarter**<sup>2</sup> (kwâr'têr), n. [= G. quartier = Sw. quarter = Dan. kvarteer, quarter;  $\langle F. quartier,$ "quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) (= Sp. cuartel = Pg. quartel = It. quar-tiere, quarter), in the phrases donner quartier, or fairc quartier, give quarter, demander quartier, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigned 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see *quarter*<sup>1</sup>. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, one fourth pure block, as horses, cattle, etc. who accepted as the ransom of an officer or **quarter-cask** (kwâr'têr-kåsk), *n*. A small cask soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" holding 28 gallons or thereabouts. (Imp. Dict.) presents obvious difficulties.] In-quarter-cast (kwâr'têr-kåst). *a*. Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof. surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; **quarter-cleft** (kwâr'têr-kleft), *a*. Same as who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" dulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd call'd to Robin for quarter. Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350). Death a more gen'rous Rage does use ;

Quarter to all he conquers does refuse. Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom. If a magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. Clarendon.

Most people dialike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair quarter wherever I meet with it. Franklin, Autobiog., I. 83.

**quarterage** (kwâr'têr-āj), *n*. [Early mod. E. also quarteridge, quartridge; < ME. quarterage, < OF. quarterage, quarterage, < quartier, a quar-ter: see quarter<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A quarterly allowance ter: see quarter<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.

Upon every one of the sald quarter days, every one that ls a Freeman of the sald Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his quarteridge, one penny. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 289.

[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revenue of his verse than any rlotous elder brother upon the wealthy quartidges of three time three hundred acres. Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

In 1711 the quarterage [of Cartmel Grammar School] was raised to 1s, 6d, for Latin and 1s, for English, the poor children still to be taught free. Bainee, Hist. Lancashire, 11, 681.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping. The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their quarterage. Indiashed, Scotland, an. 1557. Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] in-tended to claim the free quarterage due to their official dignity, while engaged in the examination of the state of the district and the administration of the laws by the king's command. O'Curry, Ancient Irish, 1. xvi.

For quarterage of a soldier, 5s. per week. Connecticut Records, II. 386. (Bartlett.)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation. They the Roman Catholics! could not obtain the free-dom of any town corporate, and were only suffered to carry on their trades in their native cities on condition of pay-ing special and vexations impositions known by the name of quarterage. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii. quarter-angled (kwar'ter-ang"gld), a. In her.,

quarter-angled (kwar ter-ang<sup>\*</sup>gid), d. In her., same as quadrate, 5. quarter-aspect (kwar'ter-as<sup>\*</sup>pekt), n. In as-trol., the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac. quarter-back (kwar'ter-hak), n. A certain player or position in foot-ball. See back<sup>1</sup>,

19

quarter-badge (kwâr'têr-baj), n. Naut., orna-mentation on the quarters of a ship. quarter-bend (kwâr'têr-bend), n. In a pipe, a hend the arc of which subtends an angle of

900

**quarter-bill** (kwâr'têr-bil), *n. Naut.*, a list of the stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.

quarter-bitts (kwâr'ter-bits), n. pl. Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines,

quarter-blanket (kwâr'têr-blang"ket), n. A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.

quarter-blocks (kwâr'têr-bloks), n. pl. Naut., blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reeve through.

quarter-bound (kwar'ter-hound), a. In bookbinding, bound with pasteboard covers and lea-ther or cloth on the back only.

quarter-boys (kwar'ter-boiz), n. pt. Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain be-fries. Compare *jack* of the clock, nnder *jack*<sup>1</sup>.

Their quarter-boys and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one. Southey, Doctor, xxix. (Davies.)

quarter-bred (kwâr'ter-bred), a. Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.

quartered, 4. quarter-cloth (kwâr'têr-klôth), n. Naut., one

of a series of long pieces of painted canvas for-merly extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarter-day (kwâr'têr-dã), n. In England, the **quarter-day** (Kwär'ter-dā), n. In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (March 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmss day (September 29th), and Chriatmas day (De-cember 25th). These are the usual landlords' and tenanta' terms for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are Whitsunday (May 15th) and Martinmas (November 11th); the conven-tional terms Canadlemas (February 2d) and Lammas (An-gust 1st) make up the quarter-days. **luarter-deck** (kwär'ter.dek).

guarter-deck (kwâr'têr-dek), n. Naut., the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.

The officer was walking the *quarter-deck*, where I had no ght to go. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 5. right to go.

quarter-decker (kwâr'têr-dek"êr), n. Naut., an officer who is more looked upon as a stickler for small points of etiquette than as a thorough

quartered (kwår'terd), p. a. 1. Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts.

Nations besides from all the quarter'd winds. Milton, P. R., lv. 202.

2. Lodged; stationed for lodging; of or pertaining to lodging or quarters.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh, Behold their quarter'd fires. Shak., Cymheline, Iv. 4. 18.

**3.** Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-quartered horse.—4. Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks iu such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in various wave of oak) to advantage. This is done in various ways —that most approved being to cut the quarter into two cqual parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off beards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section.



quarterer (kwår'ter-er), n. A lodger. Halli-

well. [Prov. Eng.] quarter-evil (kwar'ter-ē"vl), n. Same as symptomatic anthrax (which see, under anthrax). quarter-face (kwâr'têr-fās), n. A countenance

three parts averted.

But let this dross carry what price it will With noble ignorants, and let them still Turn upen scorned verse their quarter-face. B. Jonson, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland. quarter-fast (kwar'ter-fast), n. Naut. See fast1, 1.

quarter-fishes (kwâr'têr-fish"ez), n. pl. Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.

quarterfoil (kwar'ter-foil), n. See quatrefoil.

quarter-franc (kwar ter-toil), n. See quarter franc, quarter-franc (kwar ter-toil), n. In her., a quarter used separately as a bearing. quarter-gallery (kwar ter-gal e-ri), n. Nuut., a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub. quarter-grain (kwâr'têr-grān), n. The grain

of wood shown when a log is quartered. See quartered, 4. Compare felt-grain. quarter-guard (kwâr'têr-gärd), n. Milit., a small guard posted in front of each battalion

in camp. **quarter-gunner** (kwâr'têr-gun"êr), n. In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammu-

nition. quarter-hollow (kwâr'têr-hol"õ), n. and a. I. *n*. In *arch.*, etc., a concave molding the arc of which is, or approaches, 90°, or a quadrant: the converse of a quarter-round.

converse of a quarter-round. II. a. Having the form of a quarter-hollow. -Quarter-hollow tool, a chisel er gouge used in wood. working to make cenvex or concave moldings. quarter-horse (kwâr'têr-hôrs), n. A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.] quarter-hung (kwâr'têr-hung), a. Having, as a gun, trunnions with their axis below the line of bore. Farrow, Mil. Encyc. quarteridget, n. An obsolete form of quarter-adde. Gascoine. Philemene (Steele Glas etc. ed Arber p. 107)

aae.

age. **quarter-ill** (kwâr'têr-il), n. Same as symptom-atic anthrax (which see, under anthrax). **quartering** (kwâr'têr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *quarter*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of dividing into four soldiers -2. The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers -3. Quarters: lodeing: a station for soldiers.-3. Quarters; lodging; a station.

Divers designations, regions, liabitations, mansions, or quarterings there. Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.



4. In her., the marshaling or disposal of various escutcheons in The several alliances of one family with the beiresses of others. When more than three other escutcheons are quartered, however many compartments the able different coats mar-shaled and placed together on the several different coats mar-shaled and placed together on the several different coats mar-shaled and placed together on coats, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve in used for exteriors they are generally boarded. Given the one, in order to denote

6. In gun., the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of has its bearing. -7. In mech., the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of 90° with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right

cqual parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off beards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section. 5. In *larce*, having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is usually as wide as the band that forms the cross, see that the arms of the cross do not unite in the mid-dle except at their corners. 6. In *shoemaking*, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-quartered shoes.—**Drawn** and quartered shoes.—**Drawn** and quartered shoes.—**Drawn** quartered oak. See det. 4.—**Quartered** partition, a partition formed with quarters.—Quarterly quarterer (kwâr'têr-er), n. A lodger. Halli-

to be quartered was cut in pieces. Macaulay. quartering-hammer (kwår'têr-ing-ham'êr), n. A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.

n. A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of 90°.

quarter-iron (kwâr'têr-i<sup>#</sup>êrn), n. Naut., a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard. quarterland (kwâr'têr-land), n. A small ter-ritorial division or estate in the Isle of Man,

forming a division of a treen. quarter-light (kwâr'têr-līt), n. In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distingnished from the windows in the doors. Builder's Dict.

quarter-line (kwâr'ter-līn), n. 1. The position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called *bow-and-quarter line.* -2. An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, this line is from time to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.

quarter-lookt (kwâr'ter-luk), n. A side look. B. Jonson.

quarterly (kwâr'têr-li), a. and n. [ $\langle quarter^1 + -ly^1$ .] I. a. 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her litils year or mouth of consecution. Holder, On Time.

2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, quarterly payments of rent; a quarter-ly visitation or examination.—Quarterly conference. See conference, 2 (c) (2). II. n.; pl. quarterlies (-liz). A publication

They tors in peces quarterly The corps which they had slaipe. Gascoigne, Philemene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107). 2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns

2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made quarterly.—3. In her.: (a) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. (b) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears quar-terly of twelve. Comterly of twelve. Com-pare quartering, 4.-Quar-terly in equerre, in her., di-vided into feur parts by broken lines, producing an effect simi-lar to gironny.-Quarterly in aaltier, in her., same as per saltier.-Quarterly plerced, in her., quartered.-Quar-terly quartered, in her., divided along the lines which separate the field quarterly: said of any hearing in the field.



field. **quarterman** (kwâr'têr-man), n.; pl. quarter-men (-men). An officer of a subdivision of a navy-yard working force. [U. S.] **quartermaster** (kwâr'têr-màs"têr), n. [= D. **quarterount**, n. A Middle English form of kwartiermeester = G. quartermester; as quar-quarter. officer, of the relative rank of lieutenant, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarter-partition (kwâr'têr-pār-tish"on), n. In quarters and the distribution of elothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the bar-auter of the relative rank of lieutenant, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the bar-duties are to superintend the assignment of auter of a staircase when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs. **quarter-partition** (kwâr'têr-pār-tish"on), n. In *carp.*, a partition consisting of quarters. See and other supplies, to have charge of the bar-

racks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs

racks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of eamp. In the United States army the quartermaster is appointed by the colonel of the regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is gener-ally taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service, including ten as an officer, he may retire with the hener-ary rank of captain. Furrow, Mil. Encyc. 2. Naut., a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the signals and sound-ings, and the running lights, leads, colors, log, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whole time a ship is in commission, and are selected from the steadiest and most trustworthy seame. On mail steamers the quartermasters steer and keep the flags and running-lights in order.—Quartermaster's depart-ment, the staif department of the United States army which prevides the quarters and transports in of the ar-my, purchases store, transports army supplies, and fur-nishes tolding, straw, fuel, forage, and stationery. It disburses the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the army, such as the purcuit and capture of describer, the burial of officers and soldiers, the extra-duty pay of sol-diers, the purchase of vectorinary medicines and atcreas, the hiring of escorts, couriers, guides, spics, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the armit of all the apparatus of maving and cavelary approximation and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the armits and counters.—Signal or chief quartermaster, in the United States navy, a petty officer whe has charge of all the apparatus of navigation, as well as the flags, sig-nals, and lights. **Quartermaster-general** (kwâr' têr-mås' têr-ion'e-rel). *m Mitt* 

nais, and lights. **quartermaster-general** (kwâr'têr-màs 'têr-jen'e-ral), n. Milit, in the British service, a staff-officer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and can-toning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the bead of the quartermaster's department at the head of the quartermaster's department. quartermaster-sergeant (kwâr'ter-mas" ter-sär'jent), n. Milit., a non-commissioned of-ficer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

quartern (kwâr'têrn), n. [< ME. quarteroun, < OF. quarteron, F. quarteron = Pr. cartayron, cartairo = Sp. euarteron = It. quarterone, a fourth part,  $\langle$  ML. quartero(n-), a fourth part,  $\langle$  L. quartero, quartero, quarter<sup>1</sup>. Cf. quarteroon, quadroon.] 1. A fourth part; a quarter.

And there is not the mone seyn in alle the lunacioun, saf only the seconds quarteroun. Mandeville, Travels, p. 301. (Hallivell.)

Specifically-2. The fourth part of certain British measures. (a) In liquid measure, the fourth of a pint; an imperial gill.

The waiter . . . returned with a quartern of brandy. Smollett, Launcelot Greaves, xvii.

(b) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (c) A quarter of a pound.

Applicants for *quarterns* of sngar. Dickens, Sketches, Tales, iv.

quarter-netting (kwâr'têr-net"ing), n. Naut., netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.

quarternion (kwar-ter'ni-on), n. An erroneous

form of quaternion. quartern-loaf (kwâr'têrn-lof), n. A loaf weigh-ing, generally, four pounds.

Who makes the quartern-loaf and Luddites rise? II. Smith, Rejected Addresses, i. In proof of their poverly they [the sweepers] refer you to the workhouse authorities, who allow them certain quartern-loaves weekly. Mayhew, Loadon Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

quarter-noble (kwâr'têr-no"b), n. An old English coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also *ferling-noble*. See noble, 2. quarter-note (kwâr'têr-not), n. In musical no-tation, a note equivalent in time-value to one

half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the aign of or P. Also quarter. -- Quarter-note rest. Same as quarter-rest.

quarteroon (kwâr-te-rön'), n. [(Sp. cuarteron: see quartern and quadroon.] Same as quad-

Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances : and your yellow Quarteroons? . . . Quarteroon Ogé . . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties. Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 4. (Davies.)

quartering, 5.

### quarter-partition

### quarter-pleces

quarter-pierced (kwår'ter-pörst), a. In her., pierced with a square hole not so large as in

pierced with a square hole not so large as in quartered or quarterly pierced. See quartered, 5. -Cross quarter-pierced. See cross1. quarter-plate (kwâr'têr-plāt), n. In photog.: (a) A size of plate measuring  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The hadj-plate measures  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in the United States ( $4\frac{4}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$  in England), and the whole-plate  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. (b) A plate of this size, or a picture made from such a plate. quarter-point (kwâr'têr-point) n. Naut. the

size, or a picture made from such a plate. quarter-point (kwâr'têr-point), n. Naut., the fourth part of a point, or 2° 48' 45". quarter-pointed (kwâr'têr-poin"ted), a. In her., representing one quarter of the field eut off saltierwise, usually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field. quarter-rail (kwâr'têr-rāl), n. Naut., that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the shin: the roil that serves as a guard to the quart

ship; the rail that serves as a guard to the quar-

ter-deck where there are no ports or bulwarks. quarter-rest (kwâr'têr-rest), n. A rest or sign for silence, equivalent in time-value to a quarter-note; a crotchet-rest: marked ] or X. Also called quarter-note rest.

quarter-round (kwâr'ter-round), n. 1. In arch. a molding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant: same as ovolo.

In the quarter round of the cornish without there are spouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 109.

Any tool adapted for forming quarters chisal adapted for cutting concave or convex moldings. quarter-saver (kwâr'têr-sā"vêr), n. A device attached to a knitting-machine to prevent the work from running off if the yarn breaks or runs

out quarter-sawed (kwâr'têr-sâd), a. Same as

quartercd. 4.

quarter-seal (kwâr'ter-sel), n. The seal kept **quarter-seal** (kwär'tér-sēl), n. The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimo-*nial of the great seal. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.* **quarter-section** (kwär'tér-sek'shon), n. In the United States Government Land Survey, a square tract of laud containing 160 acres, and constituting one fourth of a section.

quarter-sessions (kwâr'têr-sesh"onz), n. pl. 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs, and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws, poor-laws, etc. In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, . . . A quarter-sessions chairman, abler none. Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns, and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions.

Abbreviated Q. S. quarter-sling (kwâr'têr-sling), n. One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center. quarter-square (kwar'ter-skwar), n. The fourth quarter-square (kwâr'têr-skwâr), n. The fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quar-ter-squares are sometimes need to replace logarithms, on account of the property that  $\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-y)^2 = xy$ . quarter-staff (kwâr'têr-stâf), n.; pl. quarter-staves (-stävz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the stack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the ends on the adversary at unexpected polds.

A stout frere I met, And a quarter-staffe in his hande. Playe of Robyn Hode (Child'a Ballada, V. 420).

Quarter staff Dr. Johnson explains to be "A staff of de-fence, so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equal-iy between the end and the middle," Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 357.

The two champions, being alike arm ad with quarter-staves, stepped forward. . . The miller, . . holding his quarter-staff by the middle, and making it flourish his quarter.staff by the middle, and making it flourish his head, . . exclaimed boastiuly, "Come on, churl, an thou darest!" Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

quarter-stanchion (kwâr'ter-stan"shon), n. *Nant.*, a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one such stanchion formof a ing the extreme boundary of the stern on each side.

**quarter-pieces** (kwâr'têr-pē"sez), n. pl. Naut., **quarter-stuff** (kwâr'têr-stuf), n. Plank one projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation. **quarter-pieced** (kwâr'têr-pērst), a. In her., prioread with a sequence hole not so large as in the hole to the plane of the plane

sometimes used on the quart to hoist boats, etc. **quarter-timber** (kwar'ter-tim<sup>e</sup>ber), n. 1. Naut., one of the framing-timbers in a ship's **quartilunar** (kwâr-ti-lū'när), a. [ $\langle L. quartus,$ quarters. See cut under counter. -2. In carp., quarters two to six inches deep. E. H. Pertaining to or consisting of one fourth of a how month. [Rare.]

quarter-tone (kwâr'ter-ton), n. In musical acoustics, an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half-step. The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals, especially to enharmonic ones.

quarter-trap (kwår'tér-trap), n. In theaters, a small trap on each side of the stage, on a line with the first entrance.

quarter-turn (kwår'ter-tern), n. The arc sub-tending an angle of  $90^{\circ}$ ; a bend or change of

tending an angle of 90°; a bend or change of direction at right angles.-Quarter-turn belt, gooseneck, etc. See belt, etc. quarter-undulation (kwâr'têr-un-dū-lā'shon), n. In optics, a quarter of a wave-length.-Quar-ter-undulation plate, splate (as of mica) so thin as to cause in a refracted ray a retardation equal to one fourth of a wave-length. Such a plate is used in determining in the polariscope the positive or negative character of a uni-axial crystal. Quarter-vine (kwâr'têr-vin) a. An American

quarter-vine (kwâr'ter-vīn), n. An American vine, Bignonia capreolata. It is so called because, owing to the projection of meduilary tiasue in four wing-like layers from the middle to near the surface, a short section of the stem, when gently twisted in the hand, will divide into quarters. See cross-vine. quarter-waiter (kwâr'têr-wā"têt), n. An of-

ficer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time. Also called quarterly waiter. Gentleman Usher. "No, do as I bid thee; I should know something that have beene a quarter-wayter [in the queen's service] these fifteen yeares." Sir J. Davies, Dialogue, Tsnner MS. 79.

quarter-watch (kwâr'ter-woch), n. Naut., one half of the watch on deck.

Oo the whaling ground in the southern fishery, when a ahip is hove to in mid-ocean, they stand quarter-watches, one-fourth of the working hands, or half of each watch, being on duty, headed by the boal-steerers. Fisheries of U. S., V. II, 229.

quarter-wind (kwar'ter-wind), n. Naut., a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter. quarter-yard (kwar'ter-yard), n. An old ale-

measure. See ale-yard and half-yard. quartet, quartette (kwâr-tet'), n. [< It. quar-tetto, a quartet, < L. quartus, fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In music: (a) A composition or movement for four solo parts, either vocal or instrumen-tal, usually without accompaniment. specifically, an instruments work, usually for four stringed in-struments, written in sonata form, and planned like a small symphony; a string-quartet. The quartet is the highest variety of chamber-nusic. It first reached its full development at the end of the eighteenth century. full development at the end of the significant conjury. (b) A company of four singers or players who perform quartets. A mixed vocal quartet properly consists of a soprano (treble), an aito, a tenor, and a basa. A string-quartet consistant two violina, a viola, and a vio-loncello. (c) In an orchestra the stringed in-struments collectively, and in oratorio music the principal vocal soloists are sometimes loosethe principal vocal soloists, are sometimes loosely called the quartet .-- 2. A stanza of four lines.-3. Same as quadruplet. Car-Builder's Dict.—Donble quartet. (a) A composition for eight voices or instruments, especially for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. Grove. (b) The performers of such a composition, whether vocal or instrumental.— Quartet choir, a church choir consisting only of a mixed quartet, especially when made np of expert singers. quartetto (kwår-tet'õ), n. [It.] Same as quar-tet

tet.

tet. quartfult, quartifult, a. [ME. quartyfulle, quar-ful; < quart<sup>3</sup> + -ful.] In good health; pros-perous. Cath. Ang. quartfulnesst, n. [ME. quarfulnesse; < quart-ful + -ness.] Prosperity. Cath. Ang. quartic (kwâr'tik), a. and n. [< L. quartus, fourth (see quart<sup>1</sup>), + -ie.] I. a. In math., of the fourth degree; especially, of the fourth order.-Quartic symmetry like that of a order.-Quartic symmetry, symmetry like that of a regular octagon; in general, symmetry arising from the vanishing of the cubinvariant of a quartic. II. n. An algebraic function of the fourth

degree; a quantic of the fourth degree. Bicir-cular quartic. See *bicircular*. Excubo-quartic, a non-plane enry formed by the Intersection of a quadric and a cubic surface which have, besides, two non-inter-secting atraight lines in common.

quartifult, a. See quartful. quartile (kwâr'til), n. [< L. quartus, fourth (see quart<sup>1</sup>), + -ile.] In astrol., an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90°. See aspect, 7.

guartz

The heavens threaten us with their comets, stara, planets, with their great conjunctions, eclipses, opposi-tions, quartiles, and such unfriendly aspects. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

Or Mara and Venua, in a quartil, move My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., 1 500.

Such [tidal] waves as these may follow their causes, in periodic times, not diurnally slone, as influenced by sun and moon, but in semiluoar or quartitumar intervals. Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 96.

quartine (kwâr'tin),  $n. [\langle L. quartus, fourth$ (see quart1), + -ine1.] In bot, a supposedfourth integument of some ovules, countingfrom the outermost. It is really only a layerof the secundine or of the nucleus.

**quartinvariant** (kwâr-tin-vā'ri-ant), n. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *invariant*.] An invoid the fourth degree in the coefficients. FK L An invariant

of the fourth degree in the coefficients. quartisection (kwâr-ti-sek'shon), n. [ $\langle L$ . quartus, fourth, + E. section.] Separation into four equal parts; quadrisection. quartisternal (kwâr-ti-stêr'nal), n. [ $\langle L$ . quar-tus, fourth, + sternum, breast-bone.] In anat, the fourth sterneber, counting from the manu-brium backward; that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space. [Rare 1] [Rare.]

quartle (kwâr'tl), n. [A var. of quarter<sup>1</sup>.] Same as quarter<sup>1</sup>. Halliwell.

**quartlet** (kwârt'let), *n*. [ME. quartelette,  $\langle OF.$ *\*quartelct*,  $\langle quart, fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>.] A tankard or goblet holding a quart.$ 

Item, ij. quartelettes, of dyvera sortes, weiyng xlviij. nccs. Paston Letters, 1. 472 unces.

quarto (kwâr'tō), n. and a. [Short for L. (NL.) in quarto: L. in, in; quarto, abl. of quartus, fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>.] I. n. A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper. The sheet folded twice in cross directions makes the square quarto, or regular quarto; folded twice in the same direction makes the long quarto. A cap quarto is  $7 \times 8\frac{1}{3}$  inches; demy quarto,  $8 \times 10\frac{1}{3}$  inches; folio-post quarto,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches; medium quarto,  $9 \times 12$ inches; royal quarto,  $10 \times 13$  inches. The leaf of a quarto is understood to have a broad and abort shape. Abbrevi-ated 40. ated 4to.

In my library there is a large copy of the Apocrypha, in what may be called elephant quarto, printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by Thomas Benaley, 1816. N. and Q., 7th aer., IX. 356.

Broad quarto. See broad folio, under broad.-Small

quarto, a square oclavo; a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto. II. a. Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves: as, a quarto volume; being of the size or shape of the leaves of a

being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto: as, quarto paper; a quarto edition. **Quartodeciman** (kwâr-tộ-des'i-mạn), n. and a. [ $\langle ML. quartadecimani, pl., \langle L. quarta decima (sc. dics lunæ), the fourteenth (day of the moon), fem. of quartus decimus, fourteenth, <math>\langle quartus, fourth, + decimus, tenth: see quart1 and decimal.] I. n. A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the same day as that on which$ the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover), without regard to the day of the week. This practice led to great confusion and to a wide-spread controversy (the *Quartodeciman controversy)*. Io modern times this ques-tion has been much misunderstood, from a failure to dis-tinguish the "Pascha" which was the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion from that which was the anniversary of his resurrection. The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

II. a. Relating to the Quartodecimans or to thoir practice of celebrating the Paschal feast. As to the origin and precise nature of the Quartodeciman observance, there is not yet an entire agreement. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 334.

Quartodecimani (kwar-to-des-i-ma'nī), u. pl.

Quartodecimani (kwarto-desi-ima ni), n. pl.
 [See Quartodecimani] The Quartodecimans.
 Quartodecimanian (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā'ni-an), n. and a. [< Quartodeciman + -ian.] Same as Quartodeciman. Also Quartadecimanian.
 quartole (kwâr'tōl), n. [< L. quartus, fourth: see quart<sup>1</sup>.] Iu music, a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. Com-page decimale winted other and the second se

pare decimole, quintole, etc. quartrain<sup>†</sup> (kwar'trān), n. An improper form

of quatrain. quartridget (kwâr'trij), n. An obsolete form of quarterage.

of quarterage. quartz (kwårts), n. [= F. quartz = Sp. cuarzo = Pg. It. quarzo = D. kwarts = Sw. qrarts = Dan. kvarts = Russ. kvartsŭ, < MHG. quarz (pl. querze), G. quarz, rock-crystal, quartz.] The

common form of native silica, or the oxid of **quartz-porphyry** (kwârts'pôr "fi-ri), n. See silicou (SiO<sub>2</sub>). Silica is also found in nature in the *porphyry*.

sition of a little clay between the layera. - Milky quartz. Same as milk-quartz. quartz-crusher (kwârts'krush<sup>4</sup>èr), n. A ma-chine for pulverizing quartz. quartziferous (kwârt-sif'e-rus), a. [< quartz + -i-ferous.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz; containing quartz. quartzite (kwârt'sit), n. [< quartz + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral quartz. It is a rock of frequent occurrence, and often forms de-posits of great thickness. Quartzite is arely without a granular atructure, either perceptible to the naked eye or visible with the aid of the mineroscope. Sometimes, how-ever, this structure is with great difficulty perceptible. It is generally held by geologists that quartzite has re-sulted from the alteration of quartzose such greasure and the presence of siliciferous solutions having thoroughly united the grains of which the rock was originally com-posed. The quartzose material of which many veins are made up (material which nust have been deposited from a solution) is not generally designated as quartize, this sense being reserved for such quartz as is recognized by its stratigraphic position to have been formed from sedi-mentary material. quartzitic (kwârt-sit'ik), a. [< quartzite +

quartzitic (kwart-sit'ik), a. [< quartzite +

-ic.] Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz; consisting of quartzite or quartz. quartz-liquefier (kwârts'lik/wē-fi-êr), n. An An

apparatus in which comminuted auriferous quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold. quartz-mill (kwârts'mil), n. 1. A machine for quartz-mini (kwarts mir), m. 1. A machine for pulverizing quartz, differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pulverized by stamping, but intended to serve the same purpose. See stamp-mill.—2. An establish-ment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder, and the gold separated from it by amalgamation; a stamp-mill stamp-mill.

stamp-mill. quartzoid (kwârt'soid), a. [< quartz + -oid.] In erystal., a double six-sided pyramid, repre-sented by uniting two six-sided single pyra-mids base to base. quartzose (kwârt'sōs), a. [< quartz + -ose.] Composed of quartz. Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz. Also quartzous.

quartz-reef (kwarts'ref), n. Same as quartz-

vein. [Australian.] quartz-rock (kwârts'rok), n. Quartzite. quartz-sinter (kwârts'sin"têr), n. Silicious sinter.

sinter. quartz-trachyte, n. See trachyte. quartz-vein (kwârts 'vān), n. A deposit of quartz in the form of a vein. Most of the gold ob-tained from mining in the solid rock, and not by washing of detrital material, comes from veins of which the gangue is entirely or chiefly quartz; hence auriferous veins are often called quartz-mining.

quartzy (kwart'si), a. [ $\langle quartz + -y^1$ .] Con-taining or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

The iron ore is still further separated from its granitic or quartzy matrix by washing. Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, 11. 4.

Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arta, 11. 4. **quas** (kwas), m. Same as kwass. **quash**<sup>1</sup> (kwosh), r. [< ME. quashen, quaschen, quassen, quessen, < OF. quasser, casser, quassier, quesser, kaisser, break in piecees, bruise, shatter, maltreat, destroy, F. cusser, break, shatter, < L. quassare, shake or toss violently, shatter, fig. shatter, impair, weaken, freq. of quatere, pp. quassare, shake, shatter, break in pieces; whence also ult. E. concuss, discuss, percuss, rescue. In the fig. sense this verb (L. quassare) merges with F. casser, annnl: see quash<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To beat down or beat in pieces: ernsh To beat down or beat in pieces; crush.

Abowte scho whirles the whele, and whirles me undire, Tille alle my qwarters that whille whare quasite al to peces ! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3390.

Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd, Though huge as mountains, are in piecea dash'd, Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, ii.

2. To crush; subdue; put down summarily; quell; extinguish; put an end to.

The Commotions in Sicily are quashed, but those of Na-es increase. Howell, Letters, iii. 1. ples increase.

To doubta so put, and so quashed, there scemed to be an and for ever. Lamb, Witchea. end for ever.

II. intrans. To be shaken with a noise; make

the noise of water when shaken. The erthe quook and quashte as hit quyke were. Piers Plouman (C), xxi. 64.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and ahaking. Ray, Worka of Creation, il.

**quash**<sup>2</sup> (kwosh), *r. t.* [ $\langle ME. *quashen, \langle OF. quasser, prop. casser, annihilate, annul, F. easser, annul, <math>\langle LL. cassare, annihilate, destroy, annul, <math>\langle L. cassus, empty, hollow, fig. empty, vain, useless, futile, null: see cass<sup>1</sup>, cash<sup>1</sup>, cassation<sup>1</sup>, cashier<sup>1</sup>, etc.] To make void; annul; in$ law, to annul, abate, overthrow, or set aside for insufficiency or other cause: as, to quash an indictment

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original) con-clude to the writ or declaration by praying "judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be quashed," cassetur, made void, or abated. Blackstone, Com., III. XX.

quash<sup>3</sup> (kwosh), n. [Perhaps so called with ref. to its being easily broken;  $\langle quash^1, v. Squash^2$ is of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1†. A pompion. Hal-livell.-2. Same as  $squash^2$  (†).

The Indian kale, ochro, quash, peppera, ackys, and a va-riety of pulse being natural to the climate [of Jamaica]. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planter'a Gnide (1823), p. 74.

quashey (kwosh'i), n. [Cf. quash<sup>3</sup>.] A pump-kin.

With regard to these said quasheys, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream. Southey, Letters (1823), iii. 391. (Davies.)

Southey, Lettera (1823), 111. 391. (Daries.) **quashy-quasher** (kwosh'i-kwosh"èr), n. A small tree, Theretia nereifolia, of the West In-dies and tropical America. It has saffron-colored funnel-shaped flowers, its wood is hard and even-grained, and its aceds yield a fixed oil called exile-oil. **quasi** (kwā'sī), eonj. or adv. [L., as if, just as, as it were, abont, nearly, < quam, as, how, + si, if.] As if; as it were; in a manner: used in in-trodneing a proposed or possible explanation. **quasi**. [<L. quasi, as if, as it were: see quasi.] A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb (and hence often written without the hyphen) mean-ing 'seeming,' 'apparent' (equivalent to 'as ing 'seeming,' apparent' (equivalent to 'as it were,' in appearance,' in predicate use), ex-pressing some resemblance, but generally im-plying that what it qualifies is in some degree

fictitious or unreal, or has not all the features of what it professes to be: as, a quasi-argument; a quasi-historical account. In construction and partly in sense it is like pseudo-.

The popular poets always represent Macon, Apolin, Ter-vagant, and the rest as quasi-delties, unable to resist the superior strength of the Christian God. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 110.

A quasi hereditary priesthood is in each. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 7.

Henry . . . allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to exercise a quasi-legatine authority under himself, and with a check in Chancery on his proceedings. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 259.

a check in Chancery on his proceedings. Stubbe, Medieval and Modern Ilist., p. 259.
Quasi contract, a legal relation existing between parties to which the law attaches some of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See natural objections which imposed to be an example, throwing of the contract of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See natural objections which imposed a penalty upon a person for certain acta committed by any one belonging to his family—for example, throwing of water out of the windows. The distinction between delict are defined as those acts by which damage is done to the obligor, though whose writings are based on the common iaw; and quasi delict and so be unnecessary to constitute a delict (tort), the distinction seems to be unnecessary in modern systems.
quasi-evolute (kwā'sī-ev'oj-lit), n. In math., the envelop of the quasi-normal of a curve.
quasi-geometrical (kwā-sī-jê-o-met'ri-kal), a. Relating to hyperspace.

Relating to hyperspace. quasi-heirloom (kwā'sī-ār\*löm), n. See heir-

loom, 1.

Norm, 1. Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō). [= F. quàsimodo; so called because the introit for this day begins with the words "Quasi modo geniti infantes," As new-born babes (1 Pet. ii. 2): L. quasi, as if; modo, just now, lately.] Same as Low Sunday. Also called Quasimodo Sunday and Quasimodo-armiti Sunday. Soc Ler?

quell; extinguish; put an end to. The word Puritan seemes to be quasht, and all that here-tofore were counted such are now Brownists. *Milton*, Church-Government, 1. 6. The Computing State of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its relation of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact

respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points. **quasi-period** (kwā-sī-pē'ri-od), *n*. That con-stant which, added to the variable of a quasi-periodic function, multiplies the constant by a fixed function.

a function such that, when the variable is in-creased by a certain fixed amount, it has its value multiplied by a fixed function; thus,  $l^x$  is quasi-periodic, because  $l^{x+1} = l$ .  $l^x$ . quasi-radiate (kwā-sī-rā'di-āt), a. In bot., slightly radiate: noting the heads of some composite whose we decide are small and incomposite are

posites whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty (kwā-sī-rē'al-ti), n. In law, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty, but are movable in themselves, as heir-looms, title-deeds, court-rolls, etc. Wharton. quasi-tenant (kwā-sī-ten'ant), n. In law, an undertenant who is in possession at the deter-mination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. Wharton

by the reversioner to hold over. Wharton. quasi-trustee (kwā"sī-trus-tē'), n. In law, a

person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee. Wharton.

quasje, n. See coati. quass<sup>1</sup>†, r. A Middle English form quass<sup>2</sup>† (kwas), n. Same as krass. A Middle English form of quash1.

With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), As Meade Obarne and Mead Cherunk, And the base Quases by Pesanta drunk.
 Pimilyco or Runne Red Cap (1609), quoted in Gifford's Jon-(son, VII. 241.

**quassation** (kwa-sā'shon), n. [ $\langle L. quassa-tio(n-)$ , a shaking or beating,  $\langle quassare$ , shake, shatter: see  $quash^1$ .] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

Continual contusions, threshing, and quassations, Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 68.

**quassative** (kwas'a-tiv), a. [< L. quassatus, pp. of quassare, shake: see quash<sup>1</sup>.] Tremn-lons; easily shaken.

A Frenchman's heart is more quassative and subject to tremor than an Englishman's. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

Quassia (kwash'iä), n. [NL. (Linnæns, 1763), named after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro slave in Surinam, who used its bark as a remedy for fever. Quassi, Quassy, or Quashy was a common name of negroes.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order Simarubaceæ and tribe Simarubæe. It is characterized by a large columnar receptacle bearing a small five-lobed calyx, five long creet petals, ten thread-like stamens, and a five-lobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes. There are 2 species: one, little known, la from



z, a flower; b, the fruit.

a, a fower; b, the fruit. tropical Africa; the other, Q, amara, Is a tall and smooth tree of tropical America, with Intensely bitter wood, bear-having terminal recemes of Isrge scarlet tubular flowers. 2. [1. c.] A drug, also called bitter-wood, con-sisting of the wood of Pieræna (Quassia) ex-celsa, and of two or three related trees; also, a medicinal preparation from these woods. The wood is still in use In France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant Pieræna ex-er da, a tall tree, the bitter sho of Jamales and somerani, the wood is still no use In France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant Pieræna ex-er dadas. A substitute for these is Simaruba amara, the wood is and norther South America. Quassia-riadas. A substitute for these is Simaruba amara, the torm of chips, raspings, etc. As a remedy It possesses from the wood impart a bitter taste to heir contenting and were once popular. A sweetened infusion of guassia is souther wood is. Bereræna excelse has sometimes to destroy file. Pieræna exelse ha haveneta, butters to destroy file. Pieræna exelse ha sometimes to and mountain-damase. mediated dere (kwash' jä-trē), n. Any of the tore. **Quassia (kwas-i-lā'bi-ā), n.** [NL, (Jordan

Quassilabia (kwas-i-la'bi-ä), n. [NL. (Jordan and Brayton, 1878), < L. quassus, pp. of quatere, shake, + labium, lip.] A genus of catostomoid fishes of the United States; the hare-lip suckers.



Quassilabia lacera.

Q. lacera is the cutlips, or May, splitmouth, or rabble-month sucker, a singular fish of the Ohio valley and south-ward, of an olivaceous or brownish color shove, the sides and helly silvery, the lower fins tinged with orange, and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has suggested both the technical and the vernacular names. quassin (kwas'in), n. [ $\langle quassia + -in^2$ .] The neutral bitter principle of quassia (*Pierzena ex-*colso). This substance crystallizes from suprova solu-

cclsa). This substance crystallizes from squeous solutions in very small white prime. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of odor. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Also called quassion. **quassite** (kwas'it), n. [ $\zeta$  quassia + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Same as quassion.

as quassin.

uasumt, pron. [ME., < qua, dial. form of who, + sum, mod. E. some.] Whoso. quasumt, pron.

Quasum this tale can beter tende, For Cristis loue he hit smende. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120. **quat**<sup>I</sup> (kwot), v. [< OF. quatir, quattir, eatir, press down, strike down, plunge, sink, hide, refl. crouch, squat, hide, = It. quattare, dial. cattare, crouch, lie close, squat, < L. coactarc, press together, constrain, force, < cogere, pp. coactus, press together, urge: see cogent. Cf. squat, v., the same as quat, with a prefix; and cf. also the related cachel and squash<sup>I</sup>.] **I.** trans. 1; To press down; subdue. The renowne of her chastille was such that it almost

The renowne of her chastille was such that it almost quatted those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesso affection. Greene, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxi.).

21. To oppress; satiate.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not quatted with other daintier fare, his relish had perhaps been something loathsome. *Philotimus*, 1583. (Nares.)

To the atomack quatted with dainties al delicates seeme ueasie. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 44. queasie.

3. To flatter. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] II.; intrans. To squat. quat<sup>2</sup>; (kwot), n. [Origin obseure.] 1. A pustule or pimple.—2. Figuratively, a small, shabby, or insignificant person.

I have rubb'd this young quat almost to the sense, And he grows angry. Shak., Othello, v. 1. 11.

quat<sup>3</sup>; (kwot), v. t. [A strong pret. and pp. of quit, used also as inf.] To quit. quat<sup>3</sup> (kwot), p. a. [See quat<sup>3</sup>, v.] Quit; free; released. [Seotch.] quat<sup>4</sup>, pron. A dialectal form of what. quata (kwä'tä), n. Same as coaita. quatch<sup>1</sup> (kwoch), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To tell; be a telltale; peach. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] Eng.

[( quatch1, v.] A word. quatch<sup>1</sup> (kwoch), n. [< Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; donbt you There is not greife enough without you? Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Death of Queen Anne. (Davies.) quatch2+ (kwoch), a. [Cf. quat1, squat (?).] Squat; flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. Shak., All's Well, li. 2, 18.

quater-cousin, n. Same as cater-cousin. quaterfoil, n. Same as cater-cousin. quaterfoil, n. See quatrefoil. quatern (kwā'tern), a. [< L. quaterni, four each, by fours, distributive, < quattuor, four: see quart1. Cf. quire<sup>2</sup>.] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours: as, quatern leaves. quaternary (kwā-ter'nā-ri), a. and n. [< L. quaternarius, consisting of four each, contain-ing four. < quaterni. four each. by fours: see ing four, < quaterni, four each, by fours: see quatern.] I. a. 1. Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

Reproductive organs . . . solitary or quaternary in the same sporsnglum. Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 966.

2. [cap.] In geol., noting that part of the geo-logical series which is more recent than the [cap.] In gcol., noting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See Tertiary.) The oldeat and most general division of the Quaternary is into division and Muxial, by which terms are meant respectively coarse detrikal material and fine detrital material ---the one the result of rapid, the other of slower currents of water. The former presence of ice, both fixed and floading, over a part of the northern hemisphere, and especially in the regions where geology was earliest cultivated has greatly complicated the question of this division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus division of the Quaternary into glacial, and recent, using the term *Pleitocene* also as the equivalent of glacial. The term *recent* has also as its synonym both alluvial and human. While the essential difference between Tertiary and Quaternary is theoretically upposed to be that in the former a portion of the fossil species are extinct, while in the latter all are living, aread, in fact, there is, over extensive areas, great difficulty in deciding the question whether certain formations shall be called Tertiary or Quaternary, as, for instance, in the case of the Pampean deposite, which, although containing great numbers of species of mammals all or nearly all extinct, are generally considered by geologists as being of Quaternary as a quantic, or homogeneous integral function, four variables.

contained four elements, as fibrin, gelatin, etc. -4. In math., containing, as a quantic, or ho-mogeneous integral function, four variables. A surface may be called a quaternary locus, because de-fined by a quaternary equation, or one equating a quater-nary quantic to zero. - Quaternary cubic. See cubic.-Quaternary number, ten: so called by the Pythagore-ans because equal to 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagoras, in the outernary number, on secoult of some secret of arith-metic, possibly an abacus. - Quaternary quadrics. See quadric. II a A group of four things

quaaric. II. n. A group of four things.

The objections I made against the quaternary of ele-ments and ternary of principles needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. Boyle, Works, I. 586.

quaternate (kwā-ter'nāt), a. [< NL. quater-natus, < L. quaterni, four each: see quatern.] Consisting of four. - Quaternate leaf, a leaf that

Consisting of four. – Quaternate lear, a feat that consists of four leaffets. quaternion (kwā-têr'ni-on), n. [Also quarter-nion;  $\langle L. quaternio(n-)$ , the number four, a body or group of four,  $\langle quaterni, four each, by fours:$ see quatern.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four quar-ternions of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.

Myself . . . sm called Anteros, or Love's enemy; the more welcome therefore to thy court, and the fitter to con-duct this *quarternion*. B. Jonson, Cynthla'a Revels, v. 3.

When and where this quarternion rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 27.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

The triads and quarternions with which he loaded his speech

3. A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form xi + yj + zk + w, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities tities is termed quaternions.

tities is termed quaternions. A Quaternion is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrical Elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of Quaternions is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a quaternion is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to ar-rive at the solution of many difficult problems. Sit W. Rowan Hamilton.

Conjugate of a quaternion. See conjugate. - Conju-gate quaternions. See conjugate. - Quaternion group. See group1.

nion, n.] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies. quaternion (kwā-ter'ni-on), v. t.

The Angels themselves . . . are distinguisht and qua-terniond into their celestiall Princedomes. Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

quaternionist (kwā-tėr'ni-on-ist), n. [< qua-ternion + -ist.] A student of quaternions.

Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arith-metic than the Quaternionist does? J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 91.

quaternity (kwā-ter'ni-ti), n. [= F. quaternité; as quatern + -ity.] 1. The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the quaternity of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. A group of four.

So that their whole scale, of all that is above body, was Indeed not a trinity, but a *quarternity*, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 557.

quateron, n. Same as quadroom. quatorzain (ka-tôr'zān), n. [Formerly also quaterzayn; < OF. quatorzaine, quatorsaine, the number fourteen, < quatorze, fourteen: see qua-torze.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

Sonnet.
 Put out your rush candles, you poets & rimers, and be-questh your crazed quarterzayns to the chandlers; for loe! here he commeth that hath broken your legs. Nashe, quoted In Pierce Penilesse, Int., p. xxiv.
 His [Drayton's] next publication is Idea's mirror; Amours in Quatorzains, 1594. It contains fifty-one son-nets. N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 61.

quatorze (ka-tôrz'), n. [< F. quatorze, < L. quat-tuordecim, fourteen, < quattuor, four, + decem, ten: see fourteen.] In the gamo of piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because such a group of four, iu the hand that holds the highest, counts fourteen points. **quatrain** (kwot'rān), n. [Formerly also, improp., quatrain;  $\langle F. quatrain$ , a stanza of four lines,  $\langle quatre$ , four,  $\langle L. quattuor = E. four: see four.]$ A stanza of four lines riming alternately.

A stanza of four filles finning afternately. I have chosen to write my poem in quatrains, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us. Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilia.

Who but Landor could have written the faultless and 

quatraylet, n. [(OF. quatre-ayle, etc., (quatre, four, + ayle, grandfather: see ayle.] A male ancestor three generations earlier than one's grandfather.

Thomas Gould, . . . who died in 1520. He was the quat-rayle of Zaccheus Gould<sup>6</sup>, the New England innigrant. New England Bibliopolist, I. 71.

New England Bibliopolia, I. 71. **quatre-cousint**, n. Same as cater-cousin. **quatrefoil** (kat'er-foil), n. [Also quatrefoil, quarterfoil; < ME. katrefoil, < OF. (and F.) qua-trefeuille, < quatre, four (< L. quattuor = E. four), + feuille, leaf (< L. folium, leaf): see four and foil1.] 1. A leaf with four leaflets, as some-times that of clover. And katrefoil when the lighth means the leafth of the second

And katrefoil, whenne thai beth up yspronge, Transplaunte hem Into lande ydight with dounge, Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In arch., an opening or a panel divided by



cusps or folia-tions into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This

nament resembles the fonr petals of a cruciform flower, it is certainly not derived from imitation of such a flow-. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as ornabut is



Quatrefoils, from west portal of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

right century. ments in the English Perpendicular style, and sometimes in the Decorated. The same name is given also to flowers and leaves of similar form csrved in relief as ornaments on moldlogs, etc. See also cut under gallery. 3. In her., a four-leaved grass, or leaf divided into four leaflets, used as a bearing. - Cross qua-trefoil. See crossi. - Double quatrefoil. Same as eight-foil or octofoil. uatrible (kat/wichl) as for the same as a segnt-

foil or octofoil. quatrible (kat'ri-bl), n. [< OF. quadruble, quad-rouble, quadruple, a piece of music for four-voices or four instruments, < quadruple, four-fold: see quadruple.] In medieval music, a descaut in parallel fourths to the cantus firmus. quatrible (kat'ri-bl), v. i.; pret. and pp. quad-ribled, ppr. quatribling. [< quatrible, n.] In medicval music, to sing a descant at the interval of a fourth from the cantus firmus. See di-

aphony, 2. Compare quinible. quatron; a. An obsolete variant of quatern. Halliwell.

quatto, n. Same as coaita.

quattrino (kwä-trö'nö), n. [It. (ML. quatri-nus), < quattro, four: see four.] An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent.

The quattrino, a square coin which was struck during his [Loredano's] reign. C. C. Perkins, Italian Scuipiure, p. 356, note.

**quattrocentist** (kwät-rö-chen'tist), n. [= F. quattrocentiste,  $\langle It.$  quattrocentista, quattrocen-tist,  $\langle$  quattrocento (see quattrocento) + -ist.] An Italian of the fifteenth century; specifically, an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento.

quattrocento. It was a revelation to me, and I began to trace the pur-ity of work in the quattrocentists to this drilling of unde-viating manipulation which freeco-painting had furnished to them. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 476. **quattrocento** (kwät-rō-chen'tō), n. and a. [It., lit. 400 (< quattro, < L. quattuor, four, + cento, < L. centum, hundred), but used as an abbre-viation of mille curattrocento. 1400 with not viation of *mille quattrocento*, 1400, with ref. to the century (1401-1500) in question. Cf. *cinque-cento.*] **I.** *n*. The fifteenth century concinque-cento.] I. n. The fifteenth century con-sidered as an epoch of art or literature, and especially in connection with Italy: as, the carly part of the quatizocento. The painters of the early part of the quatizocento. The painters of the early part of the quatizocento. The painters of the coloring is very beautiful, and their sentiment in general noher than that of the artists who followed them. II. a. Belonging to, or living or produced in, the fifteenth century; of the style of the fifteenth century; as, quattrocento sculpture. quatuor (kwat'ū-ôr), n. [(L.quatuor, prop.quat-tuor, = E. four: see four.] In music, a quarter, tain. Cf. quagft; Sc. waught, waucht; origin uncer-tain. Cf. quagft.] To drink; quaff. I quaught (kwāch), v. i. [Early mod. E. also quazet; Wil you quaght with me? quarget (kwāv), v. i. [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i. [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i.] [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i.] [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i.] [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i.] [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i.] [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarget (kwāv), v. i.] [Early mod. E. also quazet; quarge mode and the state of the style of the birther the seader and the style of the state of the style of the style of the state of the style of the style of the state of the style of the style of the state of the style of the style of the state of the style of the style of the state of the style of t

quavet (kwāv), v. i. [Early mod. E. also queave;  $\langle$  ME. quaven, earlier ewavien; akin to quab<sup>1</sup>, quap<sup>1</sup>. Hence freq. quaver, q. v.] To quiver; shake.

The daye for drede with-drowe, sud derke bicam the sonne, The wal [veil] wagged and clef [was rent], and al the worlde quaued. Piers Plouman (B), xvlii. 61.

quaied. Piers Ploiman (B), xvlii. 61. While thy mighte Can keepe my harte quearinge or quicke. Puttenham, Partheniades, vi. quavet (kwāv), n. [< ME. quave; < quave, v.] A shaking; trembling. Prompt. Parv., p. 419. quavemiret (kwāv'mīr), n. [Also contr. qua-mire; < quave + mire. Cf. quagmire, quake-mire.] Samo as quagmire. Palsgrave.

Mir. for Mags., p. 653. A muddie quavemire. Howbeit, Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and quasemires, but sounded the re-treat. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

quaver (kwā'vèr), v. [< ME. quaveren, freq. of quave; cf. LG. quabbeln = G. quabbeln, quappeln, quiver, tremble, freq. of the form represented by E. quab<sup>1</sup>. Cf. quiver<sup>1</sup>.] I. intrans. 1. To have a tremulous motion; tremble; vibrate.

It semythe that the worlde is alle quaveryng; it will re-boyle somwher, so that I deme yonge men shall be cher-ysshed. Paston Letters, III. 174.

At the end of this Hole is a Membrane, . . . stretched like the Head of a Drum, . . . to receive the Impuise of the Sound, and to vibrate or *quarer* according to its re-ciprocal Motions. Ray, Works of Creation, p. 263. If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they [the colors] appear again. Newton, Opticks.

Her hand trembled, her voice quavered with that emo-tion which is not strength. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 143. 2. To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice, or with a distinctly tremulous tone; hence, to sing, in general; also, to per-form a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument.

Yon'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains, Again was quavering to the country swains. Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boilean's Art of Poetry, ii. Now sportive yonth Carol incondite rhythms with sulting notes, And quaver unharmonions. J. Philips, Cider, il.

II. trans. To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone.

And for Mnsick an old hoarse singling man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to *Quaver* oni the Glories of our Birth and State. Shadwell, The Scowrers.

We will quaver ont Peccavimus together. Thackeray, Philip, xxvil. **quaver** (kwā'ver),  $n. [\langle quaver, v. ]$  **1.** A quivering; a trembling.

The worth of such scilons is not a thing to be decided in a quare of sensibility or a flush of righteous common sense. R. L. Stevenson, The English Admirals.

2. A tremulous or quivering sound or tone. And the choristera' song, that late was so strong, Grew a *quaver* of consternation. Southey, Old Woman of Berkeley.

A shake or similar embellishment, particu-

larly in vocal music.

I hearde a certaine French man who sung very meiodi-ously with curious quauers. Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

It has at least received great improvements among us, whether we consider the instrument itself, or those sev-eral quavers and graces which are thrown into the pisying of it. Addison, The Cat-Cali.

4. An eighth-note (which see) .- Quaver-rest, in

**quaverer** (kwā'vėr-ėr), *n*. One who or that which quavers; a warbler. **quaveringly** (kwā'vėr-ing-li), *adv*. In a quavering or tremulous manner.

quavery (kwā'vėr-i), a. [ $\langle quaver + -y^1$ .] Shaky; unstable.

A quatery or a maris and nnstable foundacion must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossandre. *Horman*, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

quavingt (kwā'ving), n. [< ME. quavyng; verbal n. of quave, v.] A shaking or trembling, as of the earth. Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, i. 2. quavivert, n. [Origin uncertain. Cf. viver.] A fish, the sea-dragon or dragonet; a kind of gurnard. See gurnard and Trigla.

(*neg.*) (**na**y<sup>2</sup> (kē), *n*. [A more recent spelling, after the F. quay, now quai, of the earlier E. kay, key (the mod. pron. kē prop. belongs to key only): see key<sup>2</sup>, kay<sup>2</sup>.] A landing-place; a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf: usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, etc., along a line of coast or a river-bank or round a harbor or dock.

Make quays, build bridges, or repair Whitehall. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 120. To ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and quays in each port for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandise. Blackstone, Com., 1. vil.  $quay^2$  (kē), v. t. [ $\langle quay^2, n.$ ] To furnish with a quay or quays.

**quayage**  $(k\tilde{e}'\tilde{a}j)$ , *n*. [Formerly *keyage*;  $\langle F$ . *quayage*,  $\langle quay$ , a key, quay: see *quay*<sup>2</sup>.] Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay-dues; wharfage. **quay-berth**  $(k\tilde{e}'b\tilde{e}th)$ , *n*. A berth for a ship

quay-berth (ke berth), n. A berth for a ship next to a quay.
quayedt, a. A manufactured form of quailed, past participle of quail<sup>1</sup>. Spenser.
que<sup>2</sup>, n. A dialectal form of cow<sup>1</sup>. Halliwell.
queach<sup>1</sup> (kwēch), v. i. A variant of quitch<sup>1</sup>.
queach<sup>2</sup> (kwēch), n. [Also quitch; < ME. queeke, a thicket.] 1. A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket.</li> thicket.

Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke queche in a depe valey. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 540.

a dipertally.
A plat of ground left unplowed on account of queaches orthickets. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]
queachy<sup>1</sup> (kwē'chi), a. [Also queechy; < queach<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trem-bling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.

bling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.
"Twixt Penwith's furthest point and Goodwin's queachy sand. Drayton, Polyobion, it. 396.
Tn got no daughter o' my own - ne'er had one - an' I warna sorry, for they're poor queechy things, gells is. George Eliot, Adam Bede, x. (Davies.)
queachy2<sup>+</sup> (kwā'c'hi), a. [Early mod. E. also quechy; < queach2 + .y1.] Bushy; thick. The owie, that hates the day and ioues to flee by night, fisth queachie bushes to defende him from Apolio's sight. Turberville, That All Things Ilsve Release. Our bloud is changed to Inke, our haires to Quils, Our cyes halfe buried in our queechy folden Age, v. 1.</li>
queal<sup>1</sup> (kwē]), v. i. [An earlier and more origination of the section of th

queal<sup>1</sup> (kwēl), v. i. [An earlier and more origi-nal form of quail.] To faint away. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] queal<sup>2</sup>, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of

wheal.

quear, w. An obside of undereal form of wheal.
quean (kwēn), n. [(a) Also dial. (Sc.) quine; early mod. E. queane, quene; < ME. quene, quen, cwene, < AS. cwēne, ewŷne (gen. cwēnan), prop. cwéne, cig. \*cwëne, a woman (L. femina, mulier), wife (L. uxor) (cf. \*cwēnfugol, a henbird — a doubtful word in Somner),=OS. quena, wife, queen (L. regina), harlot (L. mcretrix), = OD. quene, wife, MD. quene, a vain or worthless woman, a barren woman, also a barren cow, D. kween, a barren woman, LG. quene, a barren cow, M. kween, a barren woman, a barren cow, a harler, = OHG. quene, wife, a barren cow, a harler, eoHG. quena, wife, el LG. quene, wife, a woman, G. dial. kan, chan, a woman, wife, = Icel. kvenna = Sw. qvinna = Dan. kvinde, a woman (cf. contr. Icel. kona, woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. qinõ, a woman, wife (Gr. yvr);</li> contr. teer. kond, woman,  $\equiv$  5%. kond, a hartot, = Dan. kond, woman,  $\equiv$  5%. kond, a hartot, = Dan. kond, a woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. qinõ, a woman, wife (Gr.  $\gamma v r \dot{\gamma}$ ); the above forms being distinct from, though partly confused with (b) E. queen (L. regina),  $\langle$ ME. queen, quen, quene, kuen, cwene, cwen,  $\langle$  AS. cwön, rarely cwän (gen. cwöne), a woman (L. femi-na), wife (L. uxor), queen (L. regina, impera-trix, augusta), = OS. quān, wife, = OHG. quēna, chuuēna = Icel. kvän, kvæn, wife, = Goth. kwöns, rarely kweins, wife (not recorded in sense of 'queen'); both forms ult. akin to Ir. Gael. (see gynæccum, gynarchy, etc., gynecocracy, etc.); Skt. jāni, a wife, appar.  $\langle \gamma jan = \text{Gr. } \gamma \gamma r r = \text{L}$ .  $\sqrt{gen} =$  Teut.  $\sqrt{ken}$ , bring forth: see ken2. kinl, genus, generate, etc.] A woman; a female person, considered without regard to qualities or position: hence generally in a slighting use. It may be merely neutral or familiar, like vench (sa, a sturdy quean, a thriving quean), or be used in varions de-grees of deprecisation (= jade, sizt, harlot, strumpet). [Eng. and Scoth.] Hastow with som quene al nyght yswonke? Changer, Frod to Mandle's Tale. t. 18.

and Scotch.] Hastow with som quene al nyght yswonke? Chaucer, Prof. to Manciple's Tale, f. 18. At churche in the charnet cheorles aren ynei to knowe, Other a knyght fro a knaue other a queyne fro a queene. Piers Floarman (C), ix. 40. Flavia, because her meanes are somewhat seant, Doth sell her body to relieve her want, Yet scornes to be reputed as a quean. Times' Whiele (E. E. T. S.), p. 45. I never was ambitious Of using congees to my daughter-queen —

Of using congress to my daughter-queen — A queen! perhaps a quean! Ford, Perkin Warbeck, il. 3.

I see her yet, the sonsie quean That lighted up my jingle. Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House. My young master will . . . call you slut and quean, if there be but a speck of soot upon his bandhox. Scott, Abbot, iv.

**queasily** (kwē'zi-li), adv. In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness (kwē'zi-ues), n. The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

### 4903

# For to deme quike and dede He scal come to gode and quede. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. An evil person; especially, the evil one; the devil.

# A shrew; an evil person. Namly an eyre (heir) that ys a qued, That desyreth hys fadrya ded. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 42. (Halliwell.)

And lete me neuere falle in boondis of the queed ! Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6,

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6. Quedina (kwē-dī'nä), n. [NL. (Stephens, 1832).] A notable genus of rove-beetles or Staphylinidæ, having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella. About 120 species have been described, the majority from Europe, but many from Asia and America; 18 are found in America north of Mex-ico. Most of them have the ordinary rove-beetle habits, but Q. dilatatus breede in hornets' nests in Europe, and will also eat honey. quedshipt, n. [ME. quedschipe, queadschipe; qued + -ship.] Badness; evilness. Ancren Riwle, p. 310. queed<sup>1</sup>, n. A dialectal variant of quid<sup>1</sup>. Halli-well.

well.

well. queed<sup>2</sup>t, n. See qued. queen<sup>1</sup> (kwēn), n. [< ME. queen, quen, quene, qwhene, whene, kuen, cwenc, cwen, < AS. cwēn, rarely cwēn (gen. cwēne), a woman (L. femina), wife (L. uxor), queen (L. regina, imperatrix, augusta), = OS. quēn, wife, = OHG. quēna, chuuēna, wife, = Icel. kvēn, kvæn, wife, = Goth. kwēns, rarely kweins, wife (not recorded in the sense of 'queen'). See quean.] 1. The consort of a king. of a king.

Thursdaye, the laste daye of Apryll, to Lashelcs, where rethe quene Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her wne foundacyon. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 4.

I'll undertake to make thee Henry's queen. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 117.

A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; a female sovereign. In countries ander monarchical rule females are sometimes excluded from the throne, and seldom if ever succeed in direct lineal descent. In the line of succession to the British throne the eldest son of the sovereign is the heir, to the exclusion of older sisters; but a daughter who has no brothers succeds, to the exclusion of younger brothers of her father or their male descen-dants. The exceptionally long reign of Queen Victoria (who succeeded in right of her deceased father, the Duke of Kent, to the exclusion of his younger brothers) has familiarized Euglish-speaking communities of the present day with the form queen's Instead of king's in such phrases as queen's counsel, the queen's English, etc. 2

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia, Absolute queen, Shak, A. and C., iii. 6. 11. Now what I am ye know right well—your Queen, To whom . . . ye did promise full Allegiance and ohedience to the desth. Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, a woman who is chief or preeminent among others; one who presides: as, queen of beauty; queen of the May (see Mayqueen).

Venus, the queen of Love, was but thy figure, And all her graces prophecies of thine. Shirley, Traitor, iii. 3. Isabel, thro' all her placid life, The queen of marriage, a most perfect wife. Tennyson, Isabel.

4. Hence, anything personified as chief or greatest, when considered as possessing female attributes.

The Cathedrali Church of this Citie [Amiens] is dedi-cated to our Lady, being the very Queene of al the Churches in France. Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

Show this queen of cities that so fair May yet be foul. Cowper, Task, i. 727.

Seven hundred years and fifty-three Had Rome been growing up to might, And now was queen of land and sea. Domett, Christmas Hymn.

In entom., a queen bee or queen ant.-6. A 5 playing-card on which a queen is depicted.

The knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts, And wiss (oh shameful chance !) the Queen of Hearts. Pope, R. of the L., fill. 88.

And wies (oh ehameful chance!) the Queen of Hearts. Pope, R. of the L, iff. 88. 7. In chcss, the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack. See chcss<sup>1</sup>. Abbre-viated Q.—8. A variety of roofing-slate, mea-suring 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Compare duckess, 2.—Court of Queen's Bench. See Court of King's Bench, under court.—Dollar queen, in apiculture, an untested queen bee, bred from a purely bred mother that has mated with one of her own race: so called be cause the standard price was supposed to be cone dol-lar. The price of dollar queens, however, varies from 75 cents to \$2. Phin, Dict. of Apicniture, p. 57.—Keeper of the Queen's Dench, under marshal.—Marshal of the queen's honsehold. See marshal.—Marshal of the queen's lowerh.—Queen Anne's bounty. See bounty.—Queen Anne style, in arch., the style which obtained in England in the early part of the cighteenth century, and produced many commodious and dignified buildings, particularly in domestic schitecture; also, appecifically, a nondescript style purporting to follow the

The women knead their dough to make cakes to the queen of heaven, . . . that they may provoke me to anger. Jer. vtt. 18.

# With these in troop Came Astoreth, whom the Phoenicians call'd Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. Miton, P. L., 1 439.

Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. Milton, P. L., I. 430.

queen; domineer: with an indefinite it.

# A three-pence bow'd would hire me, Old as I am, to queen it. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 37.

Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane-tree that queened it in the desert alone. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 85.

II. trans. 1. In chess, to make a queen of: said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square. -2. In apiculture, to supply with a queen; in-troduce a queen to: said of a colony of bees. Phin, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57. queen<sup>2</sup> (kwēn), n. Same as quin.

In England one hears such names for scallops as "fan-shells," "fulls," or "queens" in South Devon, according to Montagu; and on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them "squinns." Fisheries of U. S., V. 11, 565.

queen-apple (kwen'ap"l), n. A variety of apple. The queen-apple is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. Mortimer, Husbandry.

queen-cell (kwēn'sel), n. The cell of a honeyqueen-cen (awen set), n. The cen of a honey-comb destined for a queen or female larva. It is larger than the other cells, and generally placed on the edge of the comb, and is said to be provisioned with richer food, the so-called royal jelly. **queen-conch** (kwēn'kongk), n. The giant stromb or conch, Strombus gigas; the fountain-shell used to make scene become

shell, used to make conch-coral, porcelain, etc. queencraft (kwēn'krāft), n. Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; kingcraft as

practised by a female sovereign. Elizabeth showed much queencraft in procuring the votes of the nobility. Fuller.

Queen-day (kwen'da), n. The Feast of the An-

queen-day (kwen da), n. The rease of the Annuclation of the Virgin Mary; Lady-day.
queendom (kwen'dum), n. [< queen<sup>1</sup> + -dom.]
1. The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity.

Will thy queendom all lie hid Meekly under either lid? Mre. Browning, The Dead Pan.

2. The realm or the subjects of a queen.

The mother aat at the head of the table, and regarded her queendom with a smile. George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 9. [Rare in both uses.]

queenfish (kwar'fish), n. A sciænoid fish, Seriphus politus, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is a food-fish of good quality, but too small to be of much economic importance, reaching



Queenfish (Seriphus politus).

a length of only eight inches and a weight of half a pound. The body is compressed, and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The two dorsal fins are separate; the

They did fight with queasiness, constrain'd, As men drink potions. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., 1. 196. Let them live and die in servile condition and thir scru-pulous queasiness, if no instruction will confirme them. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii. **queasy** (kwē'zi), a. [Early mod. E. and dial. also quaisy;  $\langle$  ME. quaysy, queysy, causing a feeling of nausea; prob.  $\langle$  Norw. kveis, sickness after a debauch, = Icel. kveisa, in comp. idhra-kveisa, colic, = Sw. dial. kvesa, soreness, blis-ter, pimple; perhaps akin to Sw. qväsa, bruise, wound, squash, Dan. kvasc, squash, erush. Cf. AS. tōcwīsan, crush: see squeeze.] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. The Reverend Doctor Gaster found bimself rather anomaly

queasiness

The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather queasy

in the morning, therefore preferred breakfasting in bed. Peacock, Headlong Hall, vii.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

And even so in a manner these instruments make a man's wit so soft and smooth, so tender and quaisy, that they be less able to brook strong and tough study. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 27.

# I am so queasy-atomached I cannot taste such gross meat. Massinger, Bondman, ii. 2.

Massinger, Bondman, It. 2. Is there cause why these men should overween, and be so quease of the rude multitude, lest their deepe worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit umpires? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus. Deprecation which is unusual even for the queasy mod-esty of sixteenth-century dedications. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. vi.

3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncom-fortable feelings; hence, requiring to be deli-cately handled; ticklish; nice.

Those times are somewhat queasy to be touched. B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I have one thing, of a queasy question, Which I must act. Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 19.

I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage. I had a queasy sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body. R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 132.

4. Short; brief. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.] queazent (kwē'zn), v.t. [For\*queasen, (queas(y) + -en1.] To make queasy; sieken.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . . would have queazened him. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173). quebast, n. An old game.

Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Mean-well's at ombre and quebas. Etheredge, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

Quebec group. In gcol., a division of the Lower Silurian established by the Canada Geological Survey, of very uncertain value.

According to recent researches by Mr. Selwyn, the Que-bec group as defined by Logan embraces three totally dis-tinct groups of rocks, belonging respectively to Archæan, Cambrian, and Lower Silurian horizons. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., p. 691.

Quebec oak. See oak. quebracho (ke-brä'chö), n. [Pg., contr. from quebra-hacho, 'ax-breaker'; so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood; < quebrar, break, + hacha, facha, ax: see hatchet.] The name of several hard-wooded South American trees of ecoeral hard-wooded South American trees of eco-nomic value. The white quebracho (quebracho blanco) is Aspidosperma Quebracho, best known for its medicinal bark. (See quebracho bark, under bark?). The red que-bracho (quebracho colorado) is Schinopsis (Locopterygium) Lorentzi, ot the La Plats region. Its wood and bark form an important tauning-material, very rapid in action, ex-ported to Europe in bulk and in extract. Its timber is ex-tremely hard and strong. Another quebracho is Iodina rhombifolia of the Santalacee (quebracho fioja), its wood and bark heing mixed with the last. – Quebracho gum, the dried juice or watery extract of Schinopsis Lorentzii. It is used for the relief of dyspnca. **quebrada** (ke-brä'dä), m. [Sp., broken, uneven ground, prop. fem. öf quebrado, pp. of quebrar, break.] A gorge; a ravine; a defile : a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mex-ican and South American physical geography, and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with

and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with about the same meaning as barranca. quecchet, v. i. A Middle English form of quitch1

**quech** (kwech), *n*. Same as *quaigh*. [Scotch.] **queck**t, *n*. [Origin uncertain; cf. *querken*.] A blow (?).

But what and the ladder slyppe, . . . And yf I fall I catche a quecke, I may fortune to breke my necke, . . . Nay, nay, not so ! Enterlude of Youth. (Halliwell.)

Enterlude of Youth. (Halliwell.) queckshoest, n. See quelquechose. quedt, a. and n. [ME., also quede, queed, quead, quad, quead, queth,  $\langle AS. * cv \bar{x} d = OFries. quad$ = MD. quaed, D. kwaad = MLG. quat, LG. quaad, bad; otherwise found in the neuter, as a noun, AS. \*cw  $\bar{x} d$ , cwc  $\dot{a} d$ , filth, dung, = MD. quaed, quaet, quat, kat = OHG. quat, MHG. quāt, kāt, quot, kot, G. kot, koth, filth, dirt, mud.] I. a. Bad; evil. II. n. 1. Evil; harm.

color is bluish above, eilvery below, yellow on the beily, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackish at the base of the pectorals. Also called *kingfish*. **queen-gold** (kwën'göld), *n*. A royal duty or rev-enue once enjoyed by every queen of England during her marriage with the king. **queenhood** (kwën'hûd), *n*. [< queen + -hood.] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queen. With all grace

with all grace With all grace Of womanhood and queenhood, Tennyson, Geraint. **queening** (kwē'ning), n. [Appar. < queen + -ing<sup>3</sup>; but perhaps connected with quine, quince.] A name of several varieties of apple: one is distinguished as the winter queening. The winter queening is good for the table. Mortimer, llusbandry.

queenite (kwë'nit), n. [< queen + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A partizan of Queen Caroline in her differences with her husband, George IV.

He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and Queenites. Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xvi. (Davies.)

**queenlet** (kwēn'let), n. [ $\langle queen + -let.$ ] A petty or insignificant queen.

In Prusia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philo-sophe Empress; the whole North awarms with kingleta and queenlets of the like temper. Carlyle, Misc., 111. 216. (Davies.)

queen-lily (kwen'lil"i), n. A plant of the ge-

queen-lify (kwen' lif'), n. A plant of the ge-nus *Phædranassa*. P. chloracea is a handsome cul-tivated species from Peru, with flowers 2 inches long, the short tube greenish, the segments of the limb purplish rose-color tipped with green. queenliness (kwēn' li-nes), n. The state or con-dition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; ctatalinese.

stateliness. **queenly** (kwen'li), a. [ $\langle queen + -ly^1$ .] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen. An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young. Pope, Lenore,

- maria, an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a compound cyme of very uumerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, Spiræa salicifolia.
- saticijotia. queen-of-the-prairie (kwên'ov-thệ-prā'ri), n. A tall American herb, *Spiræa lobata*, of mea-dows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruised, are chiefly near the ground. It bears an ample panicled compound cyme of handaome crowded peach-pink flowers. queen-pinet, n. The pineapple. Also ealled

king-pinc.

**queen-post** (kwēn' pōst), n. ln carp., one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a



Queen-post Roof. A A, queen-posts; B, tie-beam; C C, struts or braces.

rool, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a king-post or crown-post. Also called prick-post.—Queen-post stay, in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queen-post to secure it against any lateral movement.—Sec-ondary queen-posts, a kind of truss-posts set in pairs, each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Also called side-posts. roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss,

queen's-arm (kwēuz'ärm), n. A musket.

's-arm (kwenz arm), a. Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung; An' in amonget 'em rusted The ole queen's-arm thet gran'ther Young Fetched back frum Concord busted. Lowell, The Courtin'. **Petched back fruit concord** unsted. Lowell, The Courtin'. **Jueen's-delight** (kwēuz'dē-līt'), n. A herba-ceous plant, Stillingia sylvatica, order Euphor-biaceæ, native of the southern United States. It bas clustered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, apringing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alterative. Also queen's-root. **H. N. Counterfett money**, "green goods. [Slang.] **— To shove the queer**, to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.] **queer**<sup>1</sup> (kwēr), r. t. [ $\langle queer$ , a.] 1. To banter; ridicule; deride. [Slang.] Who in a row like Tom could lead the van, Booze in the ken, or at the spellken hustle? Who queer a flat? Byron, Don Juan, xl. 19. queen's-delight (kwēuz'dē-līt"), n.

queen's-flower (kwēnz'flou'er), n. The blood-wood or jarool, Lagerstramia Flos-Reginæ, a me-dium-sized tree of the East Indies, etc., in thoso dum-sized tree of the East fudics, etc., in those regions often planted. The panicled flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning, becoming purple by evening. **queenship** (kwen'ship), *n*. [< queen + -ship.] The position or dignity of a queen.

4904

Netther did I at any time so far forget myself in my ex-altation or received queenship but that I always looked tor auch an alteration as I now find. Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry (quoted by [Addison in Spectator, No. 397).

Queensland ebony, see Maba; hemp, see Sida; laurel, seo Pittosporum; nut, nut-tree, see Macadamia; olive, poplar, etc., see olive, etc.; plum, see Owenia, 1.

plum, see Owend, 1.
queen's-lily (kwēnz'lil"i), n. 1. See Knipho-fia,-2. The Mexican lily. Seo lily.
queen's-metal (kwēnz'met"al), n. An alloy of which the chief ingredient is tin, answering the

purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.

**queen's-pigeon** (kwēnz'pij<sup>#</sup>on), n. A large and handsome ground-pigeon, Goura victoriæ: so named from the Queen of England. See Goura. Also called Victoria crown-pigeon.

queen's-root (kwenz'röt), n. Same as queen'sdelight.

queen-stitch (kwēn'stich), n. A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the a series of these.

a series of these. **queen's-ware** (kwēnz'wār), n. A variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as cream-colored ware. See Wedgwood ware, under ware<sup>2</sup>. **queen's-yellow** (kwēnz'yel"ō), n. The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral. **queen-truss** (kwēn'trus), n. A truss framed with cueen-nexts.

with queen-posts. queequehatch, n. Same as quickhatch.

rope, Lenore. queequeatch, n. Same as guickhatch.
queenly (kwēn'li), adv. [< quecnly, a.] Like a
queer1 (kwēr), a. and n. [Formerly also quire;
Queenly responsive when the loyal hand
Kose from the clay it work'd in as ahe past.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.
queen-mother herbt, tobacco.
queen-mother herbt, tobacco.
queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn' oy-thē-med'oz),
n. The English meadow-sweet, Spiræa Ulmaria, an herb a vard high, with pinate leaves.</pre> transverse, = Sw. tvar = Dah. tvar, eross, ob-tuse, = Goth. thwairls, angry, = leel. thverv, neut. thvert, > ME. thwert, thwart, E. thwart, transverse, transversely: see thwart, which is thus a doublet of queer.] I. a. 1. Appearing, behaving, or feeling otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; queint quaint.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod. Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

The queerest shape that e'er 1 saw, For fient a wame it had ava'. Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook. 2. Open to suspicion ; doubtful in point of hon-

You drive a queer bargain with your friends, and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you. Thackeray.

"We've acen his name — the old man'a — on some very queer paper," saya B, with a wink to J. Thackeray, Philip, iv.

3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.]

Put it about in the right quarter that you'll buy queer bills by the lump. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

bills by the lump. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.
4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.] Little of all we value here Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year Without both feeling and looking queer. O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.
A queer fish. See fish1. - Queer Street, an imagloary place, where persons in financial or other difficulties, and flighty, uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.]
A fair friend of ours has removed to Queer-street; ... Dickens, Dombey and Son, xl.
Lam very high in Queer Street inta now, ma'am, having

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xl. I am very high in Queer Street just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv. (Davies.) = Syn. 1. Strange, Odd, etc. (see eccentric), curious, ex-traordinary, anique, fantastic. II. n. Counterfeit money; "green goods." [Slance] The cherat the eucent to press counterfeit

A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin, Queering the threadbare curate, let him in. Colman the Younger.

2. To puzzle. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] queer<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete form of quire<sup>1</sup>. Cotarare

queer<sup>3</sup> (kwer), n. [Formerly also quare; prob. **queers** (kwer), *n*. [romeny also quare, prob. ult. < L. quadrus, square: see quarry<sup>1</sup>, square.] One of the joints or division-planes of queery roek. [Cornwall, Eng.] **queerer** (kwēr'er), *n*. One who banters or ridi-cules. [Slang.]

iles. [Slang.] 'Twould be most tedious to describe The common-place of this facetious tribe, These wooden wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, Smokers, These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers. Colman the Younger.

**queerity** (kwēr'i-ti), n. [Formerly also quear-ity; < queer1 + "-ity.] Queerness. [Rare.]

No Person whatsoever shall be admitted [to the "Ugly Club"] without a visible *Quearity* in his Aspect, or pecu-liar Cast of Countenance. Steele, Spectator, No. 17.

queerly (kwēr'li), adv. In a queer, odd, or singular manner. queerness (kwer'nes), n. The state or charae-

**queerness** (kwer hes), n. The state of charac-ter of being queer. **queery** (kwer h), a. [Formerly also quarey;  $\langle queer^3 + -y^1$ .] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.] **queest** (kwest), n. [Also queast, quest, quist, formerly quoist, also corruptly quease, queese, quice;  $\langle$  ME. quysht, prob. a contr. form of cushat.] The cushat or ring-dove, Columba pa-lumbus. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] Aster beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge

Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge Of foule as of the douve, a quysht outake (excepted). Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Pataaus, Iusbondre (E. E. T. S., p. 28. **queet**<sup>1</sup> (kwēt), n. [A dial. var. of coot.] The coot, Fulica utra. [Prov. Eng.] **queet**<sup>2</sup> (kwēt), n. [Also quit, cuit, cutc, coot; origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scotch.] The first an' step that she stepp'd ln. She stepped to the queet. The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, H. 179).

The second brother he stepped in, He stepped to the quit; Then out he jump'd upo' the bank, Says, "'This water's wond'rous deep," Bondsey and Maisry (Child's Ballada, 11, 379).

queez-madam (kwēz'mad<sup>#</sup>am), n. [F. cuisse-madamc.] The cuisse-madam, a French jar-gouelle pear. [Scotch.]

gouello pear. [Scotch.] He'll glowr at an auld-warld barkit alk-snag as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing. Scott, Rob Roy, xxl. queft, quegh, queigh, n. Same as quaigh. queint<sup>1</sup>t, a. A Middle English form of quaint. queint<sup>2</sup>t. An obsolete preterit and past parti-ciple of quench. Chaucer. queintiset, n. A variant of quaintise. quekebordet, n. [ME., appar. as if \*quickboard,  $\langle quick + board.$ ] An old game, prohibited under Edward IV. Strutt, Sports and Pas-times. p. 512.

under Edward IV. Strutt, Sports and Pas-times, p. 512. Quekett's indicator. See indicator, 1 (c). quelch (kwelch), n. [Cf. squelch.] A blow; a bang. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] quele<sup>1</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of quail<sup>1</sup>, queal. quele<sup>2</sup>t, n. An obsolete form of wheel. quelea(kwē'lē-ä), n. [African(<sup>‡</sup>).] 1. The crim-son-beaked weaver-bird of Africa.-2. [cap.]

Quelea sanguinirostris.

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of Afri-ean weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, containing such species as the above, *Q. sanguinirostris*. **quell** (kwel), v. [ $\langle$  ME. quellen,  $\langle$  AS. cwellan (= OS. quellian = OHG. quellan, cwellan, quel-len, chellen, chelen, MHG. chwellen, chollen, quellen, queln, koln, G. quülen = Icel. kvelja = Sw. qvälja), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of cwelan, etc., die, E. queal, now usually quait:

see quail<sup>1</sup>. The common identification of quell with kill<sup>1</sup>, of which it is said to be the earlier form, is erroneous.] I. trans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To cause to die; put to death; kill; slay.

Take heed that thou reveal it ere thou be quelled to eath. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 8, death.

The dokes criden as men wolde hem quelle. Chaucer, Nnn's Priest's Tale, 1. 570.

Hee lete estch the King & kyllen hym soone, And his Princes of price presilich hee quelde. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 925.

Treading one vpon snother, they quelled to death . . . s multitude of the common souldiours. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 20.

And quell'd the Snskes which round his [William's] Crs-dis ran. Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 9. 2. To cause to cease; subdue; crush: as, to

quell an insurrection. Appointed . . . to quell seditions and tumults. Atterbury.

The mntiny was quelled with much less difficulty than had been feared. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xlv. 3. To reduce to peace or inaction; quiet; allay.

But Consideration is of greater Use, as it suggests Argu-ments from Reason to quell and allay the sudden hest of Passions. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vil.

Me Agamemnon urg'd to deadly hate ; 'Tis past — I quell it ; I resign to fate. Pope, Iliad, xviil. 144.

Caroline refused tamely to succumb. . . . Bent on vic-tory over a mortal pain, she did her best to quell it. *Charlotte Bronte*, Shirley, xi.

4t. To dash out; destroy.

the to dash only, downey, downey, the transformer of the transformer of the transformer of the transformer, the transformer of the transformer, the transformer of th

=Syn. 2. To overpower, put down, lsy, smother.-3. To calm, compose. Ⅱ.† intrans. 1. To die; perish.

Yet did he quske and quiver, like to quell. Spenser, F. Q., VII. vli. 42.

2. To abate. Winter's wrath beginnes to quell. Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

quell (kwel), n. [< quell, v.] 1+. Murder. [Rare.]

What cannot you and I... put upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great quell? Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 72.

2. Power or means of quelling or subdning. [Rare and poetical.]

A Mully he [Love] stands,
 A sovereign quell is in his waving hands;
 No sight can bear the lightning of his bow.
 Keats, Endymion, ii.

queller (kwel'er), n. [< ME. queller, < AS. cwellerc, a killer, < cwellan, kill: see quell.] 1<sub>†</sub>. One who quells or kills; a slayer.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of home-cides, ye of regicides, and prince quellers. Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Mrs. Quickly. Morder! . . . thon srt a honey-seed [homl-cide], a man-queller, and a woman-queller. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 59.

2. One who subdues or crushes.

Hall, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds, Queller of Satan ! Milton, P. R., iv. 634. quelliot, n. [< Sp. cuello, a ruff.] A kind of

ruff. Our rich mockado doublet, with our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our quellio. Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 1.

Yonr Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs. Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

quelm, v. t. An obsolete or dialectal form of vheim. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.
quelquechose (kelk'shōz), n. [Also quelkchose (also queckshoes, keekshose, kickshose, kickshavs, etc.: see kiekskaw), < F. quelquechose, some-thing, < quelque, some, + chose, thing: see ehose<sup>2</sup>. Cf. kiekshaw.] A trifle; a kiekshaw.

Only let me love none, no, not the sport, From country grass to confitures of court, Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report My mind transport. Donne, Love's Usury.

quemet, a. [ME., also quem, cweme, earlier i-quemet, a. [ME., also quem, cweme, earlier i-queme, i-cweme,  $\leq$  AS. geeweme, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, fit (cf., with diff. prefix, OHG. biquāmi, MHG. bequeme, G. bequem, fit),  $\leq$  ge-, a generalizing prefix, + cuman (pret. \*ewam, com), come: see come, and cf. become and comely.] Pleasing; agreeable. quemet, a.

Wherfore I bequethe me to your queme spouse, To lyne with in lykyng to my lyfes ende. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 633. **quemet**, r. [ME. quemen,  $\langle AS. evenan, also$  $geeweman, please, satisfy, propiliate, <math>\langle geevemen, eleasing, becoming: see queme, a.] I. trans.$ To become; suit; it; satisfy; please. That (virtue) is approperid into noo degree, But the firste Fadir in magestee, Which may his hetres deeme hem that him queme, Al were he mytre, corone, or diademe. *Chaucer*, Gentleness, 1. 20.

God zene us grace in oure lyuynge To serne oure God, & Marie to queeme. Hymns lo Virgin, ctc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Parys full pristly with preciouse araye Worshippit that worthy in wedys full riche, As queened for a queene & quaintly styret, That Priam hade purneit & to the place sent. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3404.

Such merimake holy Saints doth queme. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

II. intrans. To become; come to be.

To gweme qwyt of all other, To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1809.

quemful; a. [ME., < queme + -ful.] Becom-ing; fit.

Now, sothely, ns thyng bot a lathynge of all this werldis blysse, of sll ficschely lykynges in thi herte, and s quem-full langynge with a thristy gernyng to heuenly joye. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Haile! quemful Queene, quaintly shape! Moste of all Macedoine menskful Ladie! Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1 582.

The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes Of qwhete, & of qwhile sylner, qwendy to-gedur. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S., ). 1. 11783.

quench (kwench), v.; pret. and pp. quenched, formerly also queint. [< ME. quenched, formerly also queint. [< ME. quenchen (pret. quencte, queynte), < AS. cwencan (also, in comp., a-cwencan), quench, put out, causal of \*cwincan (prot. \*cwincan) (pret. \*cwanc), in comp. ā-cwincan (= OFries. kwinka), go out, be extinguished; cf. \*cwinan (pret. \*cwān), in comp. ā-cwīnan, go out, be ex-tinguished.] **I**. trans. **1**. To extinguish or put out, as fire.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn To ashes, ere our blood shall quench that fire. Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 345.

The taper, quenched so soon, Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 112. 2. To extinguish or allay; stop; put an end to, as thirst.

Thirst. The gentle deare returnd the selfe-same way, Thinking to quench her thirst at the next brooke. Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii. Quenchlessness (kwench'les-nes), n. of being quenchless or unquenchable

In lavish streams to *quench* a country's thirst. Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 175.

3+. To relieve the thirst of. A hottle of ale, to quench me, rascal. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, il. 1.

4. To suppress; stifle; check; repress; de-stroy: as, to quench a passion or emotion. The supposition of the lady's death Will quench the wonder of her infamy.

The supposition of the lady's death Will quench the wonder of her infamy. Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 241.

Parthlans should, the next year, tame The proud Lucanians, and nigh quench their Name. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As I have much quenched my senses, and disused my body from plessure, and so tried how I can endure to be my own grave, so I try now how I can suffer a prison. Donne, Letters, xxviii.

5. To lay or place in water, as a heated iron. See temper.

**quensted tite** (kwen'stet-it), n. [Named after F. A. *Quenstedt* (1809-89), a German geologist and mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a In quenching a tool of which one portion is thick and nother thin, the thickest part should generally be the

reddish-violet color: it is found in Chili. quentiset, n. Same as quaintise. quercetic (kwêr-set'ik), a. [< quercet(in) + -ic.] Produced from quercetin: as, quercetic In quences, p. 323. snother thin, the thickest part should be for the water. first to enter the water. C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 323.

ntrans. 1. 10 be carefully a segment, Right anon on of the fyres queynte, And quykede sgayn, and after that anon That other fyr was queynt, and al agon. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, 1. 1476.

acid. **quercetine**, *n*. Same as *quercitin*. **quercetum** (kwėr-sē'tum), *n*. [L., an oak-wood,  $\leq$  *quercus*, an oak: see *Quercus*.] A collection of living oaks, as in a botanical garden. The word is so applied in the Kew Gardens, London. **quercine** (kwėr'sin), *a*. [ $\leq$  LL. *quercinus*, of the oak, of oak-leaves,  $\leq$  L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*.] Of or pertaining to the oak or oak-trees. Zif he be chosen to ben Prelate, and is not worthi, is ampe quenchethe anon. Mandeville, Travels, p. 60. Lampa

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire. Shak., Rich. II., v. 5, 109.

2. To lose zeal; cool; become cool.

Dost thou think in time tench? Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 47. She will not quench? **quench**<sup>+</sup> (kwench), *n*. [ $\langle quench, v.$ ] The act **Quercineæ** (kwer-sin' $\tilde{e}$ - $\tilde{e}$ ), *n*, *pl*. [NL. (Dumor-of quenching or extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished. **Quercineæ** (kwer-sin' $\tilde{e}$ - $\tilde{e}$ ), *n*, *pl*. [NL. (Dumor-dumor

The same quench he hath cast The same quench he hath cast Upon my life shall quite put ont his fame. Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1. quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), a. [< quench + -able.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), a. [< quench +</li>
-able.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.
quench-coalt (kwench'kõl), n. [< quench, v.,</li>
+ obj. coal.] Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.
quench-soul: Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion. heartless professor of religion.

### quercitannic

Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much quench-coal; is hardly fired, soon cooled. Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 71.

You are quench-coal; no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth. D. Rogers. quencher (kwen'cher), n. 1. One who or that which quenches or extinguishes.

A griever and quencher of the Spirit. Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

You would be quenchers of the light to be! Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. That which quenches thirst; a draught or drink. [Slang.]

The modest quencher, . . . coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had discussed at dinner, awskened a slight degree of fever. Dickens, Old Curlosity Shop, xxxv.

At the bottom [of the hill], however, there is a pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest quencher, for the down air is provocative of thirst. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

**quench-firet** (kwench'fir),  $n. [\langle quench, v., + obj. fire.]$  A machine for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and ma-chines, arithmetical wheeles, quench-fires, and new harp. Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1667.

**quemly**, adv. [ME.,  $\langle queme + -ly^2$ .] In a **quenching** (kwen'ching), n. [Verbal n. of quench, v.] 1. The act of extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

Some ontward cause fate hath perhaps design'd, Which to the soul may utter quenching bring. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxl.

In metal., a method of producing a hard 2. In *metall*, a metal for convenience in re-moving it in small plates or disks, called some-times *rosettes*, instead of allowing it to solidify in one mass." See *rosette*.—Quenching-tub, a ves-sel of water placed beside a blacksmith's forge for cooling or townedby the increase or tempering the irons.

**quenchless** (kwench'les), a. [< quench + -less.] That cannot be quenched or repressed; inex-tinguishable: as, quenchless fire or fury.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland, I dare your quenchless fury to more rage. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 28. His hate

The state

Is quenchless as his wrongs. Shelley, Queen Mab, v. quenchlessly (kwench'les-li), adv. In a quench-less manner.

quenchics quenchess or unquenchable. quenchuret, n. [ME., also quenchour; irreg. < quench + -urc.] The act of quenching.

Whanne 3e haue do 300re quenchour, pntte slle the wa-tris togidere. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

apetalous order *Cupuliferæ*, characterized by the usually three-celled ovary, lobed perianth, nu-merons stamens, and fruit a nnt partly or whol-

oak, + E. tannic.] Same as tannic.

acid.

trees

### quercitannic

The tannin of the quercitron, or *quercitannic* acid. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 101.

quercite (kwer'sīt), n. [ $\langle L. quereus$ , an oak, +-*ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline substance, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>, derived from acorns, which resembles the su-gars in that it is sweet and optically active, but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts

guercitin (kwer'si-tin), n. [Accom. from quer-citrou, as if  $\langle L. quercetum$ , an oak-wood ( $\langle quercus$ , an oak),  $+ -in^2$ .] A substance de-rived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids.

**quercitrin** (kwer'sit-rin), n. [ $\langle quercitr(on) + -in^2$ .] A glucoside, C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>20</sub>, which forms yellow crystalline needles or tablets. It is the coloring principle of quercitron-bark. Also

- called quercitrone. quercitron (kwer'sit-ron), n. [Irreg. < L. quer-eus, an oak, + citrus, a tree of the lemon kind: see citron.] 1. The black or dyers' oak, Quercus tinctoria, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada. Its wood is of some value, and its bark is of considerable importance. The latter, though ontwardly dark, is inwardly yellow, whence the tree is also called yellow or yellow-bark oak. 2. The bark of this tree. It contains, in the princi-pie quercitrin, a yellow dye, which is now used in the form of a preparation called flavin. It is also used for tanning, and occasionally in medicine, but the coloring matter him-ders these applications.

quercitron-bark (kwer'sit-ron-bark), n. Same as *auercitron*. quercitron-oak (kwer'sit-ron-ok), u. Same as

quercitron, 1.

quercitron 2.
quercitron 2.
quercitron 1.
quercitron 1.
quercitron 3.
quercitron 3.
quercitron 3.
quercitron 4.

to get a judicial decree that an act was void. **querelet**, **querellet**, *n*. Obsolete (Middle Eng-lish) forms of quarrel. **querent**<sup>1</sup> (kwē'rent), *n*. [< L. queren(t-)s, ppr. of queri, complain, lament. Cf. quarrel, querela, querimony, etc.] A complainant; a plaintiff, **querent**<sup>2</sup> (kwē'rent), *n*. [< L. quæren(t-)s, ppr. of quærere, ask, inquire: see quest<sup>1</sup>.] An in-quirer. [Rare.] When a patient or querent came to him UP. Notes: he

When a patient or querent came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray. Aubrey, Misc., p. 133. querimonious (kwer-i-mo'ni-us), a. [< L. as if \*querimoniosus, < querimonia, a complaint: see querimony.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

### 4906

**querimoniously** (kwer-i-mô'ni-us-li), adv. [<  $querimonious + -ly^2$ .] In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously.

Ith complaint; questions; To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing, Most querinomiously confessing That I of late have been compressing. Sir J. Denham, A Dialogue.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mô'ni-us-nes), n. [< querimonious + -ness.] The character of be-ing querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

querimony; (kwer'i-mô-ni), n. [ $\langle F. quérimo nie = It. querimonia, querimonio, <math>\langle L. querimo nia, a complaint, <math>\langle queri, complain, lament:$ see querent<sup>1</sup>.] A complaint; a complaining. ee querent., J I Continonye. Hys brother's dayly querimonye. Hall, Edward IV., an. 17.

Here cometh over many quirimonies, and complainta against me, of iording it over my brethern. Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 51. **querist** (kwē'rist), n. [ $\langle quer-y + -ist.$ ] One who inquires or asks questions.

And yet a late hot Querist for Tithes, whom ye may know, hy his Wits lying ever beside him in the Margin, to be ever beside his Wita in the Text. Milton, Considerations.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle querist. Spectator. queristert, n. A variant of quirister, for ehor-

## ister

ister. **querk**<sup>1</sup> (kwerk), v. [< ME. querken = OFries. querka, querdza, North Fries. querke, quirke = leel. kyrkja, kvirkja, throttle, = OSw. quarka = Dan. kværke, throttle, strangle, suffocate; from the noun, North Fries. querk = leel. kverk = Dan. kværk, throat. Cf. querken.] I. trans. To throttle; choke; stifle; suffocate. II. intrans. To grunt; moan. Halliwell. [Prov. Enz.]

[Prov. Eng.] querk<sup>2</sup> (kwerk), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of quirk1.

querkent (kwer'ken), v. t. [Also quirken; (ME. querkenen; (querk1 + -en1.] Same as querk1. Chekenyd or querkenyd. Prompt. Pare. (Halliwell.)

**querl** (kwerl), v. t. [Also quirl; a dial. var. of lwirl, perhaps due to confusion with eurl. Cf. G. querlen, twirl.] To twirl; turn or wind round; coil: as, to querl a cord, thread, or rope. [U.S.] **querl** (kwerl), n. [< querl, v.] A twist; a curl. [U. S.]

U. S. J And the crooks and *queris* of the branches on the floor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 21. quern (kwern), n. [Also dial. kern, and former-ly curn;  $\langle$  ME. quern, cwerne,  $\langle$  AS. cweorn, ewyrn = OS. quern, querna = OFries, quern = D. kweern = MLG. quern, querne = OHG. chwirna, quirn, churn, MHG. chwine, kurn, kürne = Icel. kvern, mod. kvörn = Sw. qvarn = Dan. kværu = Goth. kwairnus, a millstone, a quern.] 1. a stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the center, and revolving on a wooden or

Stone Querns for Grinding .- Dublin Museum

metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand lato the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick Inserted in a small hole near the edge.

And what the vertex in a small hole near the edge. Men wende that bele Isaude Ne coude hem noght of iove werne; And yet she that grynt at a querne Is ai to good to ese hir harte. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, 1. 1798. Some apple-colour'd corn Ground in faire querns; and some did spindles turn. *Chapman*, Odyssey, vil. 189.

 Querturous

 We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the quern.

 Boswell, Johnson, IV, x.

 The old hand-mill, or quern, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still "The music for a hungry wame Is grinding o' the quernic."

 E. B. Tylor (Academy, Sept. 18, 1880).

 2. A hand-mill used for grinding nenner musice

querulous

2. A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, mus-tard, and the like. Such querns were used even on the table, and as early as the sixteenth century

**quern** (kwern), v. t. and i. [Formerly also kern, eurn; < quern, n.] To grind.

Fly where men feei The curning [var. cunning] axel-tree; and those that auffer Beneath the chariot of the snowy bearc. Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v.

quern-stone (kwern'ston), n. A millstone.

Theyre corne in quernstoans they do grind. Stanshurst, tr. of Virgil, i. (Nares.)

Theyre corne in quernstoans they do grind. Stankhurst, tr. of Virgil, 1. (Nares.) querpo, n. See euerpo. Querquedula. (kwêr-kwed'ū-lä), n. [NL. (Stephens, 1824), < L. querquedula, a kind of teal; by some doubtfully connected with Gr. κερκοῦρος, < κέρκουρος, a kind of light boat. Hence ult. E. kestrel, q. v.] A genus of Anatidæ and subfamily Anatinæ, contaiming a number of spe-cies of all countries, notable for their small size, beauty, and excellence of flesh; the teal. The common teal of Enrope is Q. crecca; the garganey or summer teal is Q. circia; the green-winged teal of North America is Q. carolinensi; the blue-winged, Q. diæors; the cinnamon, Q. cyanoptera. See Nettion, and cut under teal. Querquedula; a teal. guerret, n. A Middle English form of quarry<sup>2</sup>. querrourt, n. A Middle English form of quarry<sup>2</sup>.

rier1.

querry; n. See equery. quert; n. An obsolete form of quart<sup>2</sup>. Querula (kwer'ö-lä), n. [NL., fem. of L. queru-lus, complaining: see querulous.] A genus of



Piahau (Querula purpurata).

fruit-crows, giving name to the subfamily Que-rulinæ; the type is Q. purpurata, the piahau. rulinæ; the fieillot, 1816.

atio(n-), < querulari, complain, < L. querulatio, complaining: see querulous.] A complaint; murmuring.

Will not these mournings, menaces, querulations, stir your hearts, because they are derived from God through us, his organ-pipes, as if they had lost their vigour by the way? Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 349.

**querulential**; (kwer-ö-len'shal), a. [ $\langle queru-l(ous) + -ent + -ial.$ ] Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.] Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a pice, for being captious and querulential, for he was a martyr to the gout. Cumberland, Memoirs, I. 23.

Querulinæ (kwer-ö-lī'nö), n. pl. [NL., < Queru-la + -inæ.] A subfamily of Cotingidæ, taking name from the genus Querula: same as Gym-

name from the genus Querula: same as Gym-noderinæ. Swainson, 1837. querulous (kwer'ö-lus), a. [< L. querulus, full of complaints, complaining, < queri, complain, lament: see querent<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Complaining; habit-ually complaining; disposed to murmur or ex-press dissatisfaction: as, a querulous man.

ess dissatistatettolf; as, a quertetors indu. O querulous and weak !- whose useless brain Once thought of pothing, and now thinks in vain; Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past. Courper, Hope, 1. 29.

2. Expressing complaint; proceeding from a complaining habit: as, a querulous tone of voice.

Uning failet: as, a quer alous tone of voice. Quickened the fire and laid the board, Mid the crone's angry, querulous word Of surly wonder. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 111. 69. 3t. Quarrelsome.

Warlike, ready to fight, querulous, and mischievous. Holland.

The cock his crested helmct bent, And down his *querulous* challenge sent. *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

Whittier, Snow-Bound =Syn. 1 and 2. See plaintive and petulant. querulously (kwer'ö-lus-li), adv. In a queru-lous or complaining manner. querulousness (kwer'ö-lus-nes), n. The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring. query (kwö'ri), n.; pl. queries (-riz). [Formerly, as L., quere, being the L. quere, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2d pers. sing, impv. of quærere, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see quest.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a writ-ten or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (1), or by an abbreviation, q., qy., or qu., or by both.

=Syn. Inquiry, Interrogation, etc. See question. query (kwe'ri), v.; pret. and pp. queried, ppr. querying. [< query, n.] I. intrans. To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sopha, . . . Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope*, Dunciad, II. 381.

11e queried, and reasoned thus within himself. S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 394.
 II. trans. 1. To mark with a query; express

a desire to examine as to the truth of.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a "sed de hoc quære" – quæry this! I. D'Israeli, Cnrios. of Lit., II. 384.

It [Chelsea College] was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but query if purchase money was ever paid). N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 185.

2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask : as, to query the sum or amount; to query the mo-tive or the fact.

ahail not proceed to query what truth there is in stry. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 24. palmistry. 3. To examine by questions; address queries

3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to query a person. Gayton. quesal, n. Same as quetzal. queset (kwēz), v. t. [< L. quæsere, seek, beg, ask, var. of quærere, seek, ask: see quest<sup>1</sup>.] To search after; look for. Milton. [Rare.] quesitive (kwes'i-tiv), a. [< ML. quæsitivus, seeking, desirous, < L. quærere, pp. quæsitivs, seek, inquire: see quest<sup>1</sup>. Cf. inquisitive.] In-terrozatory.—Onesitive quantity. See quantity.

seek, inquire: see quest<sup>1</sup>. Cf. inquisitive.] In-terrogatory.—Quesitive quantity. See quantity. quest<sup>1</sup> (kwest), n. [< ME. queste, < OF. queste, F. quéte = Pr. questa, quista = It. chiesta, < ML. quæsta, < I. quæsita (sc. res), a thing sought, quæsitum, a question, fem. or neut. of quæsitus, pp. of quærere, also quæsere, OL. quairere, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, aequire, obtain, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. que-rent<sup>2</sup>, query, question, acquire, conquest, in-quest, request, etc., exquisite, perquisite, inquisi-tion, perquisition, requisition, etc. In def. 6 quest is in part an aphetic form of inquest.] 1. The Bassa of Sidon'a servants, who were abroad in

The Bassa of Sidon'a servants, who were abroad in quest of Mules for the aervice of their Master. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 32.

Her aunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . . . And many Jasons come in queze to her. Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 172.

Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in quest of men, laid the foundations of Greek commerce, Bancroft, Hiat. U. S., I. 127.

2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a par-ticular object: as, the quest of the holy grail. Thei entred in to many questes for to knowe whiche was the beste knyght, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 503.

the beste knyght. A long and wearisome quest of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

And those that had gone out upon the Quest, Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them, And those that had not, stood before the King. Tennyson, Iloly Grail.

3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several quests To search yon out. Shak., Othello, i. 2. 40.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report

Run with these false and most contrarious quests Upon thy doings. Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 62. 5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

Gad not abroad at every quest and call Of an untrain'd hope or passion. *G. Herbert*, The Temple, Content.

4907

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners; also, an inquest.

By God, my maister lost c. marc by a seute of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, because a quest passed ayeast hyr of xij. penyworth lond by yeer. Paston Letters, I. 404.

The judge at the empanelling of the quest had his grave poka. Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. look

The quest of jury-men was call'd. Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child'a Ballada, VI. 249).

What lawful quest have given their verdict np Unto the frowning judge? Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 189

xii, they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a quest. An enquest or quest is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men. Smith, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (Richardson.) Growner's quest. See croarner<sup>2</sup>.—Kirby's quest, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer: so called from its being the inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer of King Edward I. Rapalje and Law-

**quest**<sup>1</sup> (kwest), v. [ $\langle$  ME. questen,  $\langle$  OF. quester, F. quéter, seek,  $\langle$  queste, a seeking: see quest, n.] **I.** intrans. **1.** To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.

And that the Prelates have no sure foundation in the Gospell, their own gniltinesse doth manifest; they would not else run questing up as high as Adam, to fetch their originall, as tis said one of them lately did in publick. *Milton*, Church-Government, t. 3.

How soon they were recognized by grammariana ought to be ascertainable at the expense of a few hours *questing* in such a library as that of the British Musenm. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 326.

2. To go begging.

He (Samuel Johnson) dined on venison and champagne whenever he had been so fortunate as to borrow a guinea. If bis questing had been unsuccessful, he appeared the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, questing from shop to shop, who always amnaed me. Fraser's Mag.

3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

Florio, p. 1. (Halliwell.) To bay or quest as a dog. Pup. They are a covey soon scattered, methink; who sprung them, I marle?

them, I marle? Marry, yourself, Pnppy, for anght I know; you ast. B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed. quested last.

As some are playing young Spaniela, quest at every bird that rises; so others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

While Redmond every thicket round Tracked earnest as a questing hound. Scott, Rokeby, iv. 31.

II. trans. 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They quest annihilation'a monatrona theme. Byrom, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog is on game, but also the particular kind which he is questing. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 111.

quest<sup>2</sup> (kwest), n. Same as queest. questant; (kwes'tant), n.  $[\langle OF. questant, F. quétant, ppr. of quester, F. quéter, seek: see quest<sup>1</sup>, v.] A candidate; a seeker of any ob$ ject; a competitor.

When The bravest questant shrinks, find what you seek, That fame may cry you loud. Shak., Ali's Weil, ii. 1. 16.

quest-dovet (kwest'duv), n. Same as queest.

Panurge haived and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right fore-foot thereof, . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four quest-doves, . . and a goblet of Beauvoia. Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27. (Davies.)

quester (kwes'tèr), n. [<OF. questeur, F. qué-teur, < L. questior, a seeker, < questeur, F. qué-questius, seek: see quest1, v. Cf. questor.] 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The quester only to the wood they loose, Who allently the tainted track pursues. Rowe, tr. of Lucan'a Pharsalia, iv. questful (kwest'ful), a. [< questI + -ful.] Full of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in questful round. Lowell, Invita Minerva.

quest-house (kwest'hous), n. The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misde-

meanors and annoyances were held. Halliwell.

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint, A quest-house of complaint. Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10. questing-stonet, n. [Appar. < questing, verbal n. of \*quest, rub (< MD. quisten, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, D. kuisten, spend, lavish), + stone.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (?).

Laden with dinerse goods and marchandises, . . name-ly with the hides of oxen and of aheepe, with hntter, masts, aparres, boordes, questing stones, and wild werke. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

question (kwes'chen), n. [< ME. question, question, x. [< ME. question, question, F. question = Pr. questio, question = Sp. cuestion = Pg. questão = It. questione, quistione, (L. question(u-), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < quærere, pp. questius, ML. questus, seek, ask, inquire: see quest<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The act of interrogation; the putquest.] 1. The act of interrogation; the put-ting of inquiries: as, to examine by question and answer.

Ross. What sights, my lord? Lady M. I pray yon, speak not; he grows worse and worae; Question enrages him. Shak., Macbeth, tii. 4, 118

Leodogran . . . ask'd, Fixing full eyes of question on her face, . . . "But thou art closer to this noble prince?" *Tennyson*, Couning of Arthur.

2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, queations are classed as (1) direct (independent): as, John is here? is John here? who is that? (2) indirect (dependent), taking the form of an object-clause: as, he asks if John bere; he asks who that is; (3) simple: as, is that man a soldier? (4) double (alternative, compound, disjunctive): as, is that man a soldier or a civilian? (5) indirect double: a, he asks whether that man is a soldier or not; (6) deliberative or doubling: as, shall I do it? shall we remain? (7) posi-tive: as, is that right?--with emphasis on the verb this expects the answer "No"; (8) negative: as, is not that right?--this expects the answer "Yes."

## Answer me

Directly unto this question that I ask. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89. None but they doubtless who were reputed wise had the Question propounded to them. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is . . . to be put to *question* . . . whether it be lawful for Christian princes or states to make an invasive war only and simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon*, An Advt. Touching an Holy War.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

Now in things, aithough not commanded of God, yet lawful because they are permitted, the *guestion* is what light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another. *Hooker*, Eccles, Polity, ii. 4.

The question of his [Cæsar's] death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extennated, . . . nor his offences enforced. Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 41.

The press and the public at large are generally so oc-cupled with the questions of the day that . . . the more general aspects of political questions are seldom . . . con-aidered. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 733. 5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of

doubt or difficulty. There arose a question between some of John's disciplea and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

To be, or not to be : that is the question. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 56.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all question.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign infinence of the solar rays, which without question is true of all other planets. Bentley.

Had they found a linguist half so good, I make no question but the tower had stood. Pope, Satirea of Donne, iv. 85. In a work which he was, no question, acquainted with, we read . . . F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 178. 7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

He that was in question for the robbery. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., t. 2. 68.

Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into question abont the defacing the cross in the ensign. *Winthrop*, Hist, New England, I. 188.

8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a preaumption is only sufficient to put the person the rack or question, . . . and not bring him to con-emnation. Aylife, Parergon. to the rack demnation. A master, when accused, could offer his slaves for the question, or demand for the same purpose the slaves of an-other; and, if in the latter case they were injured or killed in the process, their owner was indemnified. Encyc. Erit., XXII. 132.

### question

9<sup>†</sup>. Conversation; speech; talk.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much question with im.\_\_\_\_\_\_Shak., As you Like it, ill. 4. 39. hin 10. In logic, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—11. In *parliamentary usage:* (a) The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on: as, to speak to the *question*. (b) The putting of the matter discussed to a voto: as, are you ready for the *question*. discussed to a voto: as, are you ready for the question? - Comparative, complex, double, Eastern question. See the adjectives.-Division of the ques-tion. See division.-Horary question, in astrol., a question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded.-Hypo-thetical question. See hypothetical.- In question, under consideration or discussion : indicating something just mentioned or referred to.

just mentioned or referred to. He is likewise a rival of mine — that is, of my other self's, for he does not think his friend Captain Absolute ever saw tha lady in question. Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1. Mr. Wall and his ally exert themselves to make up for the painful absence in question to their utmost power. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 213. Tending question a question so put as to suggest the

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 213. Leading question, a question so put as to suggest the answer which is desired, and thus to lead to and prepare the way for such an answer. A party is not allowed to put a leading question to his own witness, except in matters purely introductory, and not touching a point in contro-versy; and except that if his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a leading question. A party may put leading ques-tions in cross-examining his adversary's witness. — Mixed questions. See mixed.—Out of question, doubtless; beyond question. Out of question, you were hown in a many how

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour. Shak., Much Ado, il. 1. 346.

Out of the question, not worthy of or requiring consid-eration; not to be thought of. It is out of the question to ask the Diet for money to clear off the enormous debts; so that it is difficult to guess how the matter will end. Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 287.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 237. Previous question, in parliamentary practice, the ques-tion whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. In the House of Representatives of the United States (it is not used in the Senate), and in many State legislatures, the object of moving the previous question is to ent off debate and sec-ure immediately a vote on the question under considera-tion; here, therefore, the mover and seconder vote in the affirmative. The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate

The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate is the so-called *previous question*, which is moved in the form "Shall the main question be now put?" and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, 1, 130.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, 1. 100 Question of fact, question of law. See fact, 3.-Ques-tion of order. See order. - Question of privilege. See privilege.-Real question. See reall.-The Questions, the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. [Scotch.]-To beg the question. See beg1.-To call in question. (a) To doubt; challenge. You call in question the continuance of his love. Shak., T. N., 1. 4. 6.

(b) To subject to judicial interrogation.

Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question by you this day. Acts xxiv. 21. The governour wrote to some of the assistants about it, and, upon advice with the ministers, it was agreed to call ... them [the offenders] in question. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

Then the observes in question.
Winthrop, Hist, New England, 1. 172.
To pop the question. See popl. = Syn. 2. Question, Query, Inquiry, Interrogation, and Interrogatory agree in expressing a form of words used in calling for information or an answer from another. Question is the most general in its meaning, and inquiry stands next. Query stands for a question asked without force, a point about which one would like to be informed : the word is used with all degrees of weakness down to the mere expression of a doubt: as, I raised a query as to the strength of the bridge. A question may be put in order to test another's knowledge; the other words express an asking for real information. Interrogatory is a strong word, expressing an authoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered, sometimes in law a written question, interrogation, and interrogation, except that the former may express as to the strength o, interrogation, and interrogation, guestion, the order of strength being query, inquiry, question, interrogation and interrogation, except that the former may express as to the strength of the strength of the set. See ask and examination. — 4 and 5. Proposition, motion, topic, point.

4 ML. quæstionare, question, < L. quæstio(n-), question: see question, n.] I. intrans. 1. To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

He that questioneth much shall learn much. Bacon, Discourse.

And mute, yet seem'd to question with their Eyes. Congreve, Iliad.

- 2. To debate; reason; consider. Nor dare I question with my jealous thought Where you may be. Shak., Sonnets, lvif.
- 3. To dispute; doubt .- 4t. To talk; converse.
  - For, after supper, long he questioned With modest Lucrece. Shak., Lucrece, i. 122.

I have heard him oft question with Captaine Martin and tell him, except he could show him a more substantiali triall, he was not inamoured with their durty skil. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 169.

4908

II. trans. 1. To inquire of by asking ques-tions; examine by interrogatorics: as, to question a witness.

Her father loved me; oft invited me; Still question'd me the story of my life. Shak, Othello, i. 3, 129.
They questioned him spart, as the custom is, When first the matter made a noise at Rome. Browning, King and Book, 1, 127.
The doubt of the outperform of the motion of the protocol of the story is an and story is an analysis.

2. To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

It is much to be questioned whether they could ever spin it [asbestos] to a thread. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 229. There is no possibility to disprove a matter of fact that was never questioned or donbted of before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 167. Nor question

Nor question The wisdom that hath made us what we are. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

To call in question; challenge; take excep-3 tion to: as, to question an exercise of preroga-tive.

What uproar 's this? must my name here be question'd In tavern-brawla, and by affected ruffians? Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

Power and right

To question thy boid entrance on this place. Milton, P. L., iv. 882.

Milton, P. L., iv. 882. Whatever may be questioned, it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Being. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 44. =Syn. 1. Ask, Inquire of, Interrogate, etc. (see ask1), castechize.—3. To controvert, dispute. questionable (kwes'chon-a-bl), a. [= Sp. cues-tionable = Pg. questionavel = It. questionabile; as question + -able.] 1. Capable of being ques-tioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation. [Now rare.] Then converse the such a cuestioned being ques-tioned or inquired of a cuestioned being questioned being questioned or inquired of a cuestioned being questioned being

Thou comest in such a questionable shape That I will speak to thee. Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 43.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable: as, the deed is of questionable authority; his veracity is questionable.

It being questionable whether he [Galen] ever saw tha dissection of a human body. Baker, Reflections upon Learning, xv.

The facts respecting him (Governor Van Twiller) were su scattered and vague, and divers of them so questionable in point of authenticity, that I have had to give up the scarch.

questionableness (kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), n. The character or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwes'chon-a-bli), adv. In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwes'chon-ā-ri), a. and n. [=F]questionary (twee character), a. and m. [= r. questionmaire = Sp. eucstionario = Pg. question nurio,  $\langle LL. questionarius$ , prop. adj., of or per-taining to question, but used only as a noun, LL. a torturer, executioner, ML. also an ex-aminer, a judge, also a solicitor of alms, a beggar,  $\langle L. questio(n-), question, inquiry: see$ question.] I. a. Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicisme; for sometimes I return only Yes or No to questionary or petitionary epistles of hsif a yard iong. Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

II. n.; pl. questionaries (-riz). A pardoner; an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics.

One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was . . . a *quastionary* or pardoner, one of those litherants who hawked about from place to place reliques, real or pretended, with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace, and generally de-ceived both the one and the other. Scott, Abbot, xxvii.

questioner (kwes'chon-er), n. [< question + -er1.] One who asks questions; an inquirer. He that labours for the sparrow-hawk Has little time for idle questioners. Tennyson, Geraint.

questioning (kwes'chon-ing), n. [Verbal n. of question, v.] 1. The act of interrogating; a query.-2. Doubt; suspicion.

# Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. Wordsworth, Ode, Immoriality, st. 9.

questioningly (kwes'chon-ing-li), adv. Inter-rogatively; as one who questions. questionist (kwes'chon-ist), n. [< question + -ist.] 1. One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

He was not so much a questionist, but wrought upon the other's questions, and, like a counseilor, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world. Bacon, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.

other's questions, and, like a counselior, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world.
 Bacon, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.
 In old universities, the respondent in the questus (kwes'tus), n. [< L. quæstus, gain, pro-determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a fit, < quærere, seek, obtain: see quest<sup>1</sup>.] In law,

questus

student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

Yes, I know that heades were cast together, and coun-self deuised, that Duns, with all the rable of barbarous questionistics, should haus disposeessed of their place and rownes Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes. Ascham, The Scholemaster (Arber's reprint, p. 136).

The papers set on the Monday and Tuesday of the week following contain only about one low question a-piece, to amuse the mass of the *Questionists* during the half-hour before the expiration of which they are not allowed to leave the Senate House. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 291.

questionless (kwes'chon-les), a. and adv. [< question + -less.] I. a. Unquestioning. With the same clear mind and questionless faith. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 498.

II. adv. Without question; beyond doubt; doubtless; certainly. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is questionless that."]

tionless that." J I have a mind presages me such thrift That I should questionless he fortunate! Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 176. She's abns'd, questionless. Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 2. What it [Episcopacy] was in the Apostles time, that questionlesse it must be still. Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Antion, Reformation in Eng., if.
questmant (kwest'man), n. [< quest! + man.]</li>
1. One having power to make legal inquiry.
Specificality, in old law: (a) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeators, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (b) A collector of parish rates.
(c) An assistant to a churchwarden. Also called sidesman and egnod-man. (d) A juryman; a person impaneled to try a cause. Also questryman.
2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits: a common informer.

of petty lawsuits; a common informer.

auestmongert (kwest'mung"ger), n. [< questl + monyer.] A juryman. questor, quæstor (kwest'or), n. [= F. questeur = Sp. cuestor = Pg. questor = It. questore, < L. quæstor, a magistrate having special juris-diction in financial matters (see def.), < quæ L. quastor, a magnetize having special jurns-diction in financial matters (see def.),  $\langle quas-$ rere, pp. quastius, seek, procure: see quast<sup>1</sup>.]1. In ancient Rome, a member of one oftwo distinct classes of magnetized in the secondtwo public accusers (quastors parricidi) whose dutyit was to lay accusations against those guilty of murderor other capital offense, and to see to the execution ofthe sentence. This magnetized was in existence at theearliest historic time, but became obsolete about 366g. c., its functions being transferred to other officers.(b) One of the officers (quastors classic) having therecord the public finances, including the collection oftaxes, tribute, etc. Questors accompanied the provin-ctal governors, proconsuls, or pretors, and received every-where the public dues and imports, paid the troops, etc.After Julius Cessar, some of their functions were given tothe pretors and some to the differ. The number of ques-tors was originally two, but was gradually increased totwenty. Under Constantine the quastor series platit wasan imperial minister of much power and importance.2. In the middle ages, one appointed by thePope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to an-nounce the granting of indulgences, of whichthe special condition was the giving of alms to

the special condition was the giving of alms to the church. -3. A treasurer; one charged with the collection and care of dues.

**questorship**, **quæstorship** (kwes'tor-ship), n. [ $\langle questor + -ship$ .] The office of a questor, or the term of a questor's office.

He whom so honest quæstorship has indear'd to the Sicilians. Milton, Areopsgitica.

questrist (kwes'trist), n. [Irreg. < quester + -ist.] A person who goes in quest of another. [Rare.]

Some five or six and thirty of his.knights, Hot questrists after him, met him at gate. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 17.

questrymant, n. Same as questman.

Then other questry-men was call'd; . . . Twelve of them spoke all in a breast, Sir Hugh in the Grime, thou'st now guilty. Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Bailads, VI. 240).

**questuary**<sup>†</sup> (kwes'tū, ā, and *n*. [= OF. *questuary*<sup>†</sup> (kwes'tū, ā, and *n*. [= OF. *questuare*,  $\langle L. questuarius, pertaining to gain$  $or money-getting, <math>\langle questus, gain, acquisition,$  $<math>\langle querere, pp. questus, seek, get, obtain: see$ quest<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. Studious of gain; seeking gain;also, producing gain.

Although fapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals . . are of another belief, con-ceiving the stones which bear this name (toad stone) to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13. Soma study questuary and gainfui arts, and every one would thrive in 's calling. Middleton, Family of Love, v. 1.

questword + (kwest'werd), n. A bequeathment. The legacies or questword of the deceased supplied the est. Archæologia (1792), X. 197. (Davies.)

quetch<sub>1</sub>, r. See quitch<sup>1</sup>. quetch<sub>1</sub>, r. See quitch<sup>1</sup>. quetch<sub>1</sub>, r. t; pret. quoth, ppr. quething. [< ME. quethen (pret. quoth, quod, koth, ko, earlier quath, queth), < AS. ewethan (pret. ewæth, pl. ewædon, pp. ge-ewethen), speak, say. Cf. be-queath.] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obse-lete except in the archaic preterit quoth.]

I quethe hym quyte, and hym release Of Egypt alle the wildirnesse. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6999. Being alive and seinge I peryshe, i. beinge quycke and quethyng I am undone. Palsgrave, Acolasius (1540). (Halliwell.)

"Lordynges," quoth he, "now herkneth for the beste." Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., 1. 788.

"I hold by him." "And I," quoth Everard, "by the wassail-bowl." Tennyeon, The Epic.

21. To Bequeath.

Hous and rente and outher thyng Mow they quethe at here endyng. MS. Harl. 1701, 1. 42. (Halliwell.)

quethe<sup>2</sup>t, n. See qued. quetzal (kwet'sal), n. [Native name.] The paradise-trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno* (or Ca-lurus elegans), the most magnificent of the of a coldan green and carmine color.

as cue1, 2.

Several dozen [men] standing in a queue as at the ticket office of a railway station. H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 13.

4. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument.-5. In musical notation, the stem or tail of a note.

**queue** (kū), r. t.; pret. and pp. queued, ppr. queu-ing. [ $\langle queue, n.$ ] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

Among his officers was a sturdy veteran named Kelder-meester, who had cherished through a long life a mop of hair . . . queued so tightly to his head that his eyes and mouth generally stood ajar, and his eyebrows were drawn up to the top of his forchead. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

queued (kūd), a. [< queue + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] In her., same as tailed: used in the phrases double queued, triple queued, etc. quevert, a. See quiver<sup>1</sup>. quewet, n. An obsolete spelling of cue<sup>1</sup>, 3 (a).

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his queve came. Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 209. (Davies.)

**quey** (kwā), n. [Also quee; ME. quyc,  $qwye; \langle eel. kvīga = Sw. qviga = Dan. kvie, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]$ 

Nought left me o' Iour-and-twenty gude ousen and ky, My weel-ridden gelding, and a white quey. Fray of Suport (Child's Ballada, VI. 116).

queycht, n. An obsolete variant of quaigh. queynt, a. An obsolete variant of quaint. quhilk, pron. A Scotch form of which. quhillest, adv. Ah obsolete Scotch form of while the state of th whilst.

**quib**; (kwib), n. [A var. of quip; ef. quibble.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip. After he was gone, Mr. Weston, in lue of thanks to ye Govr and his freinds hear, gave them ... [a] quib (be-hind their back) for all their pains. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 151.

quibble (kwib'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. quibbled, ppr. quibbling. [Freq. of quip; cf. quib.] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice,

play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate.

Quibbling about self-interest and motives, and objects of desire, and the greatest happiness of the greatest num-ber is but a poor employment for a grown man. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

## 2. To pun.

For none speakes, carps, and *quibbles* besides him; For none speakes, carps, and *quibbles* besides him; I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry, Than hear the gravest speech in all the play. *Goffe*, Careless Shepherdess, Prel. (Strutt.)

4909

Quirka and quibbles . . . have no place in the search after truth. Watts, Improvement of Mind, i. 9, § 27. Ilia still refuted quirks he still repeats ; New rais'd objections with new *quibbles* meets. *Couper*, Progress of Error, 1. 551.

2. A pun; a trivial conceit.

Puns and quibbles. Addison, It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a quibble, which is the same in Flemish as in Euglish, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murdera-tion." Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 529.

**quibbler** (kwib'ler), n. 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.-2. A punster.

quibblet (kwib'let), n. Same as quibble, 2.

quibbling (kwib'ling), n. A pun; a witticism. I have made a *quibbling* in praiac of her myself. Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), adv. In a quibbling

quibbingly (kwib ing-i), aux. In a quibbing manner; evasively; punningly.
quibibt, n. [ME., also quibyb, quybibe, quybybe, usually in pl. quibibcs, < OF. quibibes, cubebs: see cubeb.] An obsolete form of cubeb.</li>
quiblint, n. [Appar. for quibbling.] A quibble.

To o'erreach that head that outreacheth all heada, 'Tia s trick rampant! 'tis a very quiblyn! Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

lurus elegans), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America, especially Costa Rica. See cut under trogon. Also quesal, quijal. queue (kū), n. [ $\langle F. queue, a tail, \langle L. cauda,$  $tail: see cue^1$ ] 1. A tail; in her., the tail of tabeast.-2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail: originally part of the wig, but after-ward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, when it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See cue^1, 1.-3. Same as cue^1, 2. kvikr, kykr = Sw. qvick = Dan. kvik (all these forms having an unorig. k developed before the orig. w) = Goth. kwins (\*kwiwa-), living, quick, = L. vivus, living (cf. vivere, live, > vita, life), for orig. \*gvivus, = Gr.  $\beta ioc$ , life (>  $\beta u \delta v v$ , live,  $\beta i \sigma r o c$ , life, way of life) (the same relation of E. c (k), L. v, Gr.  $\beta$  appearing in E. come = L. venire = Gr.  $\beta a i v c v$ ), = OBulg. zhiră = Bohem. zhiwy = Russ. zhivu = Lith. givas, living; Skt.  $\sqrt{j v}$ , live. To the same root in Teut. belongs Icel. kveikja, kveykja, kindle (a fire).] I. a. 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.] Men may see there the Erthe of the Tombe apertly

Men may see there the Erthe of the Tombe aperily many tymes steren and meven, as there weren *quykke* thinges undre. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 22. Seven of their Porters were taken, whom Ieremie com-manded to be flayed quicke. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, 1. 24.

He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. Apostles' Creed.

Still this great solitude is quick with life. Bryant, The Prairies.

Lively; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.

sprightly; nimble; brisk.
The next lesson wolde be some quicke and mery dialogea, elect out of Luciane. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 10.
To have an open ear, a quick cyc, and a nimble hand is necessary for a cutpurse. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 685.
Where is the boy ye brought me?
A pretty lad, and of a quick capacity, And bred up neatly. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.
Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparative-possessor quick and intelligent. J. Sully, Outlines of Paychol., p. 100.
Promut to preceive or to respond to impare the preceive or to respond to preceive or to respond t

3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to im-pressions; perceptive in a high degree; sen-sitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 234.

Shak, Rich, R. H., H. H. 201. Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell, And thère halh been thy bane. Byron, Childe Harold, ili. 42. No more the widow's dealened ear Grows quick that lady's step to hear. Scott, Marmion, il., Ini.

She was quick to discern objects of real utility. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a *quick* return of profits. Give thee quick conduct. Shak., Lear. iii. 6, 104,

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick. Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 921.

Drygen, films and Faumer, in. 521. It may calm the apprehension of calamity in the most susceptible heart to see how quick a bound nature has set to the utmost infliction of malice. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 239. quick-answeredt (kwik'ån'serd), a. [< quick + answer, n., + -ed2.] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

### quick-answered

So quick the run, We felt the good ship shake and reel. *Tennyson*, The Voyage. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unccremonious.

ccremonious. In England, if God'a preacher, God'a minister, be any thing quick, or do speak sharply, then he is a foolish fel-low, he is rash, he lacketh discretion. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He had rather have a virgin that could give a *quicke* annowere that might cut him then a milde speache that might claw him. Lyly, Euphuea and his England, p. 280. 6. Pregnant; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.

Jaquenetta ihat is quick by him. Shak., L. I. I., v. 2. 687.

*Andr.*, L. L. L., V. Z. 687. His vncles wife survives, purchance Left quick with child; & then he may goe dance For a new living. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39. Puritanism, believing itself quick with the seed of reli-gious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democ-racy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, lat ser., p. 238.

7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.

For the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any iwo edged sword. Heb. iv. 12.

The air is quick there, And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 28. Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay, To feel the quick remembrance of my follies. Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1. Quick anatomyt, viviaection. — Quick goods, catile or domestic animais. Norrie, Pamphlet (Charleston, 1712). — Quick-return gearing. See gearing. — Quick time. See quickstep, 1. — Quick water, a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, used in the process of water-gilding. E. H. Knight. = Syn. 2 and 4. Expeditious, rapid, active, alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit. See quickness. — 3. Acute, keen. II. n. 14. A living being. [Rare.] The programmation of the thicks.

Tho, peeping close into the thicke, Might see the moving of some quicke. Spenser, Shep, Cal., March. 2. That which is quick, or living and sensi-tive: with the definite article: as, cut to the quick.

wick. This test nippeth, this pincheili, this touches the quick. Latimer.

Letimer. 1 know the man, And know he has been nettled to the quick too. Fletcher, Double Marriage, it. 3. How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the quick of the difference. You frei, and are gall'd at the quick. Millon, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.

The workes and especially the countercamp are curi-ously hedg'd with quick. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641. Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet, Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

4. The quitch-grass. Also quicks, quitch. [Prov. Eng.]

**quick** (kwik), adv. [< quick, a.] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run quick.

But quick as thought the change is wrought. Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, ge and return quick.

Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick. Cowper, Task, iii. 521.

quick (kwik), v. [< ME. quikken, quiken, quyken; < quick, a.] I. trans. 1<sup>‡</sup>. To make alive; quick-en; animate. "The whiles I quykke the corps," quod he, "called am I

Anima : And whan I wilne and wolde Animus ich haite." Piers Plouman (B), xv. 23.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of

With a brush dipped therein (in a solution of quicksilver and aquadortic) they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes quicked. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.; intrans. To become alive ; revive.

21. To revive; kindle; quicken.

a selution of nitrate of mercury.

Thow seysi thy princes han thee yeven myght Bothe for to aleen and for to *quike* a wyght. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, I. 481.

Pandarus io quyke alwey the fire Was ever yholde prest and diligent. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 484.

Righl anon on of the fyres queynte, And *quykede* agayn. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, 1. 1477.

### guick-answered

# Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy. Shak., Cymbeline, iil. 4. 161.

quick-beam (kwik'bēm), n. The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See mountain-ash.

quick-beam (kwik bem), n. The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See mountain-ash. Also called quicken or quicken-tree. quicken<sup>1</sup> (kwik'n), v. [< late ME. quykenen; < quick + -en<sup>1</sup>.] I. intrans. 1. To become quick or alive; receive life.

Summer flies, . . . that quicken even with blowing. Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 67.

2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blnsh arise, And keener lightnings quicken in her eyes, Pope, R. of the L., I. 144.

3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to mani-fest signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus child gives many fest signs of life in the wome. is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy. II. trans. 1. To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an in-mimate state. Quick-match (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. quick-match (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. quick is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>. The second state is first (kwik'march), n. See match<sup>2</sup>.

The idea of universal free labor was only a dormant bud, not to be quickened for many centuries. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to quicken you. Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 36. Wake! our mirth begins to die; Quicken it with tunes and wine. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate : as, to quicken motion, speed, or flight.

Who got his pension rng, Or quickened a reversion by a drug. Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

And we must quicken And we must quicken Our tardy pace in journeying Heavenward, As Israel did in journeying Canaan-ward. Longfellow, New Eng. Tragedies, p. 160. 4. To sharpen; give keener perception to; stimulate; incite: as, to quicken the appetite or torts to quicken designed. or taste; to quicken desires.

To quicken minds in the pnrauit of honour. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3. The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to quicken yon. Swift.

When I speak of civilization, I mean those things that tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to quicken his asthetic sensibility. Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

5. To work with yeast. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] =Syn. 3. To expedite, hurry, speed.-4. To excite, ani-mate.

mate. quicken<sup>2</sup> (kwik'n), n. [< quick + -en, used in-definitely. Cf. quick-grass and quitch<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The couch- or quitch-grass, Agropyrum (Triticum) repens. Also quickens. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Same as quick-beam.

One who or that which quickens, revives, vivi-fies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.

increases activity.
Love and ennity, averation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. xli. 12.
quickening (kwik'ning), n. [< ME. quykening; verbal n. of quicken<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of reviving or animating. Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 99.—2. The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick.
quicker (kwik'er), n. [< quick + -er<sup>1</sup>.] A quickset hedge. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
quick-eyed (kwik'id), a. Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience. Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3. quick-grass (kwik'gras), n. [= Dan. kvikgræs; as quick + grass. Cf. quicken<sup>2</sup>, quitch<sup>2</sup>.] Same as quitch-grass.

quickhatch (kwik'hach), n. [Amer. Ind.] The American glutton, carcajou, or wolverene, Gulo luscus. Also queequehatch. quick-hedge (kwik'hej), n. A live fence or hedge; a quick.

hedge; a quick. quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'in-hand', kwik'in-thë-hand'), n. The yellow bal-sam or touch-me-not, Impatiens Noli-tangere: so called from the sudden bursting of its cap-sule when handled. [Eng.] quicklime (kwik'lim), n. [< quick + lime1.] Calcium oxid, CaO; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklims is prepared by subject-

4910
Ing chalk, limestone, or other natural calcinm carbonate to intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off. It is a white amorphous Infusible solid, which readily absorbs carbonic acid and water when exposed to the sir. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, each molecule of the oxid combining with a molecule of water and forming ealcium hydrate, Ca(OII)<sub>2</sub>, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and coment, but has numberless other uses in the arts.
quickling (kwik'ling), n. [< quick + -ling1.] A young insect. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]</li>
quickly (kwik'li), adv. [< ME. quykly, quicliche, cwicliche; < quick - [4y2.] 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.</li>
Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.

Quickly he waiked with pale face downward bent. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 169.

2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heynault had quickly enough of the King of France, and was soon after reconciled to his Brother King Edward. Baker, Chronicles, p. 118.

That al wagged his fielsh, As a quick mire. Piers Plowman's Creed, 1. 449. quickness (kwik'nes), n. [< ME. quyknesse, cwienesse; < quick + -ness.] 1. The state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle.

Herbert. Touch it with thy celestial quickness.

All the energies seen in nature are . . . but manifesta-tions of the essential life or *quickness* of matter. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 163.

2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the quickness of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . must send thee hence With flery quickness. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 45.

3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.

Iohn Hoywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and quicknesse of his conceits more then for any good learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the klog. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

With too much quickness ever to be fanght; With too much thinking to have common thought. Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 97.

4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? Locke. In early days the conscience has in most A quickness which in later life is lost. Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 110.

5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel The quickness of the edge. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant quickness. Mortimer.

A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant quickness. Mortimer. =**Syn. 2.** Quickness, Fastness, Speed, Celerity, Surifness, Fleetness, Rapidity, Velocity, haste, expedition, despatch, alertness, liveliness. Quickness is the generic term. Quick-ness, fastness, speed, and rapidity may have relation to time only, or to space. "Swift to hear," in Jas. i. 19, is a bold figure. Celerity is swift voluntary movement; but we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having celerity. Fleetness also is voluntary, and is applied to animals; we may speak by figure of the Acetness of a yacht. The word suggests guickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the excitness or rapidity of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the fleetness of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. Swiftness is pre-sumably not too great for carefulness or thoroughness; rapidity may be too great for carefulness or thoroughness; rapidity has less suggestion of personality than any of the others, except velocity. See amible. -3. Dexterity, adroit-ness, expertness, facility, knack. -4. Penetration. **quicksand** (kwik'sand), n. [< ME. quyksande (= D. kwikzand = G. quicksand = Leel. kvik-sandr = Sw. quicksand = Dan. kviksand); < quick + sand.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many sea-

sand mixed with water formed on many seacoasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes daugerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* [should be cast upon the Syrtis, R. V.], [they] strake sail and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

### quick-work

Unfortunately for this quicksandy world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortable. New York Semi-weekly Tribune, April 2, 1867.

quick-scented (kwik'sen"ted), a. Having au acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.

I especially commend unto you to be quick-scented, easily to trace the footing of sin. Hales, Golden Remains, p. 168. (Latham.)

quickset (kwik'set), a. and n.  $[\langle quick + sct^{1}.]$ I. a. Made of quickset.

Ile immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or quick-set hedge to the ghosts it enclosed. Addison, Tale of Marraton.

**II.** *n*. A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

The hairs of the eye-lids are for a quickset and fence about the sight. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 167.

quickset (kwik'set), v. t.; pret. and pp. quick-sct, ppr. quicksctting. [< quicksct, n.] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence:

as, to quickset a ditch. quick-sighted (kwik'si"ted), a. Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or

discern. The Judgment, umpire in the strife, ... Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill. Couper, Tirocinium, 1. 31. quick-sightedness (kwik'sī<sup>#</sup>ted-nes), *n*. The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or dis-

cern. quicksilver (kwik'sil<sup>\*</sup>vėr), n. [< ME. quyksil-ver, < AS. ewicseolfor (= D. kwikzilver = MLG. quiksulver = OHG. queesilabar, quechsilpar, MHG. queesilber, G. queesilabar, quechsilpar, mod. kvikasilfr = Sw. quicksilfver = Norw. kvik-sylv = Dan. kviksölv, kvægsolv), lit. 'living sil-ver,' so called from its mobility, < cwic, living, + scolfor, silver: see quick and silver. So in L., argentum vivum, 'living silver'; also argentum liquidum, 'liquid silver,' Gr. àργυρος χυτός, 'fused silver,' iδράργυρος, 'water-silver' (see hydrar-gyrum).] The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See mercury, 6, and mer-curial. curial.

The rogue fied from me like quicksilver. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., il. 4. 248. Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee io a certainty. Seott, Abbot, xix.

Quicksilver plastert, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Also called *quicksilver soap*. — Quicksilver water, nitrate of mercury. quicksilver (kwk'sil<sup>1</sup>ver), v. t. [< quicksilver, n.] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and pres-ont merticiples. ent participles.

quicksilvered (kwik'sil"verd), p. a. 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror.—2<sup>†</sup>. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.

Those nimble and quicksilvered brains. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, H. 2, b. 1605. (Latham.) This may serve to shew the Difference betwirt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd Motions of the other. Howeld, Letters, I. iv. 21.

quicksilvering (kwik'sil"ver-ing), n. [Verbal n. of quicksilver, v.] 1. The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam. -2. A coating with quicksilver or an amalgam, as in

**quickstep** (kwik'step), n. 1. Milit., a march in quick time—that is, at the rate of 110 steps per minute.—2. Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.

quick-tempered (kwik'tem"perd), a. Passion-ate; irascible. quick-witted (kwik'wit"ed), a. Having ready

wit; sharp; ready of perception.

Bap. How likes Gremio these quick-witted folks? Gre. Belleve me, sir, they but together well. Shak, T. of the S. v. 2. 38. quick-wittedness (kwik'wit"ed-nes), n. The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit

wit. quickwood (kwik'wud), n. The hawthorn. Compare quickset. [Prov. Eng.] He... In a pond in the said close, adjoining to a quick-wood hedge, did drown his wile. Aubrey, Misc., Apparitions. In chin-building.

quick-work (kwik'werk), n. In ship-building, short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chainwales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

### 4910

Quicunque (kwī-kung'kwē), n. [So called from the opening words of the Latin version, Qui-cunque vult, whosoever will: L. quieunque, qui-cumque, whoever, whosoever,  $\langle qui, who, +-cum-$ que, a generalizing suffix.] The Athanasiancreed. Also called Symbolum Quicunque andthe Daul Quieunque vult.the Psalm Quicunque vult.

Hilary, . . . Vincentius, . . . and Vigilius, . . . to whom severally the anthorship of the Quicunque has been as-cribed. Encyc. Brit., VI. 562.

quid<sup>1</sup> (kwid), n. [Also queed; var. of cud, q. v.] 1. A cud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth. The beggar who chews his quid as he sweeps his cross-

ing Disraeli **quid**<sup>1</sup> (kwid), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *quidded*, ppr. *quidding*. [ $\langle quid^1, n.$ ] To drop partly mas-ticated food from the mouth: said of horses.

quid2 (kwid), n. [ $\langle L. quid, interrog. what, in-$ def. somewhat, something, neut. (= E. what) ofquis, who, = E. who: see who.] 1. What; na-

ture: substance.

Yon must know my age Hath seens the beings and the *quid* of things; I know the dimensions and the termini Of all existence. Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

Of all existence. Marston, The Fawne, i. 2. 2. Something: used chiefly in the phrase ter-tium quid (see below). See predication.—Ter-tium quid, something different from both mind and mat-ter, a representative object in perception, itself immedi-ately known, mediating between the mind and the reality. —The Quids, in U. S. hist, from 1805 to 1811, a section of the Democratic-Republican party which was attached to extreme State-rights and democratic views, and separated itself from the administration, under the leadership of John Randolph, favoring Monroe as successor to Jeffer-son: supposed to have been so named as being tertium quid to the Federalists and administration Republicans. Also called Quiddists. In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer

In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a republican; he belonged to the third party, the quiddists or quidd, being that tertium quid, that third something, which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison move-ment. II. Adams, John Randoiph, II. 181.

quidam (kwid), n. [Origin obscure.] A sovereign  $(\pounds 1)$ . [Slang, Eng.] quidam (kwidam), n. [L., some, a certain,  $\langle qui, who, + -dam, var. -dem, an indef. suffix.]$ Somebody; one unknown. [Rare.]

So many unworthy Quidams, which catch at the garlond which to you aloue is dewe. Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.

quiddany (kwid'a-ni), n. [< L. cydonium, cy-doneum, quince-juice, quince-wine, < cydonia (cydonium malum), a quince: see Cydonia. Cf. quinc<sup>2</sup>, quince<sup>1</sup>.] A confection of quinces pre-pared with sugar. Quiddatye (kwid'a tiv) a [Contra of widd?

**quidative** (kwid'a-tiv), a. [Contr. of quiddi-tative.] Same as quidditative. **Quiddist** (kwid'ist), n. [ $\langle$  quid<sup>2</sup> + -ist.] See the Quids, under quid<sup>2</sup>.

quiddit (kwid'it), n. [A contr. of quiddity.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

No quirk left, no quiddit, That may defeat him? *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3. By some strange quiddit, or some wrested clause, To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.

Drayton, The Owl.

quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), a. [< F. quiddi-tatif, < ML. quidditativus, < quiddita(t-)s, 'what-ness': see quiddity.] Constituting the essence

ness': see quiddity.] Constituting the essence of a thing.—Quidditative being, entity. See the nouns.—Quidditative predication, the predication of the genus or species. quiddity (kwid'i-ti), n.; pl. quiddities (-tiz). [= F. quiddité,  $\langle$  ML. quiddita(t-)s, 'whatness,' $\langle$  L. quid, what (= E. what): see quid<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In scho-lastic philos., that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another: substantial form: nature not another; substantial form; nature.

I dare vndertake Orlando Furioso, or honest King Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the quiddity of Ens, and Prima materis, will hardely agree with a Corslet. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetric.

Neither shal I stand to triffe with one that will tell me of quiddities and formalities. *Milton*, Church-Government, il. 1.

The Quiddity and Essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal Conception npon the finite Intellect of the Creature. Howell, Letters, il. 11. Reason is a common name, and agrees both to the un-derstanding and essence of things as explained in defini-tion. Quiddity they commonly call it. The intellect they call reason reasoning, quiddity reason reasoned. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, L. xxi. 4.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble. But she, in quirks and quiddities of love, Sets me to school, she is so overwise. *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

Evasion was his armature, quiddity his defence. J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 80.

ner; be of a trifling, time-wasting character.

quiddle1 (kwid'l), n. [< quiddle1, v.] One who quiddles, or busies himself about trifles. Also quiddler.

*quaturer.* The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road, a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson*, English Traits, vi.

**c merson**, English Trates, vi. **quiddle**<sup>2</sup> (kwid'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [Origin obscure.] To quiver; shiver; tremble; creep, as live flesh: as, the fish were still *quiddling*. [New Eng.] **quiddler** (kwid'ler), n. [< *quiddlel* + -erl.] Same as *quiddlel*. **quidifical**; a. [< L. *quid*, what, + -fic + -al. Cf. *quiddling*. scoth *quidigedl* triftee that were still.

Diogenes, mocking soch quidficult trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee, I see none soche. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 139.

quidlibet, n. Same as quadlibet. quidnunc (kwid'nungk), n. [< L. quid nunc, what now: quid, what (see quid<sup>2</sup>); nunc, now (see now).] One who is curious to know every-thing that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" hence, one who knows or protends to know will that is go who knows or pretends to know all that is going on in politics, society, etc.; a newsmonger.

Are not you called a theatrical quidnune, and a mock Maccenas to second hand authors? Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

What a treasure-trove to these venerable quidnuncs, could they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and Clifford were carrying along with them ! Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvii.

quid pro quo (kwid pro kwo). [L., something for something: quid, interrog. what, indef. some-thing; pro, for; quo, abl. sing. of quid, some-thing.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat; in law, an equivalent; a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consid-eration of another; the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the

other in a contract. quien, n. [F. chicn, dial. quien,  $\langle L. canis, a dog:$ see hound.] A dog. [Thieves' cant.]

"Curse the quiens," said he. And not a word all dinner-time but "Curse the quiens!" I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. "Quiens? why, that was dogs. And I knew not even that much?" C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

quien sabe (kien sä'be). [Sp.: quien, who, L. quem, acc. of quis, who; sabe, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of saber, know, (L. sapere, have taste or sense: see sapient.] Who knows? a form of response equivalent to 'how should I know?' or 'I do not know,' occasionally used by Americans on the Pacific coast.

cans on the Facine coast. quiert, n. An obsolete variant of quire1. quiesce (kwi-es'), v. i.; pret. and pp. quiesced, ppr. quiescing. [ $\langle L. quiescere$ , rest, keep quiet,  $\langle quies, rest, quiet: see quiet, n. Cf. acquiesce.$ ] The become winter solve, because silver is a set of the set of th 1. To become quiet or calm; become silent.

The village, after a season of acute conjecture, quieseed into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which it may have been noticed that small communities are apt to subside from such occasions. Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. In philol., to become silent, as a letter; come to have no sound. Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 282

quiescence (kwi-es'ens), n. [ $\langle LL. quiescentia,$ rest, quiet,  $\langle L. quiescen(t-)s$ , ppr. of quiescere, repose, keep quiet: see quiescent.] 1. The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive; rest; repose; inactivity; the state of a thing with uncertainty of the state of a thing without motion or agitation: as, the quiescence of a volcano.

'Tia not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a percep-tion of the earth's motion as we think we have of its qui-escence. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

It is not enough that we are stimulated to pleasure or to pain, we must lapse into muscular *quiescence* to realize either. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 149. 2. In philol., silence; the condition of not be-

ing heard in pronunciation: as, the quiescence

of a letter.—3. In biol., quietude or inactivity; a state of animal life approaching torpidity, but in which the animal is capable of some mo-tion, and mayreceive food: it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation, and in many other animals both higher and lower in the scale than these.

You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers, bound by quiescency (kwi-es'en-si), n. [As quiescence quiddling technicalities.
Y. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 181.
2. To criticize. Davies.
Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias. (Davies.)
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Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. R. Edwards, Davies it and the construction of the pythics. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. R. Edwards, Davies it and the pythics. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. R. Edwards, Davies it and the pythics. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and the pythics. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and the pythics. (Davies.)
Set up your buffing base, and the pythics. (Davies.) body or fluid.

Aristotle endeavoureth to prove that in all motion there is some point quiescent. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perceptions, indicated elementa within either restiess, or hard, or eager. *Chartotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

The overpowering heat inclines me to be perfectly qui-escent in the daytime. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vil. 3.

2. In *philol.*, silent; not sounded; having no sound: as, a *quiescent* letter.—3. In *biol.*, physiologically inactive or motionless; resting, as an insect in the chrysalis state, or an encysted amæba.

ameba. II. n. In philol., a silent letter. quiescently (kwī-es'ent-li), adv. In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly. quiet (kwī'et), a. [< ME. quiet, quyet = OF. quiet, quiete, quite, vernacularly quoi, coi (> E. coy), F. coi = Pr. quetz = Sp. Pg. quieto, ver-nacularly chedo = It. quieto, vernacularly queto, < L. quietus, po of quiescere, keep quiet rest: A L quietus, pp. of quiescere, keep quiet, rest; cf. quies (quiet), quiet, rest: see quiesce, quiet, n. Cf. coy<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of quiet, and quit<sup>1</sup>, quite<sup>1</sup>, acquit, requite, etc.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not being in action or motion; not moving or agitated; still: as, remain quiet; the sea was quiet.

And they . . . laid walt for him all night in the gate of the city, and wers *quiet* all the night, saying, in the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. Judges xvi. 2. The holy time is quiet as a Nun Breathless with adoration. Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

2. Left at rest; free from alarm or disturbance; nnmolested; tranquil.

In his days the land was quiet ten years. 2 Chron. xiv. 1. A peace above all earthiy dignitics, A still and quiet conscience. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 380.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving of-fense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

As long as the Cairlotes are poor and weaken'd by for-mer divisions they are quiet, but when they grow rich and great they envy one another, and so fall into divi-sions. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 169. Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;

In short, my deary, kiss me! and be quiet. Lady M. W. Montagu, Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice [to a Lady.

4. Undisturbed by emotion; calm; patient; contented.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4. Grant . . . to thy faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleaneed from all their sins, and serve thee with a quiet mind. Book of Common Prayer, Collect for [21st Sunday after Trinity.

Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a Woman that could never be quiet in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet in his Kingdom. Baker, Chronicles, p. 241. 5. Free from noise or sound; silent; still: as, a quiet neighborhood.

Much of mirthe watz that ho made,

Among her ferez that watz so quyt! Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 1149.

Her days Henceforth were given to quiet tasks of good. Bryant, Seila.

Till he find The quiet chamber far apart. Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Arrival.

All was quiet, but for faint sounds made By the wood creatures wild and unafraid. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 221.

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality.

A couple of Mrs. Bardeil's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a *quiet* cup of tes. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvi.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; in good taste: as, quiet colors; a quiet dress.

A large frame, . . . which I afterwards found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth-century master, was covered with a *quiet* drapery. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 91.

=Syn, 1-5. Placid, Serene, etc. (see calm1), peaceful, un-ruffled, undisturbed.-4. Meck, mild. quiet (kwī'et), n. [< ME. quietc, quyete = Sp. quiete = It. quiete, < L. quies (quiet-), rest; cf. quiet, a.] 1. Rest; repose; stillness.

For now the noonday quiet holds the hill.

For now the noonday quiet holds the hill. Tennyson, Œnone. That cloistered quiet which characterizes all university owns. Long be lt ere the tide of trade Shall brask with harsh resounding din The quiet of thy banks of shade. Whittier, Kenoza Lake. towns

2. An undisturbed condition; tranquillity; peace; repose.

And take hede hon Makamede, thorwe a mylde done, He hald al Surrye as hym-self wolde and Sarasyna in quyete; Nouht thorw manslauht and mannes strengthe Maka-mede hadde the mastric. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 240.

Enjoya his garden and his book in quiet. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 199. And, like an infant troublesome awake, Ia left to sleep for peace and quiet's sake. *Concper*, Truth, 1, 428.

3. An undisturbed state of mind; peace of soul; patienee; calmness.

Thy greatest help is quiet, gentle Nell. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., il. 4. 67. A certain quiet on his soul did fall, As though he saw the end and waited it. William Morris, Earthiy Paradise, II. 314.

At quiet!, stiil; peaceful.

At quiet, still; peaceful. And they . . . came unto Laish, unto a people that were at quiet and accure. Judges xviii. 27. Death did the only Chre apply; She was at quiet, so was I. Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

In quiet, quietly.

York. I shall not sleep in quiet at the Tower. Glou. Why, what should you fear? Shak., Rich. III., ili. 1. 142.

On the quiet, clandestinely; so as to avoid observation. [Slang.]

I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you on the quiet. Punch, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 4.

Out of quieti, disturbed ; restless. Since the youth of the count's was to-day with my lady, ahe is much out of quiet. Shak., T. N., li. 3. 144.

**Syn.** Repose, Tranguillity, etc. See rest. **quiet** (kwi'et), v. [< LL. quietare, quietari, make quiet, < L. quietus, quiet: see quiet, a. Cf. quit', v.] I. trans. 1. To bring to a state of vert is the sector.

rest; step. Quiet thy cudgel. Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 54.

Quiet thy cudgei. The Ideas of moving or quieting corporeal motion. Locke.

2. To make or cause to be quiet; ealm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquillize: as, to quiet the soul when it is agitated; to quiet the clamers of a nation; to quiet the disorders of a eity.

After that Gallia was thus *quieted*, Cœsar (as he was de-termined before) went into Italy to hold a parlament. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 175.

Snrely I have behaved and quieted myself, as a child that is weaned of his mother. Pa. cxxxi. 2. The growth of our dissention was either prevented or poon quieted. Müton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

soon quieted. =Syn. 2. To compose, soothe, sober ; to still, silence, hush. II. intrans. To become quiet or still; abate:

as, the sea quieted.

While aston ishment With deep-drawn sighs was quieting. Keats.

quietaget (kwī'et-āj), n. [< quiet + -age.] Peace; quiet. [Rare.]

Sweet peace and quiet.age It doth establish in the tronbled mynd. Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii, 43.

quieten (kwī'et-n), v. [< quiet, a., + -en¹.] I.</li>
intrans. To become quiet or still.
II. trans. To make quiet; ealm; paeify.

I will stay, . . . partly to quieten the fears of this poor faithful fellow. Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxxiv. (Daries.)

faithful fellow. Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxxiv. (Darkes.) quieter (kwī'et-èr),  $n. [\langle quiet + -er1.]$  One who or that which quiets. quieting-chamber (kwī'et-ing-chām"bèr), n.In a steam-engine, an exhaust-pipe fitted with a number of small branch tubes the sections of which, taken tegether, equal that of the main pipe. It is intended to reprose the project

a number of small branch these the heat of the main of which, taken tegether, equal that of the main pipe. It is intended to prevent the usual noise of blowing off steam. **Quiets interval of the main of the main pipe.** It is intended to prevent the usual noise of blowing off steam. **Sp. Pg. It.** quietismo = G. quietismus,  $\langle NL. quietus = 10^{\circ}$  (kwī'et-us-li), adv. [ $\langle quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Bp. Bale, Image, i. **Sp. Pg. It.** quietismo = G. quietismus,  $\langle NL. quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Mi'et-us-li), adv. [ $\langle quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Bp. Bale, Image, i. **Sp. Pg. It.** quietismo = G. quietismus,  $\langle NL. quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Mi'et-us-li), adv. [ $\langle quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Bp. Bale, Image, i. **Sp. Pg. It.** quietismo = G. quietismus,  $\langle NL. quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Mi'et-us-li), adv. [ $\langle quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Bp. Bale, Image, i. **Sp. Pg. It.** quietismo = G. quietismus,  $\langle NL. quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Mi'et-us-li), adv. [ $\langle quietus = 10^{\circ}$ , Mi'et-us-li), and [ $\langle qu$ 

ism were Molines and Mme. Guyen, in the seven-teenth century. See Molinist<sup>2</sup>. If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into quietism; if hillious or san-guine, it has fiamed out into all the frenzy of enthusias. Warburton, Alliance, in

The Monks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athance, 1. The Nonks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athos], from the eleventh century, appeared to have yielded to a kind of quietism, and to have held that he who, in silence and aolitude, turned his thoughts with Intense introspection on himaelf, would find his soul enveloped in a mystic and ethereal light, the essence of God, and be filled with pure and perfect happinese. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, 1. 870, note.

2. The state or quality of being quiet; quietness. [Rare.]

Ile . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of quietism which he found necessary. Godwin, Mandeville, I. 110. (Davies.)

quietist (kwī'et-ist),  $n. [= F. quiétiste = Sp. Pg. It. quietista = G. quietist, <math>\langle NL. quietista;$  as quiet + -ist.] 1. One who believes in or practises quietism: applied especially [eap.] to a body of mystics (followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest) in the latter part of the sevent tenth conture. teenth century. Somewhat similar views were held by the Euchites, Beghards, Beguines, Heaychasts, Brethren of the Free Spirit, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself; but all except monkish quietists have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature. J. S. Mill,

2. One who seeks or enjoys quictness; one who advocates a policy of quictness or inactivity.

Too apt, perhaps, to stay where I am put. I am a quiet-ist by constitution. The Century, XXVI. 280. **quietistic** (kwī-e-tis'tik), a.  $[\langle quietist + -ic.]$ Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism.

Jeanne Marie . . . Guyon, . . . a leading exponent of the quietistic mysticism of the 17th century. Encyc. Brit., XI. 341.

**quietive** (kwi'et-iv), n. [ $\langle quiet + -ive.$ ] That which has the property of inducing quiet or calm, as a sedative medicine.

Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxa-tives, emetics, sudorifics, or quietives. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 529.

quietize (kwī'et-īz), v. t. [< quiet, a., + -ize.] To make quiet; calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion have now quietized both father and daughter into tolerable contentment. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 271. (Davies.)

quietly (kwi'et-li), adv. In a quiet state or manner. Especially -(a) Without motion or solution; in a state of rest.

Lie quietly, and hear a little more; Nay, do not struggle. Shak., Venus and Adonia, 1. 709. (b) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance ; peace-

(b) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or all ably: as, to live quietly. After all these Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms and go quietly home. Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

(c) Calmly; tranquilly; without agitation or violent emo-tion; patiently.

Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God. Jer. Taylor.

Then came her father, saying in low tones "Have comfort," whom she greeted quietly. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(d) In a manner to attract little or no observation; with-out noise : as, he quietly left the room.

Sometimes . . . [Walpole] found that measures which he had hoped to carry through quietly had caused great agitation. Macaulay, Horace Walpole. Ile shut the gate quietly, not to make a noise, but never oked back. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentlemau, xxxvi. looked back.

quietness (kwi'et-nes), n. [< ME. quietness; < quiet + -ness.] The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from disturbance, or excitement; tranagitation, quillity; stillness; calmness.

It is great quyetnesse to have people of good behaviour In a house. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64. Peace and quietness. Milton.

In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength. Isa. xxx. 15.

ness, rest, calmness, for \*quietitudo, < quietus, quiet: see quiet, a.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

quill

A future quietude and serenitude in the affections. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

Never was there a more venerable quietude than that which slept among their sheltering boughs. Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

There broods upon this charming hamlet an old-time quietude and privacy. II. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 42. quietus sud pirtacy. n. Jume, J., rass rightin, p. 42. quietus (kwī-ē'tus), n. [< ML. quietus, or qui-etus est, (he is) 'free' or 'quitted,' i. e. he is discharged from the debt: a formula in noting the settlement of accounts: see quiet, a.] 1. A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance.

Till I had signed your quietus. Webster.

I hoped to put her off with half the sum; That's truth; some younger brother would have thank'd

nie, And given [me] my quietus. Shirley, The Gamester, v. 1. Hence -2. A finishing or ending in general; stoppage.

When he himself might his quietus make With a bare bodkin. Shak., Ilamlet, ili, 1, 75.

With a Dare boukin. Share, frame, in 1, in Why, you may think there's no being shot at without a little risk; and if an unlucky bullet should carry a *guietus* with it—I say it will be no time then to be bothering you about family matters. Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 8. A severe blow; a "settler." Halliwell. 3. [Slang.]

[Siang.] quight, adr. An erroneous spelling of quitel. qui-hi, qui-hye (kwi'hi'), n. [Hind. koi hai, 'who is there ?] 1. In Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant, one being always in attendance, though net in the room.

The seal motto [of a letter] qui hi ("who wsits") de-noting that the bearer is to bring an answer. J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 298.

2. Hence, the popular niekname for an Anglo-Indian in Bengal.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old qui-his from the club came and paid her their homage. Thackeray, Newcomes, 1x11. (Daries.)

Quiina (kwi-ī'nā), n. [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of poly-petalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, type of The narrow name of the order Guttiferæ, type of the tribe Quiineæ. It is characterized by ovary-cells with two ovules, the numerons stamens and several styles all filform, and the fruit a berry with fibrons interior and from one to four woolly seeds, each filled by the two thick and distinct seed-leaves. The 17 species are natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs or sometimes climbers, bearing opposite or whorled stipulate leaves, elegantly marked with transverse veinlets. The small flowers are arranged in ahort axillary panicles or terminal racemed clusters. Q. Jamaicensis is an entire-leafed spe-cles, known in Jamaica as old-woman's tree. Quiineæ (kwi-in' $\overline{\circ}$ - $\overline{\circ}$ ), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862),  $\langle Quiina + -eac.$ ] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order Guttiferæ, eonsisting of the genus Quiina, the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle, while in the rest of the order, except the Calophylleæ, the radiele is large and the seed-leaves are minute. Quilisma (kwi-lis'mä), n. [ML.,  $\langle$  Gr. si/loga,

a roll, < κυλίειν, roll: see cylinder.] In medieval musical notation, a sign or neume denoting a

musical notation, a sign or neume denoting a shake or trill. quill<sup>1</sup> (kwil), n. [< ME. \*quille, quylle, a stalk (L. calamus); cf. LG. quiele, kiele = MHG. kil, G. kiel, dial. keil, a quill; connections un-certain. Cf. OF. quille, a peg or pin of wood, a ninepin, < OHG. kegil, MHG. G. kegel, a nine-pin, skittle, cone, bobbin: see kail<sup>2</sup>. The Ir. euille, a quill, is appar. < E.] 1. The stalk of a cane or reed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A cane or reed pipe, such as those used in Pan's pipes. Even they hene daughters of the hystest laye

For they bene daughtera of the hyghest Jove. And holden scorne of homely shepheards quill. Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

On a country quill each plays Madrigals and pretty lays. Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2. He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*, With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 188.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, erows, etc., used for writing-pens and the like.

Snatch thee a quill from the spread eagle's wing. Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

And reeds of sundry kinds, . . , more used than quils by the people of these countreys. Sandys, Travailes, p. 110.

4. A quill pen; hence, by extension, any pen, especially considered as the characteristic in-strument of a writer.

Thy l'encil trinmphs o'er the poet's Quill. Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mr. Jones has a quill of blue ink behind one ear, a quill of red ink behind the other, another of black ink in his mouth. W. M. Baker, New Throthy, p. 151. 5. One of the comparatively largo flight-feathers or remiges of any bird, without reference to the use of such feathers for making quill

pens; a quill-feather: as, tho quills and eoverts of the wing; sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail.

Who now so long hath praised the chongh's white bill That he hath left her ne'er a flying quill. Marston, Satires, i. 63.

6. The hard, hollow, horny part of the seapo of any feather, which does not bear barbs, and by which the feather is inserted in the skin; the ealamus, as distinguished from the rachis.

The whole scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, the tube or harrel, or *quill* proper, which is a hard, horny, hollow, and semi-transparent cyl-inder, containing a little pith in the interior; it bears no webs. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84. 7. One of the much enlarged and peculiarly modified hairs with which some animals, as porcupines, are provided; a large hollow spine. Like quills upon the fretful porpentine. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 20.

Thon It shoote thy quilles at mee, when my terrible backe's turn'd, for all this; wilt not, Porenpine? Dekker, Humorous Poet, I. 235.

A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon. tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, [Slang.] and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale. Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill. Some sort of slave's quill-driving. Kingsley, Hypatla, xil.

9. (a) A pleetrum of quill, as of a goose, for playing on musical instruments of the lute and playing on interest instruments of the fute and zither families. (b) In the harpsichord, spinet, and virginal, a small piece of quill projecting from the jack of each key (digital), and so set that when the key was depressed the corre-sponding string was twitched or twanged by it. Various other materials were used instead of ouills - 10. In seqlectorgraphic the hollow shoft quills.— 10. In seal-engraving, the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engravers' lathe, in which the entting-tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them. -11. In mining, a train for igniting a blast, consisting of a quill filled with slow-burning powder: it is now superseded by the safety-fuse. -12. The faueet of a barrel. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] -13. In phar., bark in a roll, such as is often In the quilt, so are intramon or cinchona.— In the quilt, a phrase used in the following passage, and interpreted to mean 'penned' (Stevens); 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' (Nares); 'in the coil' (Stinger).

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications in the quill. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 4.

Primary, secondary, tertiary quills. See the adjec-tives. — To be under the quill, to be written about. The subject which is now under the quill is the Bishop of Lincoln. Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 23. (Davies.) To carry a good quill, to write well. mill1 (kwil). m [c quill] a ] I frame 1 [1]

**pull**<sup>1</sup> (kwil), v.  $[\langle quill^1, n. ]$  **I**. trans. 1. To pluck out quills from. auill<sup>1</sup>

His wings have been quilled thrice, and are now up gain. Swift, To Stella, xvii. 2. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng.] II. intrans. To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom. [New Eng.]

The child Margaret sits in the door of her honse, on a low stool, with a small wheel, winding spoola—in our ver-nacular, quilling—for her mother. S. Judd, Margaret, t. 2.

quill<sup>2</sup> (kwil), n. [Also, as mere F., quille; < F. Middleton, Trick to Catch the quille, a keel: see *lecel*.] A fold of a plaited quill-feather (kwil'fe∓H<sup>#</sup>er), n. or fluted ruff or ruffle.

**quill**<sup>2</sup> (kwil), v. t. [ $\langle quill^2, n$ .] To flute; form with small rounded ridges.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen quilled with great exactness, and hanging below his chin about two inches. Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 257.

Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 257. quillai (kō-lī'), n. [Also quillay, cullay; < Chilian quillai, so called from its soap-like qualities, < quillaia Saponaria.—Quillai-bark, the bark of the quillai-tree, the inner layers of which abound in saponin, whence it is commonly used in Chili as soap. It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silks, printed goods, etc.; and an oil for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it. Also quillaia-bark, quillaia-bark, and soap-bark. Quillaia (kwi-lā'yä), n. [NL. (Molina, 1782), < Chilian quillai.] A genus of rosaeeous trees, type of the tribe Quillaicæ. It is characterized by an interior radicle, five valvato calyx-lobes to which ad-here the five dilated and fleshy stamen-bearing lobes of the disk, and iwe woolly carpels, becoming a stellate 309

309

crown of five many-seeded follicles. The 3 or 4 species are natives of sonthern Brazil, Chili, and Peru. They are very smooth evergreen trees, bearing scattered and undi-vided leaves which are thick, rigid, and veiny. The large and woolly flowers are in small clusters, of which the lat-eral are staminate and the central are fortile. Q. Sepona-ria is the quillal, cuilay, or soap-bark tree of Chili. See quillaiebark, under quillai. Also spelled Quillaja. Quillaieæ (kwi-lā 'yē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1840), < Quillaia + -eæ.] A tribe of rosaceous plants somewhat resembling the Spirzeæ, dif-fering in the usually broadly winged seeds, and

fering in the usually broadly winged seeds, and characterized by commonly persistent bractless sepals, five, ten, or many stamens, one or many usually ascending ovules, and fruit of five fol-lieles or a capsule. It includes 8 genera, mainly American, of which Quillaia is the type. See

Rageneckia. Also spelled Quillajeæ. quillback (kwil'bak), n. The sailfish, spear-fish, or skimback, Carpiodes cyprinus, a kind of earp-sucker. The name is also given to other fishes of that genus, as C. difformis. [Local, US3]

quill-bit (kwil'bit), n. A small shell-bit: same as gouge-bit.

quill-coverts (kwil'kuv"erts), n. pl. Feathers quili-coverts (KWI KUV eris), n. pl. Feathers immediately covering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird; wing-coverts or tail-coverts; tectrices. See covert, 6. quill-driver (kwil'dri<sup>4</sup>vèr), n. One who works with a quill or pen; a serivener; a clerk. [Slang.]

quille, n. See  $quill^2$ . quilled<sup>1</sup> (kwild), a. [ $\langle quill^1 + -ed^2$ .] 1. Furnished with quills.

ed with quints. His thighs with darts Were almost like a sharp-quill'd porpentine. Shak, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 363.

2. Formed into a quill: said of bark: as, quilled calisaya, contrasted with flat ealisaya. In drying it [cinchona-bark] rolls up or becomes quilled. U. S. Dispensatory (15th ed.), p. 433. 3. In her., having a quill: said of a feather employed as a bearing, and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tineture from the rest

quilled<sup>2</sup> (kwild), a. [ $\langle quill^2 + -ed^2$ .] Crimped; fluted.

In the Dahlia the florets are rendered quilled [by culti-vation], and are made to assume many glowing colonrs. Encyc. Brit., IV. 129. Ouilled suture. See suture.

quiller (kwil'er), n. [ $\langle quill^1 + -er^1$ .] An un-fledged bird. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] quillet<sup>1</sup> (kwil'et), n. [Origin obseure. Cf. quill<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A furrow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]— 2. A croft, or small separate piece of ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

[ObSolete or prov. Lng.] All the account to make of every hag of money, and of every quillet of land, whose it is. Donne, Sermons, ix. In the "Cheshfre Sheaf," June, 1880, it was stated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of quillets cultivated by the poorer freemen. These were strips of land marked only by mear or boundary stones at a distance of twenty-nine to thirty-two yards. N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 836.

quillet<sup>2</sup>; (kwil'et), n. [Contr. from L. quidlibet, anything you please: quid, anything; libet, lu-bet, it pleases.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed; Some tricks, some *quillets*, how to cheat the devil. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 288.

IIe is . . . swallowed in the quicksands of law-quillets. Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1. Same as

quill<sup>1</sup>, 5. See feather. quilling (kwil'ing), n. [ $\langle quill^2 + -ing^1$ .] A narrow bordering of net, lace, or ribbon plaited

so as to resemble a row of quills.

A plain quilling in your bonnet-and if ever any body looked like an angel, it's you in a net quilling. George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

quill-nib (kwil'nib), n. A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have the feather and a large part of the tube have been cut away, leaving only enough of the sub-stance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence. This is done for ease of trans-portation, and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen. **quillon** (kē-lyôň'), n. One of the arms or branches of the eross-guard of a sword. See cross-guard, eross-hilt, cut in next column, and ent under hilt

eut under hilt. quilltail (kwil'tāl), n. The ruddy duck, Eris-malura rubida. Also called quilltail coot. [New Jersey.]

quill-turn(kwil'tèrn), n. À ma-ehine or instrument in which a weavers' quill is turned. Halli-

quill-work

(kwil'werk), n. Embroidery with poreupine-quills, such as that made by the North Ameriean Indians. See Canadian em-broidery, under Canadian.

quillwort (kwil'wert), n. A plant, Isoëtes la-

Sword-hilt. a, a, quillous custris: so called

from the quill-like leaves; also, any plant of the genus Isoëtes. See Isoëtes and Merlin's-

in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plum-in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plumage when frayed or worn away.

His wings became quilly and draggled and frayed. J. Owen, Wings of Hope.

The act of **quilt** (kwilt), n. [< ME. quilte, quylte, < OF. Slang.] dey, Hypatia, xii. dey, Hypatia, xii. d<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Fur-th darts for k-back floek-bed

Canse to be made a good thycke *quylle* of cotton, or els of pure flockes or of cleane wolle, and let the couerynge of the be of whyte firstyan, and laye it on the fetherbed that you do lye on. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.

After that thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse, for other quyttes ne pilowes hadde thei noon. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill, 539.

And you have fastened on a thick quilt, or flock-bed, on the outside of the door. B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1. 2. A cover or coverlet made by stitching to-

gether two thicknesses of a fabric with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet: as, a patchwork quilt. In both sorts of tables the beds were covered with mag-

nificent quilts. nt quilts. Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 134. There Affectation, with a sickly mien, . . . On the rich quilt sinks with becoming woe.

On the rich quilt sinks with becoming wee. Pope, R. of the L., iv. 35. 3. A quilted petticoat. [Rural.]-Log-cabin quilt. See log1.—Marseilles quilt, a double cotton-eloth coverlet woven to patterns which are raised in relief in parts, from having a third thickness there interposed. quilt (kwilt), v. [< quilt, n.] I. trans. 1. To stuff or interline in the manner of a quilt; sup-wlw with atmines. ply with stuffing.

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it drieth too buch. Baeon, Nat. Hist. much

much. Bacon, Nat. Hist. With these [verminous and polluted rage] deformedly to quilt and interlace the thire, the spotlesse, and unde-caying robe of Trnth. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy. To Charing Cross, and there into the great new Ordi-nary, . . being led thither by Mr. Beale, . . and he sat with me while I had two quilted pigeons, very hand-some and good meat. Pepus, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

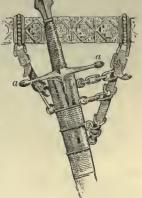
Dressed In his steel jack, a swarthy vest, With iron quilted weil. Scott, Marmion, v. 3.

2. To stitch together, as two pieces of eloth. usually with some soft substance between: as, to quilt a petticoat; in general, to stitch together: said of anything of which there are at least three layers or thicknesses, the stitching often taking an ornamental character, the lines crossing one another or arranged in eurves, volutes, etc.—3. To pass through a fabric backward and forward at minute inter-vals, as a needle and thread in the process of making a quilt.

He . . . stoops down to pick up a pin, which he quilts into the flap of his coat-pocket with great assiduity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1. Quilted armor, stuffed and wadded garments of defense held in place and strengthened by quilting.—Quilted calves, sham calves for the legs, made of quilted cloth. *Hallivell.*—Quilted grape-shot. See grape-shot. quilter (kwil'ter), n. [< quilt + -er1.] 1. One who quilts; one who makes quilting.—2. An attachment to sewing-machines for executing quilting upon fobries.

quilting upon fabrics.
quilting (kwil'ting), n. [Verbal n. of quilt, v.]
1. The act or operation of forming a quilt.—
2. The material used for making quilts; padding or lining.—3. Quilted work.



### quilting

Thick quiltings covered with elaborate broidery. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

which men are invited. [New Eng.]

Now in the days of Peter Stuycesant were instituted quilting bees. . . and other rural assemblages, where, un-der the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivoned by gayety and followed up by the dance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

quilting-cotton (kwil'ting-kot"n), n. Same as cotton wadding (which see, under cotton<sup>1</sup>). quilting-frame (kwil'ting-frām), n. A frame with adjustable bars, wires, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting or for con-variance in ambeidaring upon it

stretelning flat a fabrie for quilting or for eon-venienee in embroidering upon it.
Quimper pottery. See pottery.
quin (kwin), n. [Possibly < Ir. cuine, cun, coin, money; with ref. to the shape.] A kind of seal-lop or peeten. Also queen, squin. [Local, Eng.]
quina (kwi'nä or kē'nä), n. [= F. quina, < Sp. Pg. quina (NL. quina), < S. Amer. (Peruv.) qui-na, kina, bark.] The bark of various species of Cinchona: also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks.
quinamia (kwi-nā'mi-ä), n. [NL., < quina + am(ide) + -ia.] Same as quinamine.
quinamicine (kwi-nām'i-sin), n. [< quinam-ine: an arbitrary form.] An artificial alka-loid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is

loid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is

quinamidine (kwi-nam'i-din), n. [ $\langle quina + amide + -ine^2$ .] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. It is isomeric with quinamieine.

eine.
quinamine (kwi-nam'in), n. [< quina + amine.] A natural erystalline alkaloid, with the formula C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained from various einehona barks. Also called quinamia.
quinancyt, n. An obsolete form of quinsy.
quinancyt, n. An obsolete form of quinsy.
quinancyt, n. An obsolete form of quinsy.
quinaquina (kē-na-kē'nä), n. [Also quinquina = F. quinquina = Sp. quinaquina, C Peruv. quinaquina, the tree which yields the bark called quina: see quina.] The bark of various species of Cinchona. See kin-kina. quinarian (kwi-na'ri-an), a. and n. [( quinary

of Unchona. See Kin-kina, quinarian (kwi-nā'ri-an), a. and n. [ $\langle quinary$ +-an.] I. a. Quināry, as a system of classi-fication; classified in sets of five. In zoology the word notes specifically the circular or so-called natural system of classification, originally propounded by Mac-leay in 1819, and further elaborated especially by Vigors and Swainson. As subsequently modified and formu-lated by Swainson in 1835, it rests substantially upon the following five propositions: (1) Every natural series of belngs, in its progress from a given point, returns or tends to return to that point, thus forming a circle. (2) The primary circular divisions of every group are actually three, or apparently five. (3) The contents of such a circular group sresymbolically or analogically rep-resented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom. (4) These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are there-fore to be regarded as the primary types of nature. (5) The different ranks or degrees of the circular groups are nine in number, each being involved within the other. None of these propositions being is folligible, the system soon fell into disuse, and is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful. II. n. In zoöl., one who proposed, praetised, or taught the quinary system.

an adherent of the quinary system.

an adherent of the quinary system. There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the *Quinarians*; but so atrenuously and persistently had the latter asserted their infallibility, and so vigorously had they assailed any who ventured to doubt it, that most peaceable ornithol-ogists found it best to bend to the furious blast, and io some sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the self-styled interpreters of Creative Will. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit, XVIII. 16.

quinarins (kwi-nā'ri-us), n. [L.: see quinary.] An ancient Roman republican and imperial silver coin, in value half the denarius, or about 8 cents United States money. It was originally equivalent to five asses, but after the depreciation of the as, to eight. It was also called *victoriatus*, from the figure of Victory stamped upon it. It appears to have been first coined at Rome 177 B. C., after the victories of Clodius lu

quinary (kwi'na-ri). a. and n. [= F. quinaire = Sp. Pg. It. quinario, < L. quinarius, containing

five,  $\langle quini$ , five each,  $\langle quinque$ , five, = E. five.] I. a. 1. Divided in a set of five, as parts or or-gans of most radiates.

4914

A quinary division of segments. Adams, Manual of Nat. 11ist., p. 328. 2. In zoöl., same as guinarian.

Swsinson's system of classification was peculiar. He endeavored to establish "circular" or quinary analogies throughout the animal kingdom. Amer. Nat., XXI. 889.

The mischief caused by this theory of a Quinary System a zoölogy] was very great, but was chiefly confined to ritain. A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15. Britain. Quinary system, or quinary classification. See qui-

narian. II. n.; pl. quinaries (-riz). posed of five parts or elements. A whole com-

Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements, uinaries, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the onstituent elements increases. *Pop. Sei. Mo.*, XXXIV, 740.

**quinate**<sup>1</sup> (kwī'nāt), a. [ $\zeta$  L. quini, five each, + -ate<sup>1</sup>.] In bot., having an arrangement of five similar parts together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

petiole. quinate<sup>2</sup> (kwī'nāt), n. [ $\langle quin(ic) + -ate^{1}$ .] In chem., a salt of quinic acid. quince<sup>1</sup> (kwins), n. [Formerly also quence;  $\langle$ ME. quence, an extension of quine, appar. orig. plural taken as singular: see quine<sup>2</sup>. Cf. L. cydonia, pl., quinee. Less prob. a reduction of OF. coignasse, the largest kind of quinee;  $\langle coin, quinee: see quine^{2}$ .] 1. The fruit of the tree Pyrus Cydonia. (See def. 2.) It is pear-shaped, or in one variety apple shaped, large, sometimes weighing a pound, of a golden-yellow color when ripe, and

Branch with Fruit of Quince (Pyrus Cydonia).

very fragrant. The quince was known to the ancients, and very fragrant. The quince was known to the ancients, and it has been argned that the golden apples of the Hesperides were quinces. While raw it is hard and austere, but it becomes edible by boiling or baking, and is largely used for jelly, preserves, and marmalade (see etymology of mar-malade), and for flavoring sauces of other fruits. The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts, on account of their highly mucilaginous coat. In decoclion they afford a demulcent application, and they are sometimes used in eye-lotions. Their mucilage is em-ployed in making bandoline and in marbling books. See bandoline.

Of ripen'd Quinces such the ycllow Hue. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii. 2. The fruit-tree Pyrus Cydonia, sometimes elassed as Cydonia vulgaris, the latter genus be-ing based (insufficiently) on the many-seeded classed as Cydonia vulgaris, the latter genus being based (insufficiently) on the many-seeded cells of the fruit. The quince is a small hardy tree, usually dwarfed, but sometimes reaching 15 or 20 feet in height, having crocked apreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their cnds. Besides bearing fruit, the quince often serves as a slock for dwarfing the pear. The local origin of the quince is not clearly known, but it occurs spontaneously from northwestern India westward through the Mediterranean basin. The name quince sphies also to any of the plants formerly referred to Cydonia. See the phrases below.—Bengal quince, Eyste. Chinese quince, a species, Pyrus Cathagensis (Cydonia Sinensis), resembling the Japanese quince, but less ornamental. Its large green egg-ahsped fruit can be used to make jelly.—Japanese quince, a garden shrub, Pyrus (Cydonia) Japonica, a great favorite, on secound chiefly of its abundant early large scalet or ornamental hedges. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, is ineditely from Japan, bears abundant smaller orange-scalet flowers on every twig.—Portugal quince, a variety of the common quince, having apperior finely colored fruit, but less productive than other sorts.—Quince-essence.
guince<sup>2</sup>t (kwins), n. [ME. quinnee; appar. an abbr. form of quinsy, quinancy.] Serofula.

II. n. 1. That which consists of or comprehends five hundred .- 2. A five-hundredth anniversary

quindecima

It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the quincentenary of the Canterbury Pilgrimage to pass by ut-terly unnoticed. The Academy, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 331.

quince-tree (kwins'trē), n. The tree that bears the quince, *Pyrus Cydonia*. See *quince*. **quince-wine** (kwins'win), n. A drink made of the fermented juice of the quince. **quinch** (kwineh), v. i. [A var. of *quitch*], appar. simulating winch for wincc.] 1;. To move; stir; wince; flounce.

But Cato did abid it a long time, and never quinched for it, nor showed countenance of fear. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

Noe parte of all that realme shall be able or dare ace much as to quinche. Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a noise. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.] quincuncial (kwin-kun'shal), a. [= F. quin-concial = It. quinconciale,  $\langle L. quincuncialis, con taining five twelfths, <math>\langle quincunx,$ five twelfths: see quincunx.] Dis-

HILO CHOM								
posed so	as to	form a	quine	unx;		•	•	•
arranged	in a	set of	five;	also,			•	
arranged	in tw	o sets	of ob	lique	•	•	•	٠
rows, at					•	. *	. *	
				Qu	Quincuncial			

a quineunx; in bot., sometimes arrangement. noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hop-yards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row called *quineuntiall*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 11.

Quincuncial estivation, the imbricated arrangement of five petals in a bud, in which the first and accord are ex-ternal, the fourth and fifth internal, and the third has one margin external, overlying the fifth, the other inter-nal, overlapped by the first.— Quincuncial map-projection. See projection.

quincuncially (kwin-kun'shal-i), adv. In a quincuncial manner or order.

It is no wonder that this quincunciall order was first and atill affected as gratefull unto the eye: for all things are seen quincuncially. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

seen quincuncauy. Set 1. provine, chromite, in quincunx (kwin'kungks), n. [=F. quinconce = Pg. quincunce, a quincunx; (L. quincunx (quincunc-), five twelfths (of anything), (quinque, = E. five, + uncia, a twelfth part: see five and ounce<sup>1</sup>.] 1. An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the  $ounce^{1}$ , J. An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ::); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. A col-lection of trees in anch squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different direc-tions, according to the spectator's position. Sec diagram nucler *outineuncial*. under quincuncial.

Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep. *Bladen*, tr. of Cæsar's Com., vil. 31.

The single quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of aurus. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii. Taurus. 2. In bot., same as quincuncial estivation (which

see, under quincuncial).-3. In astrol., the posi-tion of planets when distant from each other

five signs or 150°. quincunxial (kwin-kungk'shal), a. An erro-neous form of quincuncial.

In quincunxial astivation . . . two of the five picces are exterior. Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trana.), p. 86.

exterior. Le Maout and Decaisne, Bolany (trans.), p. 86. quindecagon (kwin-dek'a-gon), n. [ $\langle$  L. quin-que, = E. five, + E. decagon.] In geom., a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles. quindecemvir (kwin-dē-sem'vėr), n. [Altered in the second vowel to suit decemvir;  $\langle$  L. quinde-cimvir,  $\langle$  quindecim, = E. fifteen (see quindecim), + vir, a man.] In Kom. antiq., one of a body of fifteen magistrates who, at the close of the re-public, had charge of the Sibylline books. They succeeded the board of the decemvirs (decemviri sacris fa-ciundis, or decemviri sacrorum), who were keepers of the Sibylline books from 87 B. C., and who continued the func-tions of the duumvirs, or two patheians of high rank who kept the books under the kings. It was the duty of the quindecemvirs to celebrate the festival of Apollo and the accuration games, and they were all regarded as priests of Apollo.

quindecemvirate (kwin-dē-sem'vi-rāt), n. [ $\langle L. quindecimviratus$ , the dignity of a quindecemviry vir,  $\langle quindecimviri$ , the quindecemvirs: see quindecemvir.] The body or office of the quindecemvirs.

For the quyrace. Take horebownde and columbyne, and quindecimt (kwin'dē-sim), n. [ $\langle LL. quindeci-$ sethe it in wyne or ale, and so thereof let hym drynck fyrate and laste. *MS. Rec. Med. (Halkwell.)* quince<sup>3</sup> (kwins), n. Same as quinze. ten.] A fifteenth part of anything.

 auinces<sup>3</sup> (kwins), n.
 Same as quinze.
 cim, fifteen, < quinque, = E. five, + deccm = F.</td>

 quinces<sup>3</sup> (kwins), n.
 Same as quinze.
 ten.] A fifteenth part of anything.

 quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-nā-ri), a. and n.
 Ouer and beside hath also beene declared what vnreasisting of a hundred: see centenary.] I. a. Relating to or consisting of five hundred, especial-ly five hundred years.
 Ouer and beside hath also beene declared what vnreasional collections of moniferon time to time, as quindecims, subsidies, tenths, &c.



### quindecima

music, the interval of a fifteenth, or double oc--2. An organ-stop two octaves above the tave.foundation-stops. quindenet, n. [ME. quyndenc,  $\langle OF. quindesme$ ftconth: see quinde-

(1),  $\langle$  ML. quindecimus, fifteenth: see quinde-cim. Cf. ML. quindena, a period of fifteen days.] The fifteenth day, counting inclusively from a certain date.

And that done, he toke his leue of seynt Denys shout ye quyndene of Pasche. Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1347.

quindismet, n. Same as quindecim. In the parliament of 6 R. 2, pars 2 num. 11, the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that, if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and elergy . . Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 7. and elergy . . . Pryme, Treschery and Disioyany, W. I. **quine**<sup>1</sup>, n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of quean. **quine**<sup>2</sup>, n. [< ME. quyne, coinc, coin, < OF. coin, F. coing = Pr. codoing, m., = It. cotogna, f., a quince, < L. Cydonium, Cydoneum (sc. malum), < Gr. Kvówwo (sc. už/cw), a quince, lit. 'apple of Cydonia, < Kvówwia, Kvówwic, Cydonia, an ancient Grack sity of Cruter see Cudomia. Cf. coincel

Greek city of Crete: see Cydonia. Cf. quince<sup>1</sup>, quiddany.] A quince. quine<sup>3</sup>t, adv. An obsolete dialectal form of

whence

quinet (kwi'net), n. [ $\langle OF. quignet, quoignet, coignet, cuignet, a little wedge, dim. of quoin, coin, a wedge: see coin<sup>1</sup>, coign.] A wedge. Hal$ liwell. [Prov. Eng.] quinia (kwin'i-ä), n.

[NL., < quina, q. v.] An

quinia (kwin<sup>-1</sup>-a), n. [NL., (quina, q. v.) An older name for quinine. quinible (kwin<sup>-1</sup>-b), n. [ME. quynible, ult. < L. quinque = E. five. Cf. quatrible.] In music, an interval of a fifth; a descant sung at the fifth.

Therto he song som tyme a loud quynyble. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 146.

To sing a quinible means to descant by singing fifths on a plain-song. Chappell, Popular Music of the Olden Time, p. 34.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), v. i. [ $\langle quinible, n.$ ] In music, to sing a descant at the interval of a fifth. See diaphony, 2. quinic (kwin'ik), a. [ $\langle quina + -ic.$ ] Same as

kinie.

quinicia (kwi-nish'iä), n. [NL., < quinic, q. v.]

Same as quinicine. quinicine (kwin'i-sin), n. [< quinic + -inc<sup>2</sup>.] The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or quinidine is converted by heat, differing from

them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous. quinidamine (kwin-i-dam'in), n. [ $\langle quina + -id - + aminc.$ ] An alkaloid of cinchona barks, with the formula C19H24N2O2. Also called conchinamine.

**quinidine** (kwin'id-in), *n*. [ $\langle quina + -id + -ine^2$ .] A base (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) isomeric with quinine, and occurring associated with it in some the state of quinie, but less powerful. Also called enchoing.

quinine (kwin'en er ki-nen' or kwi'nin), n. [= F. quinine = Sp. Pg. quinina = 11. cninina, chinino,  $\langle$  NL. quinina, quinine,  $\langle$  quina, Peru-vian bark: see quina and -inc<sup>2</sup>.] A very im-portant vegetable alkali (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), obtain-ed from the bark of several trees of the genus . quinine = Sp. Pg. quinina = It. chinina, *Cinchona.* It is colorless, indorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, extensively used in medicine. It is antiperiodic, antipyretic, antineursigic, and tonic.

quininism (ki-nēn'izm), n. [< quininc + -ism.] Same as cinchonism.

same as cinchonism. quiniretin (kwin-i-ret'in), n. [< quinine; sec-ond element obscure.] The flocculent precipi-tate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight. It has the same chemical composition as quinine, but no alkaloidal properties.

ernes.
quinisext (kwin'i-sekst), a. [< L. quini, five each, five, + sextus, sixth.] Bearing some relation to five and six or to the fifth and sixth. -Quinisext Council. See Constantinopolitan Council, under Constantinopolitan.</li>
quinism (kwi'nizm), n. [< quina + -ism.]</li>

Same as einchonism. Same as einchonism. guink-goose (kwingk'gös), n. [< quink (imi-tative) + goose.] The brent-goose, Bernicla brenta. See cut under brent-goose. quinnat (kwin'at), n. [The native name.] The binor characteristic as a state of the set of the

king-salmon, Oncorhynchus quinnat. Also called chavicha and equinna. See Oncorhynchus and salmon.

**quinoa** (kē'nō-ä), n. [Also quinua; Peruv.] An annual herb, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, native in Peru, Chili, etc., and there much cultivated for

its farinaceous seeds. These afford a meal which can be made into cakes, but not into leavened bread. A favorite preparation is a kind of broth or gruel called cara-pulque, prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red prepere, etc. The quinon is somewhat grown in England, the seed being eaten by fowls, and the leaves used like spin-ach. The plant resembles some common species of goose-foot or pigweed. A variety having white seeds is the on-yielding food; the red seeds of another variety are used in decoction as an application for sores and bruizes, and their husk has emetic and antiperiodic properties. Also called pety-rice. They the Loss of Permi had also Maiz Oming. Phise

They [the Inces of Peru] had slso Maiz, Quinua, Pulse, Fruit-trees, with Fruit on them all, of Gold and Silver re-sembling the natural. S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 281.

quinoline (kwin' $\tilde{\phi}$ -lin), n. [ $\langle$  quina + -ol- + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] Same as chinoline.—Quinoline blue, s cosl-tar color formerly used in dyeing: it is very fugitive to light.

quinologist (kwi-nol' $\bar{0}$ -jist), n. [ $\langle quinolog_{-y} + .ist$ .] One who is versed in quinology. quinology (kwi-nol' $\bar{0}$ -ji), n. [ $\langle NL. quina + Gr. .\lambda oyia, \langle \lambda \acute{2}\gamma ev, speak, say.$ ] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning quinine and other sinchers elluplaid

sciencific knowledge concerning quinine and other einchona alkaloids. **quinone** (kwin'on), n. [ $\leq$  quina + -one.] 1. The general name applied to all benzene de-rivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.—2. Specifi-eally, a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted suphweis acid and are receid acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of marganese, or by the exidation of aniline with chromic acid. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile, and has a piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor. Also written kinone. quinquagenarian (kwin<sup>2</sup> kwa-je-nä'ri-an), «.

funquagenarian (kwin<sup>\*</sup>kwa-je-na 'n-an), a. and n. [= F. quinquagenaire = Sp. quincuage-nario = It. quinquagenario,  $\langle L. quinquagena rius, consisting of fifty, <math>\langle quinquageni, fifty each,$  $<math>\langle quinquaginta, fifty, \langle quinque = E. five. ]$  I. a. Being fifty years of age. II. n. A person aged fifty or between fifty and given

and sixty.

Dancers of fifty are a very different sort of quinquagena-rians from sittera of fifty. The New Mirror (1843), 11. 34.

quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes'i-mä), n. em. of quinquagesimus, fiftieth, < quinquaginta,

fifty: see fifty.] A period of fifty days.—Quin-quagesima Sunday, the Sunday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, being the fiftleth day before Easter (both inclusive), and the last Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sun-

quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gū-lär), a. [< LL. quinquangulus, five-cornered, < L. quinque, = E. five, + angulus, corner, angle: see angle<sup>3</sup>.] Having five angles.

L. quinque, =E. five, + articulus, joint, article.] Consisting of or relating to five articles.—Quin-quarticular controversy, the controversy between the Arminians and the Calvinists on the "five points." See the Five Articles and the Five Points, under article.

You may perhaps be able to grapple with the difficul-ties of the quinquarticular controversy without discredit to yourselves. *Bp. Horsley*, Charge, Aug., 1806.

quinque-angled (kwin-kwē-ang'gld), quinque, = E. five, + E. angled.] Quinquangular.

quinquecapsular (kwin-kwē-kap'sū-lär), L. quinque, = E. five, + capsula, capsule.] bot. and zoöl., having five capsules. Īn

quinquecostate (kwin-kwē-kos'tāt), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + costa, a rib.] In zoöl, and bot., having five ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quinquedentate (kwin-kwē-den'tāt), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + den(t-)s = E. tooth: see dentate.] In bot. and zool., having five teeth

or services any kind. quinquedentated (kwin-kwē-den'tā-ted), a.  $[\langle quinquedentate + -ed^2.]$  Same as quinquedentate.

quinquedigitate (kwin-kwē-dij'i-tāt), a. [<L. quinque, = E. five, + digitus, finger: see digi-tate.] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactvl.

quinquefarious (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), a. KL.

**quinquefarious** (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), a. [ $\langle L. que, = E. five, + sceare', pp. sectus, cut.]$ quinque, = E. five, + -farius, as in bifarious, etc.]1. In bot., disposed in five vertical ranks. Gray.**quinquesection**(kwin-kwē-sek'shon), n**-2.**In zoöl., disposed or arranged in five sets,rows, or series; quinqueserial; pentastichous.**quinquefid** $(kwin'kwē-fād), a. [<math>\langle L. quinque, = quinqueseptate$  (kwin-kwē-sep'tāt), a. E. five, + findere ( $\sqrt{fd}$ ), cleave, split.] In bot., cleft into five segments. See cleft<sup>2</sup>, 2. **quinquefoliate** (kwin-kwē-fô'li-āt), a. [ $\langle L. quinque, = E. five, + septum, a partiti$ cleft into five segments. See cleft<sup>2</sup>, 2.**quinquefoliate** $(kwin-kwē-fô'li-āt), a. [<math>\langle L. quinque, = E. five, + septum, a partiti$ at follum = Gr. φύλ2ov, leaf), + -ate<sup>1</sup>.] In bot.,having five leaves, or, more commonly but lesshaving five leaves, or, more commonly but less properly, five leaflets.

in **quinquefoliated** (kwin-kwē-fô'li-ā-ted), a. [ $\langle$  for *quinquefoliate* + -ed<sup>2</sup>,] Same as *quinquefoliate*.

L. quinque, = E. five, + NL. foliolum, a leaflet: see foliolate.] In bot., having five leaflets: said

of compound leaves. quinquegrade (kwin'kwé-grād), a. [ $\langle L, quin-$ que, = E. five, + gradus, degree: see grade1.] Inmusic, consisting of five tones.—Quinquegradeserve. Same as neutatonic scale (which see, under scale).scale. Same as pendatoric scale (which see, under scale). quinqueliteral (kwin-kwē-lit'e-ral), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + littera, litera, letter: see literal.] Consisting of five letters.

*duerat.*] Consisting of five letters. **quinquelobate** (kwin-kwē-lō'bāt), a. [ $\langle L.$  *quinque*, =E. *five*, +NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*.] In *bot*. and *zoöl.*, having five lobes. **quinquelobed** (kwin'kwē-lōbd), a. [ $\langle L. quin-que$ , = E. *five*, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *quinquelobate*.

quinquelocular (kwin-kwē-lok'ų-lär), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + loculus, a cell: see locular.] In zool, and bot., having five loculi, cavities, or cells.

**quinquenerved** (kwin'kwē-nervd), a. [ $\langle L.$ quinque, = E. five, + nervus, nerve, + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as quintuplinerved.

aunquennalia (kwin-kwe-nā'li-ā), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of quinquennalis, that takes place every fifth year: see quinquennial.] In Rom. antig., public games celebrated every fifth year. See quinquennial, n., 2.

quinquenniad (kwin-kwen'i-ad), n. [< L. quinquanquenniad (kwin-kwen 'i-ad), n. [C.L. quin-quennium, a period of five years (see quinquen-nium), + -ad<sup>1</sup>.] A period of five years. So sleeping, so aroused from sleep Thro's sunny decads new and strange, Or gay quinquenniads, would we reap The flower and quintessence of change. Tengson, The Day-Dream, L'Envol.

Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envol. quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-al), a. and n. [For \*quinquennal, (L. quinquennalis, occurring once in five years,  $\zeta$  quinquennis, of five years,  $\zeta$  quin-que, = E. five, + annus, year.] I. a. 1. Occur-ring once in five years.—2. Recurring in the fifth year, reckoning both years of occurrence; converge court fourth wear. So II. 2 occurring every fourth year. See II., 2. With joyous banquets had he crown'd The great quinquennial festival of Jove, West, tr. of Findar's Nemean Odes, xi.

West, it. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xl. 3. Lasting five years. II. n. 1. A period of five years; a quinquen-niad; hence, something characterized by such a period or interval, as an anniversary, or a college catalogue.—2. A festival or celebra-tion occurring once in four years; an anniver-sary in the fifth year. In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reekoned, as was the invariable system in antiquity. Thus, the olympian, Pythian, and Istimian games, all celebrated once in four years, were all quinquennials. **quinquennially** (kwin-kwen'i-al-i), adv. Once in five years; during a period of five years. **quinquennium** (kwin-kwen'i-um), n. [L., *quinquennis*, of five years. The lapse of a *quinquennium*.

The lapse of a quinquennium. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 254.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwē-pär'tīt), a. [< L. quinquepartitus, divided into five parts, fivefold, \$\u03c8 quinque, = E. five, + partitus, pp. of partire, divide, distribute: see part, v.] Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

arithdea into or consisting of nive parts. **quinquepetaloid** (kwin-kwē-pet'a-loid), a. [ $\langle$ L. quinque, = E. five, + E. petaloid.] Formed of five petaloid ambulacra: as, the quinquepeta-loid resette of a spatangoid sea-urchin. **quinqueradiate** (kwin-kwē-rā'di-āt), a. [ $\langle$  L. quinque, = E. five, + radius, ray.] Having five rays; pentactinal, as a fish's fin, a starfish, or a concessible.

a sponge-spicule.

a sponge-spicule. quinquereme (kwin'kwē-rēm), n. [< L. quin-queremis, < quinque, = E. five, + remus, oar.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars. The great triremes and quinqueremes rushed onward. Kinadeu, Hypgtia, syiii,

Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii.

**quinquesect** (kwin'kwē-sekt), v. t. [ $\langle L. quin-que, = E. five, + secare, pp. sectus, eut.] To cut into five equal parts.$ 

into five equal parts. **quinquesection** (kwin-kwē-sek'shon), n. [ $\langle L.$  *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *scctio*(n-), a cutting: see *scction*.] Section into five equal parts. **quinqueseptate** (kwin-kwē-sep'tāt), a. [ $\langle L.$  *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having five septa or parti-tions

quinqueserial (kwinkwess hai), a. [V L. quinque, = E. five, + series, row, series: see series, serial.] Arranged in five scries or rows. quinquesyllabic (kwinkwē-si-lab'ik), a. [V L. quinque, = E. five, + syllaba, syllable: see syl-labie.] Having five syllables, as a word.

### quinquesyllable

**quinquesyllable** (kwin-kwē-sil'a-hl), n. [< L. quinque, = E. firc, + syllaba, syllable: see syl-lable.] A word of five syllables.

Anything beyond a guinquesyllable is difficult to pro-nounce. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 516. **quinquetactic** (kwin-kwē-tak'tik), a. [ $\langle L$ .  $quinque, = E. five, + Gr. \tau a \kappa \tau \iota \kappa \delta c$ , tactic: see tac-tic.] Having five consecutive points in common. Quinquetactic point. Sce tritactic point, under point1.

quinquetubercular (kwin"kwē-tū-ber'kū-lär), Same as quinquetuberculate.

The crowns of the lower molars are quinquetubercular. Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 663.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII, 663. **quinquetuberculate** (kwin'kwē,-tū-bėr'kū-lät), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + tuberculum, tu-berelo: see tubercle, tuberculate.] Having five tubereles: as, a quinquetuberculate molar. **quinquexalent** (kwin-kwev'a-lent), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + E. valent.] In chem., ea-pable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms; having an equiva-lence of five. lence of five.

lence of five.
quinquevalve (kwin'kwē-valv), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + NL. valva, door (valve).] In bot, having five valves, as a periearp.</li>
quinquevalvular (kwin-kwē-val'vū-lär), a. [< L. quinque, = E. five, + NL. valvula, dim. of valva, valve: see valve.] Same as quinquevalvc.</li>
quinquevir (kwin'kwē-ver), n.; pl. quinqueviri (kwin-kwe'i-rī). [L., < quinque, = E. five, + vir, a man.] In Rom. antiq., one of five commissioners who were appointed from time to time under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to earry any measure into effect, as to</li> provide relief in time of public distress, to di-rect the establishment of a colony, or to provide for the repair of fortifications.

quinqui. For words so erroneously spelled, see quinque.

quinquina (kin'ki-nii), n. Same as quinaquina. quinquino (kin'ki-nö), n. [S. Amer.] A tree, Myroxylon Pereiræ, the source of the balsam quinquino (kiu'ki-no), n. [S. Amer.] A tree, Myroxylon Pereiræ, the source of the balsam of Peru. It is found on a strip along the coast of San Salvador called the Balsam Coast. It has a height of 60 feet, branching at 8 or 10 feet from the ground; the leaves are pinnate, 6 or 8 inches long, the flower a numer-ous in erect racemes, the poles 3 or 4 inches long, narrow at the base, broadening and winged above, containing one seed. The balsam is obtained by the natives from the trunk by a process of beating and incision. It was first exported by the way of Peru, whence its name. The fruit also yields to cold pressure a valuable white halsam, and di-gested in rum furnishess medicine, balsamito, but neither of these is an article of commerce. See Myroxylon, and beatsm of Peru (under to balsami).
quinzy, quincy (also quinancy); reduced from early squinaucy, S of . squinancie, squinauce, esquinance, F. esquinancie (ef. also OF. quina-tique, quinatike) = Sp. esquinancia = Pg. esqui-nencia = It. schimancia, quiny, with prosthetic s & U. Expanche, & Gr. swa'aya, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, it. 'dog-throatting,' & xiw (xw-), dog, + 'ayacu, choke, throattine, 'K expanche.] Tonsillitis; specifically, a deep sup-purative tonsillitis.

purative tonsillitis.

In steps that insolent insulter, The crueil Quincy, leaping like a Vulture At Adams throat. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies. Why don't you speak out?---not stand croaking like a frog in a quinsy! Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

quinsy-berry (kwin'zi-ber"i), n. The black currant, Ribes nigrum, of the northern Old World, often planted. Its berries are eaten, and a jelly of them is a long-known popular remedy for

of them is a long-known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat. quinsywort (kwin'zi-wert), n. [Formerly also quinancy-wort, squinancy-wort;  $\langle$  quinsy + wort<sup>1</sup>.] A small trailing European herb, Aspe-rula cynanchica, of the Rubiacca, having nar-row leaves whorled in fours, and small, clus-tered nearly white flowers. It was created and row leaves whorled in fours, and small, clus-tered, nearly white flowers. It was once reputed effi-cacloue as a gargle in quiney and sore throat, whence the common and the specific names. Also quiney woodruff. quint (kwint), n. [ $\langle F. quinte (= Sp. Pg. It. quinta), f., a fifth (art, a fifth (in music, etc.),$  $also quint, m., a fifth, <math>\langle quint (= Sp. Pg. It. quinta), fifth, \langle L. quintus, fifth, \langle quinque, five:$ see five.] 1. A set or sequence of five, as inpiquet.piquet.

For since the State has made a *quint* Of generals, he's listed in 't. *S. Butler*, Hudibras (1541), III. ii.

2. In music, same as fifth, 2.

As the melody proceeded there resulted a succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves, which would be in-tolerable to modern ears. The Academy, Jan. 15, 1890, p. 51. quintent, n. An obsolete form of quintain.

3. In organ-building, a stop giving tones a fifth quinternet, n. [OF. quinternet, a corrupt form above the normal pitch of the digitals used.— 4. The smallest of the three varieties of viola da bracehio. See viol.—5. The E string or chanterelle of a violin: probably so called from the highest string of the lute.—6. In *fencing*, the fifth of the eight parries in sword-play. It is tanght in the schools, but rarely used in practice. play. It is taugused in practice.

quint-. [L. quintus, fifth: see quint.] A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of or-gan-stops, denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety.

fifth above or below that of the usual variety. **quinta** (kwin'tä), n. [Sp. Pg. quinta, a conn-try house.] A country house in Madeira. A Pasco del Molino is the best part of the town, where all the rich merchants reside in quintas anrounded by pretty gardens. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v. **quintad** (kwin'tad), n. [< L. quintus, fifth (see quint, + -adl.] Same as pentad. **quintadena** (kwin-ta-dō'nä), n. [< L. quintus, fifth, + -ad-ena, an arbitrary termination.] In organ-building, a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent.

harmonie or twelfth is decidedly prominent. quintain (kwin'tān), n. [Formerly also quinten, quintin;  $\langle ME. quyntayne, quaintan, \langle OF. quin-$ taine, cuintaine, etc., f., a quintain, F. quintaine $= Pr. It. quintana, <math>\langle ML. quintana, a quintain,$ also a part of a street where carriages could pass,L. quintana, the carriages could pass.Also a parton a street where carriages could pass, (L. quintana, a street in a camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples, where were the market and forum of the camp, and, it is supposed, tho place of martial exercises, etc., whence the ML. use; fem. (sc. via) of quintanus, fifth: see quin-tan.] 1. A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways. A common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which



Movable Quintain, 14th century. (From Strutt's " Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.")

was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, to the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or till at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

My better parts Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block. Shak, As you Like it, I. 2. 263.

The quintain In its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback; it was an object of practice for them on foot, in order to acquire strength and skill in assaulting an enemy with their swords, spears, and battle-axes. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

2. The game or exercise of tilting at the quintain.

Somur qwenes, and quaintans, & other quaint gaumes There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1627.

periods of Prog (E. E. T. S.) I. 1627. quintal (kwin'tal), n. [Also kintal, and for-merly kental, kintle, early nod. E. kyntayl;  $\langle F.$ quintal = It. quintale,  $\langle Sp. Pg. quintal, \langle Ar.$ qintār, a weight of one hundred pounds,  $\langle L.$ centum, a hundred: see cent and cantar, cantu-ra.] A weight of 100 pounds. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 pounds avoir-dupols. The quintal matrique, or modern quintal, is 100 kilograms, or about 220 pounds avoirdupols. I give this is well to the richty worth

I give this jewel to thee, richly worth A quintal or an hundred-weight of gold. Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria. quintan (kwin'tan), a. and n. [ $\langle L. quintanus,$ pertaining to the fifth,  $\langle quintus, fifth, \langle quin-$ que = E. five: see five. Cf. quintain.] I. a.Occurring or recurring every fifth day, bothdays being counted, as on Sunday and Thurs-day: as, a *quintan* fever. II, n. An intermittent fever the paroxysms

11. n. An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day. quintet, a. A Middle English form of quaint. quintefoil (kwint'foil), n. [A corrupt form of cinquefoil, as if  $\langle OF. quint, fifth, + foil, leaf.$ ] In her., same as cinquefoil. quintellt (kwin'tel), n. An erroneous form of cinquint diamondary of the second second

auintain.

None crowns the cup Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up. *Herrick*, A Pastorall sung to the King.

### quintic

quinteron (kwin'te-ron), n. Same as quintroon. quintessence (kwin-tes'ens, formerly kwin'te-sens), n. [< ME. quintessence, < OF. (and F.) quintessence = It. quintessenzu = ML. quinta es-sentia, fifth essence: L. quinta, fem. of quintus, sentia, fifth essence: L. quinta, fem. of quintus, fifth; essentia, being or essence: see quint and essence.] 1. The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air; the substance of the heavenly bodies, accord-ing to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine. The quintessence was situated shove the four terrestrial elements, and was naturally bright and incorruptible, and endowed with a circular motion.

Forsothe philosophoris clepen the purest substance of manye corruptible thingis elementid quinta essencia. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2. Paracelsus . . . tells us . . . the lungs consume part of the air, and proscribe the rest. So that . . . it seems we may suppose that there is in the sir a little vital quin-tessence (il I may so call it), which serves to the refresh-ment and restauration of our vital spirits, for which use the grosser and incomparably greater part of the sir being unserviceable, it need not seem strange that an animal stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh air. Boyle, New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air, (Exp. xil. 1.

Hence-2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in *old chem.*, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

To conforte the herte, putte yn oure 5 essence, the 5 es-sence of gold and of peerl, and he schal be delyuerid there-of [of venom] and be hool. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

More precious 1 do holde Maltes pure quintessence then king Harries golde. Times' Whistle (F. E. T. S.), p. 61.

The quintessence of every sprite Heaven would in little show. Shak., As you Like It, ili. 2. 147.

The large scale a memone outshone even the poppy, whose color here is the quintessence of flame. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 116. Fure quintessences of preclous oils In hollow'd moons of gems. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens, formerly kwin'tesens), v. t.; pret. and pp. quintessenced, ppr. quintessencing. [< quintessence, n.] To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence. [Rare.]

If the whole world were quintessenced into one perfume, it could not yield so fragrant a smell. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 434. It is truth quintessenced and raised to the highest power. Quoted in Littell's Living Age, CLXXV. 113.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen'shal), a. [< quin-tessence (ML. quinta essentia) + -al.] Consist-ing of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

### liere first are born the spirits animal,

Whose matter, almost immaterial, Resembles heaven's matter quintemential. P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

Our states, I have always contended, our various phases, have to be passed through, and there is no disgrace in it so long as they do not levy toll on the *quintessential*, the spiritual element. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xiv.

quintessentialize (kwin-te-sen'shal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. quintessentialized, ppr. quintessentialized, ppr. quintessentialized, ppr. quintessentializing. [ $\langle quintessential + .ize.$ ] To reduce to a quintessence; exhibit in the highest or quintessential form. [Rare.]

Their [the Jews'] national egotism, quinteesentialized in the prophets, was especially sympathetic with the per-sonal egotism of Milton. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Lowed, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273. quintet, quintette (kwin-tet'), n. [= F. quintette, < II. quintetto, a quintet, < quinto, < L.quintus, fifth: see quint.] In music: (u) A move-ment for five solo parts, either vocal or instru-mental. Instrumental quintets are essentiallysimilar to quartets. (b) A eompany of five sing-ers or players who perform quintets.quintetto (kwin-tet'ō), n. [It.] Same as quin-tet.

tet. quintfoil (kwint'foil), n. See quintefoil. quintic (kwin'tik), a. and n. [ $\langle L. quintus, fifth$ (see quint), +-ic.] I. a. Of the fifth degree. -Quintle equation. See equation.—Quintle symme-try, symmetry arising from the possibility of reducing a quintic to the form  $ax^{3} + by^{5}$ . II. n. An algebraic function of the fifth de-

gree.

### 4916

when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiae, or 72°. **Quintillian** (kwin -til'ian), *n*. [ $\langle Quintilla,$  a Roman female name (see def.), fcm. of *Quintil-lus*, dim. of *quintus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] One of a body of Montanists, said to have been so called from a prophetess Quintilla. **quintillion** (kwin-til'yon), *n*. [ $\langle L. quintus,$ fifth, + E. (*m*)*illion*.] In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty eighers: in the Erench notation used

thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers

quintint, n. An obsolete form of quintain. quintine (kwin'tin), n. [< L. quintus, fifth, + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] In bot., an alleged fifth coat of an ovule, counting from the outermost. Compare quar-

**quintisternal** (kwin-ti-ster'nal), n. [< L. quin-tus, fifth, + NL. sternum, sternnm.] In anat., the fifth sterneber, succeeding the quadristernal, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal

hai, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal space. [Rare.] quintole (kwin'tôl), n. [ $\langle$  It. quinto,  $\langle$  L. quintus, fifth, + -ole.] 1. Same as quintuplet, 3. Compare decimole, quartole, etc. -2. A five-stringed variety of viol much used in France

in the eighteenth century. See viol. quintroon (kwin-trön'), n. [Also quinteron;  $\langle$  Sp. quinteron, a quintroon,  $\langle$  L. quintus, fifth: see quint. Cf. quarteroon, quadroon.] In the West Indies, the child of a white person by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood hlood.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), a. [= F. quintuple = Sp. quintuplo = Pg. It. quintuplo, ( ML. \*quintu-plus, fivefold, ( L. quintus, fifth (( quinque, five), + -plus, -fold. Cf. L. quintuplex, fivefold, ( quintus, fifth, + plicare, fold.] 1. Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number. Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. In bot., divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.—Quintuple rhythm or time, in music, rhythm or time characterized by five beats or pulses to the measure. See rhythm.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), v.; pret. and pp. quin tupled, ppr. quintupling. [< quintuple, a.] I trans. To make fivefold.

II. intrans. To increase fivefold.

The value of land in that district has quintupled within the last thirty or forty years. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 226.

quintuple-nerved (kwin'tū-pl-nervd), a. Same as quintuplinerved.

quintuple-ribbed (kwin'tū-pl-ribd), a. Same as quintuplinerved.

**quintuplet** (kwin'tū-plet), n. [< quintuple + -et.] 1. A set of five, as of car-springs, etc. -2. pl. Five children born at a birth.

Five years subsequently she gave birth to quintuplets. Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392.

Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392 **3.** In music, a group of five notes to be per-formed in the time of three, four, or six. Also quintole. Compare nonuplet, triplet, etc. **quintuplicate** (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. quintuplicated, ppr. quintuplicating. [< L. quintuplicatus, pp. of quintuplicare, < quintus, fifth, + plicare, fold: see plicate.] To make fivefold; increase or repeat to the number of five. five

**quintuplicate** (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), a. and n. [< L. quintuplicates, pp. of quintuplicare: see quin-tuplicate, r.] I. a. Consisting of or relating to a set of five, or to five corresponding parts. II. n. One of five things corresponding in

every respect to one another. A great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates, or even such a quintuplicate as that which I adduced. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 181

**quintuplication** (kwin-tū-pli-kā'shon), n. [ $\langle$  **quiquihatch** (kwē'kwē-hach), n. [Amer. Ind.] *quintuplicate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of re-peating five times, or increasing to the number **quirace**<sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete form of *cuirass*. quintuplication (kwin-tū-pli-kā'shon), n. of five.

The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of quintuplication. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 119.

**Every Energy E** 

**quintile** (kwin'til), n. [ $\langle L. quintus, fifth, \langle quintus (kwin'tus), n. [ML, \langle L. quintus, fifth: quinque, five, + -ile.] The aspect of planets see quint.] In medieral music, the fifth voice when they are distant from each other the fifth or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of$ see quant.] In medieral music, the nith voice or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of the other four, though independent, or strengthened the different parts in turn; hence sometimes called vagans. **quinzain**, **quinzaine** (kwin'zān; F. pron. kan-zān'), n. [< ME.\* quinzaine, quynsynne, < OF. (and F.) quinzaine, the number of fifteen, a fortnight, < quinze, fifteen: see quinze.] 1. In *chron.*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included. And the quanzance after that Merlyn come to courte And the *quynsymme* after that Merlyn come to courte, and grete was the ioye the kynge made to hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

A stanza consisting of fifteen lines. 2

quinze (kwinz; F. pron. kanz), n. [Also quince;  $\langle$  F. quinze, fifteen,  $\langle$  L. quindccim, fifteen: see quindccim.] A game of eards somewhat similar to vingt-un, in which the object is to count fif-teen, or as near as possible to that number without exceeding it.

Cambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to quinze and hazard at St. James's. Colman, Man of Business, iv.

quinzyt, n. See quinzy. quip (kwip), n. [< W. chwip, a quick turn or flirt, < chwipio, whip, move briskly. Cf. whip. Hence quib, quibble.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a gibe.

Psyl. Why, what's a quip? Manes. Wee great gliders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter aenae in a aweet word. Lyty, Aiexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

If I sent him word again it was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself. This is called the Quip Modest. Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 79.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Jeat, and youthful jellity, Quips, and cranks, and wanton wilea. Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 72. **quip** (kwip), v.; pret. and pp. quipped, ppr. quipping. [< quip, n.] I. intrans. To use quips or sarcasms; gibe; scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with suche briefe girdes? Greene, Theeves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

Ye maliflous have mere minde to *quip* then might to t. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 206. cut.

II. trans. To utter quips or sareasms on; taunt; treat with a sareastic retort; sneer at.

The more he laughes, and does her closely quip, To see her sore isment and bite her tender lip. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vil. 44.

quipo, n. See quipu. quippert (kwip'er), n. One who jests or quips. And here, peraduenture, some desperate quipper will canuaze my proposed comparison. Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14. (Davies.)

quippian (kwip'i-an), n. [So called because denoted by Q.] 'A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic. quippish (kwip'ish), a. [ $\langle quip + -ish$ ].] Abounding in quips; epigrammatic. [Rare.]

I prefer Fuller's [version], as more *quippish* and adagy. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 501.

quipu (kē'pö or kwip'ö), n. [Also quippu, quipo, quippo; < Peruv. quipu, a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously col-ored threads, and having a number of smaller threads attached to it in the form of a fringe: used among the ancient Peruvians and elsewhere for recording events, etc. The fringe-like Where for recording events, etc. The fringe-like threads were also of different colors and were knotted. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for sliver and yellow for gold, and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace and red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, etc. magazines, etc.

The mysterious science of the quipus... supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. Prescott, Conquest of Peru, 1. 4.

Wampum and quippus are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 18.

For all their bucklers, Morions, and Quiraces Were of no proofe against their peisant macea. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

(rare),  $\langle L. chorus, \langle Gr. \chi \circ \rho \circ \varsigma$ , a dance, chorus: see chorus, Cf. choir, a mod. spelling simulat-ing, like the mod. F. chour, the L. spelling, but with pron. of quirc.] **1.** A body of singers; a chorus.

They rise at mid-night to pray vnto their Idela, which they doe in Quires, as the Friers doe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Angelick quires

Sung heaveniy anthema of . . . victory. Müton, P. R., iv. 593.

When the first low matin-chirp hath grown l quire. Tennyson, Love and Duty. Full quire. 2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers; the choir.

Besyde the Queer of the Chirche, at the right syde, as men comen dounward 16 Greces, is the piace where oure Lord was born. Mandeville, Travels, p. 70.

Vas Dorn. The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires, And savage howlings fill the sacred quires. Pope, Windsor Forest, 1. 72. 3t. A company or assembly.

And then the whole quire hold their hips and laugh. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 55.

**quire**<sup>1</sup> (kwir), v. i.; pret. and pp. quired, ppr. quiring.  $[\langle quire^1, n. ]$  1. To sing in concert or chorus; chant or sing harmoniously.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st, But in his motion like an angel sings, Still quitring to the young-eyed chernbinns. Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

2. To harmonize. My throat of war be turn'd, Which quired with my drum, into a pipe Smail as . . . the virgin voice That babies lulla asleep! Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 113.

quire2 (kwir), n. [Early mod. E. also quier, queer, quire's (Wir), n. [Early mod. E. also quaer, queer, quere; (ME. quayer, quair, quair, quayre, queer, cwaer (= Icel. kver, a quire, a book), ( OF. quaier, quayer, caier, cayer, coyer, a quire (also a square lamp), F. catier, a quire (six sheets), a copy-book, writing-book, written lectures, a memorial, = Pr. cazern = It. quaderno, a quire, a copy-book, writing-book, eash-book, two fours of disc. ( ML. quaternown e cat of four shoets, cf at diee, < ML. quaternum, a set of four sheets of at diee, \ M1. quaternum, a set of four sheets of pareliment or paper, neut. of quaternus (> OF. quater, caier, etc., = OIt. quaderno, four-square), pl. quaterni, four at a time: see quatern. For OF. quaer, quaier, < L. quaternum, cf. enfer, < L. inferuum.] 1t. A set of four sheets of parch-ment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves: the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books.

The quires or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted. In the earliest examples, of four sheets folded to make eight leaves. Energe. Brit., XVIII. 144.

2 A set of one of each of the sheets of a book 

Go, litel quayre, go unto my lyves quene. Lydgate, Biack Knight, 1. 674. 4. Twenty-four sheets of paper; the twentieth part of a ream.- In quires, in sheets, not folded or bound : said of printed books.

The Imprinter to aell this Booke in Queres for two shil-linges and size pence, and not above. Notice in Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book, 1549.

Inside quires, the eighteen perfect quires of a ream of paper, which were protected by outer quires of a mperfect paper, one on each side of the package. This distinction between outside and inside quires is noticeable now only in hand-made papers. Machine-made papers are of uni-form quality.

in hand-made papers. Machine-made papers are of uni-form quality. **quire**<sup>2</sup> (kwir), v. t.; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*<sup>2</sup>, n.] To fold in quires, or with marks between quires. **quire**<sup>3</sup>t, a. An obsolete form of *quecr*<sup>1</sup>. **quirewise** (kwir'wiz), adv. In printing, in sin-gle forms on double leaves of paper, so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in sections: in distinction from on single leaves, which have to be side-stitched. to be side-stitched.

to be side-stitched. **Quirinalia** (kwiri-inā'li-ä), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of quirinalis, pertaining to Quirinus or Romu-lus, or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome,  $\langle Quirinus,$ a name of Romulus deified: see *Quirinus*.] In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on February 17th, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

**quirinca-pods** (kwi-ring'kä-podz), n. pl. [< S. Amer. quirinca + E. pod.] The fruit-husks of Acacia Cavenia, the espanillo of the Argentino Republic. They contain about 33 per cent. of tannin.

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus), n. [L., (*Cures*, a Sabine town. Cf. *Quirites*.] An Italic warlike divin-ity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

quirister **quirister**; (kwir'is-tèr), n. [Also quirrister, quer-ister, querester; < quire<sup>1</sup>, n., + -ister. Cf. ehor-ister.] Same as chorister.

The clear quiristers of the woods, the birds. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

The coy quiristers that lodge within Are prodigal of harmony. Thomson, Spring.

quiritarian (kwir-i-tā'ri-ān), a. [< quiritary + -an.] In Rom. law, legal: noting a certain class or form of rights, as distinguished from boni-tarian. The use is equivalent to that of legal in modern law, in contradistinction to equitable.

They [the Roman lawyers] could conceive land as held ing to one person in *Quirilarian* and to another in Boni-tarian ownership, a splitting of ownership which, after fendalism had fallen into decay, revived in our contry in the distinction between the legal and the equitable estate, *Maine*, Early Law and Chatom, p. 343.

Mana, Early Law and Chatom, p. 348. **quiritary** (kwir'i-tā-ri), a. [< ML. quiritarius, < L. Quirites, the Roman citizens: see Quiritarius, Same as quiritarian. Encyc. Brit., XX. 682. **quiritation** (kwir-i-tā'shon), n. [< L. quirita-tio(n-), a cry, a shriek, < quiritarc, wail, shriek; commonly explained (first by Varro) as orig. 'call upon the Quirites or Roman citizens for aid,' < Quirites, Quirites; prob. freq. of queri, complain: see querent<sup>1</sup>, and cf. cry, ult. < quiri-tare.] A crying for help. tare.] A crying for help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thon thus astonishest men and angels with so wofall a *quiritation*: (My God, my God, why hast thon forsaken me'i)? Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion.

Quirite (kwir'īt),  $n. [ \langle L. Quiris (Quirit-): see$ Quirites.] One of the Quirites.Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz), <math>n. pl. [L., pl. of Quiris (Quirit-), orig, an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.); < Cures, Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.);  $\langle Cures,$ a Sabine town.] The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name Qui-rites pertained to them in addition to that of Romani, the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity. **quirk**<sup>1</sup> (kwerk), n. [Formerly also querk; per-haps a var. of \*quirt (cf. jerk<sup>1</sup>, jert),  $\langle W. chwired,$ craft, quirk ( $\langle chuiori, turn hriskly$ ), = Gael. cuircid, a turn, wile, trick (cf. car, turn).] I. A sharp turn or angle; a sudden twist. Then have they neyther slockes to these gas basen

Then have they neyther stockes to these gay hosen, ... curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with *quirkes* and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (naplic) interlaced with gold cor silver threds. Studbes, Anat. of Ahnses, p.31. (*Nares*, under *nether-stocks.*)

Hence-2. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble: as, the quirks of a pettifogger.

As one said of a lawyer that, resolving not to be for-gotten, he made his will so full of intricate quirks that his executors, if for nothing else, yet for very vexation of law, might have cause to remember him. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 76.

3†. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm.

I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief. Shak., All'a Weti, iii. 2.51. 4. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy.

I may chance have some odd quirks and remnants of wit roken on me. Shak., Mnch Ado, ii. 3, 245. broken on me. Twisted quirks and happy hits, From misty neuro 1 letters; The tavern-hours of mighty wita. Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. Inclination; turn; peculiarity; humor; caprice.

I have heard of some kind of men that put quarrels pur-posely on others, to taste their valour : belike this is a man of that quirk. Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 268.

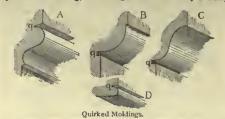
6. A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air;

a fantastic phrase.

Light quirks of musick, broken and uneven, Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 143.

The quirks of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 126. 7. In building, a piece taken out of any regular ground-plet or floor, as to make a court or yard, etc.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.—8. In arch., an acute angle or recess; a deep inden-tation; the incision under the abacus.—9. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]— 10. In a grooving-plane, a projecting fillet on the sole or side, arranged to sorve as a fonce or gage for depth or distance.—Bead and quirk, bead and double quirk. See bead, 9.—Quirk bead, a molding the round part of which forms more than a semi-circle, and which has a sinking on the face termed the quirk.—Quirk molding. Same as quirked molding. quirk<sup>1</sup> (kwerk), v. [< quirk<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. intrans. To turn sharply. II. trans. 1. To twist or turn; form into quirks.-2. To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees arc usually quirked at the top. Weale, Quirked melding, a molding characterized by a sharp



A, quirked oyee or cyma reversa (arch of Constantine, Rome); B, quirked ovolo; C, quirked cyma recta; D, quirked bead (B, C, D, modern colonial American woodwork).  $g \not \in g q$ , quirks.

and sudden return from its extreme projection to a reën-trant angle. Also called quirk molding. Gwilt. quirk<sup>2</sup> (kwêrk), v. i. [Cf. querk<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in vio-lent exertion. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] -2. To grunt; complain. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] quirk-float (kwêrk'flöt), n. See float, 9 (c). quirking-plane (kwêr'king-plān), n. A mold-ing-plane for working on convex surfaces. E. H. Knight. ouirkish (kwêr'kish). a. [< quirk<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.]

**quirkish** (kwêr'kish), a. [< quirk! + -ish!.] Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions. [Rare.]

Sometimes It [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, Sometimes It [facetiousness] is reason. in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason. Barrow, Works, I. xiv.

**quirky** (kwêr'ki), a. [< quirk<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Abounding in quirks or twists; irregular; zig-zag; quirkish. [Rare.]

Bordcred by quirky lines. Philadelphia Times, June 1, 1885. 2. Full of quirks or subterfuges; shift; quib-bling; characterized by petty tricks: as, a quirky attorney; a quirky question.—3. Mer-ry; aportive. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] quirl (kwerl), r. and n. See querl. quirlewindt, n. An obsolete dialectal form of whithwind

whirlwind.

quirpele, n. [Tamil.] A name for the mon-goos: used in India. Yule and Burnell.

quirt (kwert), n. [Perhaps  $\langle$  Sp. cmerda, a cord, rope: see cord!.] A kind of riding-whip much used in the western parts of the United States used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries. It numly consists of a short stont stock, a few inches long, of wood, or of leather braided so tightly as to be rigid, and of a braided leather lash, about two feet long, flexible and very loosely attached to the stock. The quirt thus resembles a bull-whip in miniature. It is sometimes entirely braid-ed of leather, like a small black-make, but so as then to make a short rigid handle and long flexible lash. The quirt is often ornamented fancifully, and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop. **quirt** (kwert), r. t. [ $\langle quirt, n.$ ] To strike or flog with a quirt. [Western U. S.] A first\_class rider will sit throughout it sll without

A first-class rider will sit thronghout it all without moving from the saddle, *quirting* his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver ont of its sheath. *T. Roosevell*, The Century, XXXV, 854.

Quiscalinæ (kwis-ka-li'nē), u. pl. [NL., Quiscalus + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Quiscalus*, usually having a lengthened and more or less boat-shaped tail, somewhat crow-like or thrush-like bill, stout feet, and in the male the color entirely iridescent-black; the American grackles or crow-blackbirds. The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious. See *Quiscalus* and *Scolecopha*-

Quiscalus (kwis'ka-lus), n. [NL. (Vicillot, 1816); appar. < ML. quiscula, quisquila, quisquilla, etc., a quail: see quail<sup>3</sup>.] The typical genus of Quisa quail: see quail<sup>3</sup>.] The typical genus of Quis-calinæ, having the bill elongated and crow-like, the tail long, graduated or rounded, and more or less keeled or boat-shaped. Several species in-habit the United States and warmer parts of America. The common crow-blackbird, or purple grackle, is Q. pur-pureus (see cut under crow-blackbird); the boat-tailed grackle or jackdaw of the Sonthern States is Q. major (see cut under boat-shaped); the isonthern States is Q. major (see cut under boat-shaped); the fan-tailed blackbird is Q. ma-crurus, inhabiting Texas and Mexico. **quish**<sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete form of cuisse. **quish**<sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete form of cuission. **Quisqualis** (kwis-kwā'lis), n. [NL. (Rumphius, 1747), named in allusion to its polymorphous leaves and changing colors of flowers, or from an uncertainty at first as to its elassification;

an uncertainty at first as to its classification;  $\langle L. quis, who, + qualis, of what kind.] A go-$ nus of polypetalous plants of the order Combro-taccæ and suborder Combreteæ. It is characterized

quit by a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender tube below, far prolonged beyond the one-celled ovary; by its five petals and ten straight stamens; and by the large, hard, dry fruit with five wings, containing a single tive-furrowed oblong seed and sometimes three cotyle-dons instead of the usual two. The 3 or 4 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers with slender branchlets, opposite leaves, and handsome spiked or racemed flowers of changeable colors, passing from white or orange to red. Several species are in entivation and rglass, especially the Rangoon creeper, Q. Indica, used by the Chinese as a vermifuge. quist (kwist), n. Same as queest. [Prov. Eng.] quistle, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of uchistle.

whistle.

quistron, n. [ME. quystron, questeroun, < OF. coistron, coestron, quistron, questron, coisteron, a scullion; cf. F. cuistre, a college servant, a vul-gar pedant.] A scullion. quistront, n.

This god of love of his fasonn Was lyke no knave ne *quistron*. *Rom, of the Rose*, 1. 886.

Rôm. of the Rose, 1. 886. **quit1** (kwit), a. [< ME. quit, quyt, quite, quyte, cwite = OFries. quit = D. kwijt = MLG. quit, LG. quit, quiet = MHG. quit, queit, G. quitt = leel. kvittr = Sw. quitt = Dan. kvit, < OF. quite, cuite, F. quitte = Pr. quiti = Sp. quito = Pg. quite, discharged, released, freed, < ML. quietus, discharged, released, freed, a particular use of L. quietus, at rest, quiet : see quict, a., of which quit is a doublet. Cf. quietus.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear. Yef ye will, leye me and yef ye ne will leye me ponght:

Yef ye will, leve me, and ycf ye ne will, leve me nonght; for I ne leve yow nonght, and so be we quyte. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

The that ben shrynen & verry contryte, Of alle here synnes he maketh hem *quyte*. *Political Poems*, ctc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118. I promise yon that when I am quit of these (public af-fairs) I will engage in no other. B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 317.

*b. Franken*, Altobiography, p. 317. **Double or quits**, in gambling, said when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing, according to the favorable or nu-favorable issue of a certain chance. — **To ba quit or quita** (with one), to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands (with him); be on even terms (with him); hence, as an exclamation, *quits*! 'we are even.' [In these phrases the adjective is naed as a quasi-nonn in a plural form.] L hone to be shortly, arit with use fare all Constraints

I hope to be shortly quit with yon for all Conrteales. Howell, Lettera, 1. iv. 28.

I'll be quit with him for discovering me. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3. To get quit of. See getl. quit<sup>1</sup> (kwit), v. t.; pret. and pp. quit or quitted, ppr. quitting. [Early mod. E. also quite (a form still used in requite), and erroneously quight;  $\langle ME. quiten, quyten (= D. kwijten = MLG. qui-$ ten, LG. quitten = MHG. quiten, quitten, quitten,G. quitten = Icel. kwita = Sw. quitta = Dan. $kwite), <math>\langle OF. quiter, cuiter, quitter, F. quitter =$ Pr. Sp. Pg. quitar = It. quitare, chitare (ML. re-flex quitarc, quittare),  $\langle ML. quietare, pay, dis-$ charge, quit, leave, abandon, particular usesof L. quietare, make quiet: see quiet, v., andcf. quil, a. Cf. acquit, requite.] 1. To satisfy,as a claim or debt; discharge, as an obligationor duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay;or duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay; requite.

3nt more, to make pees and *quyte* menne dettes, .... As Crist himself comsundeth to alle Cristene peuple. *Piers Plouman* (C), xiv. 76.

I am endetted so therby, Of gold that I have borwed trewely, That whyl I lyve, I shal th quyte never. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 183.

I'll quite his cost or else myself will die. Greene, Alphonsus, i.

A litle mony from the law will quite thee, Fee but the Summer, & he shall not cite thee. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Like doth quit like, and measure still for measure. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 416.

First, all our debts are paid ; dangers of law,

Actions, decrees, judgments against ns, quilted. B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1. Each looks as if he came to beg,

And not to quit a score. Couper, The Yearly Distress. 2. To set free; release; absolve; acquit; exonerate.

God quit you in his mercy! Shak., Hen. V., Ii. 2. 166. Until they that were accused to be the mnrtherers were quitted or condemned. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Young Florio ; Lorenzo and myself Are only gnilty of the prince's death. Shirley, Traitor, v. 3. 3. To free, as from something harmful or oppressing; relieve; clear; liberate: with of.

If I quit you not presently, and for ever, of this cnmber, you shall have power instantly . . . to revoke your act. B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

# Their judicious king Begins at home; quite first hiaroyal palace Of flattering sycophants. Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; conduct; acquit: used reflexively.

Be atrong, and quit yourselves like men. 1 Sam, iv. 9. Samson hath quit himself Like Samaon. Milton, S. A., 1. 1709.

5t. To complete; spend: said of time.

Never a worthy prince a day did quit With greater hazard, and with more renown. Daniel.

6. To depart from; go away from; leave.

Avaunt ! and quit my sight ! Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 93. She ought to play her part in haste, when she considera that she is suddenly to quil the stage, and make room for others. Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

7. To resign; give up; let go.

The other he held in his sight A drawen dirk to his breast, And said, "False carl, qui thy staff." Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child'a Ballads, V. 197). 1 had never quilted the lady'a hand all this time. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

8. To forsake; abandon.

Quit thy fear; All danger is blown over. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confident he will never quitt. Müton, Eikonoklastea, xviii. 9. In archery, to discharge; shoot.

Quil or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to pass smoothly over the finger-points witbout jerking. Encyc. Brit., II, 377.

10. To extract; get rid of. Sportsman's Gazet-teer.-11. To remove by force. Halliwell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He strove his combred clubbe to quight Out of the earth. Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 10. 12. To cease; stop; give over. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quit ! quit for shame ! this will not move, This cannot take her. Suckling (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 24).

Notice to quit, in *law*, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession. Where notice to quit is required, as in the case of a tenant at will or by anffer-ance, it should be in writing, and should state accurately the time for leaving, which, however, varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties. —To quit cost, to pay expense; be remunerative.

Who say I care not, those I give for lost; And to instruct them, 'twill not quit the cost. G. Herbert, The Temple, the Church-Porch.

To quit scores, to make even ; balance accounta.

Are you sure you do nothing to quit scores with them? Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1. =Syn, 6 and 8. Desert, Abandon, etc. See forsake. quit<sup>2</sup>, n. Same as queet<sup>2</sup>. quit<sup>3</sup> (kwit), n. [Prob. imitative.] The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica, be-longing to different genera and families. Ba-nana-quits are species of Certhiola, as C. faveda; grass-quits are various small sparrow-like birds, as Spermophila olivacea; the blue quit is a tanager. Euphonia jamaica; the orange quit la another tanager. Fuphonia jamaica; the orange quit is another tanager. Fuphonia jamaica; quitam (kwītam). [L.: qui, who; tam, as well, as much as, equally.] In law, an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an informpeople or state and partly at that of an inform-er: so called from the words of the old com-

mon-law writ, "Qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso," etc. quitasolt (kē'ta-sol), n. [Sp.,  $\leq$  quitar, quit, + sol, sun. Cf. parasol.] A parasol.

Sol, sun. Ci. puresserg a particular for a quitasol. broad as it might serve him excellently for a quitasol. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13. (Richardson, under [incask.)

quitch<sup>1</sup> (kwich), v. [Also quich, queach, queach (also quinch, simulating winch), more prop. quetch; (ME. quicchen, quycehen, quytchen, quec-chen, (AS. eweccan (pret. eweahte, ewehte), shake, causative of ewaeian, shake, quake: see quake.] I. trans. To shake; stir; move. Lagamon. II. intrans. 1. To stir; move. Prompt. Parv., p. 421; Palsgrace.

An huge great Lyon lay, . . . like captived thrall With a strong yron chaine and coller bound. That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all. Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 33.

2. To flinch; shrink.

He laid him down upon the wood-alack, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foote nor *quitched* when the fire took him. North, tr. of Plularch, p. 587.

quitch<sup>2</sup> (kwich), n. [Alse quickens; an assibi-lated form of quick (= Norw. kvika, kviku, kvikve, kuku, quitch-grass), < quick, a. Cf. quitch-grass.] Same as quitch-grass.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him, And make all clean, and plant himself afresh. Tennyson, Gcraint.

4919

Tennyson, Gcraint. Black quitch, mosily the slender foxtail grass, Alope-curus agrestiv, a weedy grass with dark purple flowers. Also black bent, black couch-grass, black squitch. **quitch-grass** (kwich'gràs), n. [Also couch-grass, cooch-grass; assibi-lated form of quick-grass: see quick-grass, quitch<sup>3</sup>.] A weed-grass somewhat re-sembling wheat, though smaller, formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus, Triticum, but now known as Agropyrum re-pens. Also quick-, quack-, beck pens. Also quick-, quack-, cutch-, and couch-grass. See especially couch-grass. The thoroughfarcs were overrun

quitclaim (kwit'klām), n. [< ME. quitcelayme, < OF. quitcelame, a giving up, abandonment, release, < quiter, quit, + clame, elaim: see claim<sup>1</sup>.] In law: (a) A deed of release; an instru-ment hy which acome alaim ment by which some claim, right, or title to an estate is relinquished to another. (b) A conveyance without

any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied. Sin ye wyll do so, Of vs shal he haue a *quite-clayme* fully. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1885.

r, Flowering Plant of Quitch-grass (Agropy-rum (Trittcum) re-pens); 2, the spike on a larger scale; a, a spike-let; b, the flowering glume; c, the palet.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), v. t. [Early mod. E. also quiteclaim; < ME. quitelaymen, quiteclaymen, quytecleymen, < OF. quiteclamer, quiteclaimer, give up, release, < quiteclame, a quitelaim: see quitelaim, n.] 1. To quit or give up claim to; relinquish; release; acquit, as of an obligation. The quene quyte cleymed the x knyghtes that were pris-oners that hir knyghtes hadde her sent. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 502.

Fram henne to Ynde that cité Quitedaym thai schul go fre. Gy of Warneike, p. 310. (Halliwell.)

Wee haue quite claimed, and for vs and our heires re-leased, our webbeloued the Citizens of Colen and their mar-chandise from the payment of those two shillings which they were wont to pay. Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 131. 2. In law, to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed; convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims: as, to quitclaim

a certain parcel of ground.

It any freke be so felle to fonde that I telle, Lepe lygtly me to, & lach this weppen, I quit clayme hit for ener, kepe hit as his auen. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 293. quitclaimance (kwit'klā"mans), n. [< ME. quitclaimance (kwit'klā"mans), n. [< ME. quite-clamance, < OF. quitcelamance (ML. quieta clamantia), < quitcelamer, quitclaim: see quit-claim.] Same as quitclaim.

Of that Philip, for he suld haf grantise, Mad Richard a quite elemance fro him & alle hise, & neuer thorgh no distresse suld Clayme ther of no right. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 186.

quite<sup>1</sup>; a. An obsolete form of quit<sup>1</sup>. quite<sup>1</sup> (kwit), adv. [Early mod. E. also, errone-ously, quight; < ME. quite, quyte, adv., < quite<sup>1</sup>, a.] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally;

fully; perfectly.

Generydes hym sette so vppon the hede That his helme flew quyte in to the feld. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2636.

No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast, But with that percing noise flew open *quite*, or brast. Spenser, F. Q., I. viil, 4.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, O'er-covered quite with dead men's ratiling bones. Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

Something much more to our concern, And quite a scandal not to learn. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 146.

Books quite worthless are quite harmless. Macaulay, Machisvelli.

2. To a considerable extent or degree; noticeably: as, quite warm; quite pretty; quite clever; quite an artist: in this sense now chiefly colloquial and American.

Billings . . . was but three months old, but, as the Americans say, was *quite* a town. *W. Shepherd*, Prairle Experiences, p. 76.

The lithographer has done his work quite, though hard-ly very, well. Science, VII. 403.

Quite a few. Scc.few.—Quite a little, considerable: as, quite a little business; quite a little curicalty. [Colloq.]— Quite so, a form of assent in conversation. quite 1, v. t. An obsolete form of quit1. quite<sup>2</sup>t, a. An obsolete dialectal form of white.

Ther cam on in a *qwyte* surplisse, And pryvely toke him be the slefe. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 67. (*Hallivell.*)

**quitely**<sup>†</sup>, *adv.* [ME., also *quitly*;  $\langle quite^1, quit^1, a., + -ly^2$ .] 1. Completely; entirely; quite.

30ur ancestrea conquered all France quitely. Rob. of Brunne, p. 115.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 115. 2. Freely; unconditionally. Therfore, sif godea wille were i wold haue al the payne, To mede ze were fro thia quarrere quily a-schaped. William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2341. Qui tollis (kwī tol'is). [So called from the first words: L. qui, who; tollis, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of tollerc, raise, take away.] In the Rom. Cath. and Anglican liturgy: (a) A part of the Gloria in Excelsis. (b) A musical setting of the words of the above.

the Gioria in Excelsis. (b) A musical setting of the words of the above. Quito orange. See orangc<sup>1</sup>. Qui transtulit sustinet (kwi tráns'tū-lit sus'-ti-net). [L.: qui, who; transtulit, 3d pers. sing. perf.ind.of transferre, transfer; sustainet, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of sustinere, sustain.] He who transplanted still sustains: the motto of the State of Conpectiont State of Connecticut.

quit-rent (kwit'rent), n. [ $\langle$  ME. quiterent;  $\langle$  quit' + rent?.] Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. Also called chiefrent.

Consydre what seruyce longyth ther-to, And the *quyterent* that there of owte shalle goo. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24. There was nothing before him but contests for *quittents* with settlera resolved on governing themselves. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., 11. 355.

**quits** (kwits). See *quit*, *a*. **quit-shilling**<sup>†</sup> (kwit'shil'ing), *n*. A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal.

Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a Quit Shilling for their delight. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 245.

quittable (kwit'a-bl), a. [< quit1 + -able.] Capable of being quitted or vacated. quittal; (kwit'al), n. [< quit1 + -al. Cf. acquit-tal, requital.] Requital; return; repayment.

As in revenge or quittal of such strife. Shak., Lucrece, l. 236.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death, To make a *quital* for thy discontent. *Kyd*, Spanish Tragedy, iii.

quittance (kwit'ans), n. [< ME. quytance, < F. quittance ( $\equiv$  Sp. quitanza = Pg. quitanza = I It. quittanza), a release, receipt,  $\leq$  quittar, quit, release: see quitI, v.] 1. Acquittance; dis-charge from a debt or obligation; a receipt.

Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to have a quit-tance or cocket sealed and firmed. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 272.

Who writes himself "Armigero" in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 10. Gurth . . . folded the quittance, and put it under his scott, Ivanhoe, x. cap

2. Recompense; requital; return; repayment.

Network of the set of

To cry quittance, to get even.

To cry quittance, to get even. Cry quittance, madam, then, and love not him. Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4. Against whom [ceriain ladies of the bed-chamber], at their first being appointed, the French shut the doora, ... whereas now ours have cried quittance with them. Court and Times of Charles I., 1. 122. uittanced (Invit Court) at the countermost of the second seco

quittance; (kwit'ans), v. t. [ $\langle quittance, n.$ ] To repay; make requital or return for.

Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, in. 5.
quitter<sup>1</sup> (kwit'er), n. [< quit<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who quits.—2<sup>†</sup>. A deliverer.
quitter<sup>2</sup> (kwit'er), n. [Also quittor, and formerly quitture; < ME. quiter, quiter, quitoure, quiture, quytur, whitour; cf. LG. kwater, kwader, rottenness.] 1<sup>†</sup>. Matter flowing from a sore or wound

Quytur or rolunnes, putredo. Nominale MS. (Halliwell.)

Still drink thou wine, and eat, Till fair-hair'd Hecamed hath giv'n a little water-heat To cleanse the quitture from thy wound. Chopman, Iliad, xiv. 7. (Davies.)

2. In *farriery*, a fistulous wound upon the quarters or the heel of the coronet, caused by treads,

sore or wound.

Hate calls on me to quittance all my lla. Greene, Orlando Furloso. We dread not death to quittance injuries. Tourneur, Revenger'a Tragedy, iii. 5.

pricks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which produce suppuration at the coronet or within the foot.—3<sub>1</sub>. Scoria of tin. **quitter**<sup>2</sup> (kwit'er), v. i. [ $\langle ME. quiteren, whit-$ ouren; from the noun.] To suppurate.**quittor**, n. See quitter<sup>2</sup>.**quittor**, n. he checket variant of quitter<sup>2</sup>.

quittor, n. See quitter. quitturet, n. An obsolete variant of quitter<sup>2</sup>. quiver<sup>1</sup>{(kwiv'er), a. [Also dial. quever;  $\langle ME.$ "quiver, quever, ewiver,  $\langle AS.$  "ewifer, in comp. ewiferlice, eagerly; cf. quiver<sup>1</sup>, v.] Nimble; active; spry.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage yon his piece thus; and a' would about and abont. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 301.

**quiver**<sup>1</sup> (kwiv'ér), v. i. [Cf. MD. kuyveren, tremble, quiver, freq. form, associated with kuyven, tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. *quiver*<sup>1</sup>: see *quiver*<sup>1</sup>, a. Cf. *quaver*.] 1. To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

iver. In glaunces bright she glittered from the ground, Holding in hand her targe and *quivering* spere. Surrey, Æneid, ii.

That jewel's mine that *quivers* in his ear, Mocking his master's chliness and vain fear. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

Her pale ip quieseed, and the light Gleamed in her moistening eyes. O. W. Halmes, Illustration of a Picture.

2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

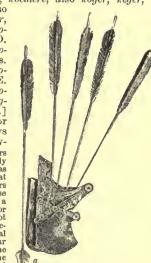
Willows whiten, aspens quiver. Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

=Syn. Quake, etc. See shiver2. quiver1 (kwiv'er),  $n. [\langle quiver1, v. ]$  The act or state of quivering; a tremulous metion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a quiver, and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

**quiver**<sup>2</sup> (kwiv'ér), n. [< ME. quiver, quyver, quyvere, quequer, < OF. quivre, quivre, quevre, euevre, coivre, convrc (ML. cuenrum = MGr. κοίκουρον), < OHG. chohhar, chochar, eholhāri, MHG. kocher, kochære, also koger, keger, G. köcher, also

köcher, also MHG. koger, keger = LG. koker, kaker = D. koker = OS. co- car = OFries.koker = AS. cocur, cocer, ME.koker = Sw. koger = Dan. kogger, a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbowbolts. Quivers were formerly bolts. Quivers were formerly nearly as long as the arrows, so that only the feathers projected, these being covered by a piece of leather or cloth when not likely to be re-quired. Medieval archera in war generally used the



archera in war generally used the quiver on the march only, and in battle carried Mongol Quiver. *a*, separate arrow. their arrows se-cured by a strap, usually with the addition of a small socket in which the points only were covered.

But Mosco did vs more service then we expected, for, having shot away his *quiver* of Arrowes, he ran to the Boat for more. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand a siender spear she bore, Now a light *quiver* on her shoulders wore. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

**quivered** (kwiv'erd), a. [ $\langle quiver^2, n., + -ed^2$ .] **1.** Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver.

The quiver'd Araba' vagrant clan, that waits Insidions some rich caravan. J. Philips, Ceresita. Him, thus retreating, Artemis upbraids, The quiver'd huntress of the sylvan shades.

Pope, lijad, xxi, 546.

2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quetation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 83. **quivering** (kwiv'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of quiver<sup>1</sup>, v.] The act of trembling, wavering, or vibrating; a tremulous shaking.

4920 The quivering of objects seen through air rising over a heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which inces-santly shifts the directions of the rays of light. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 43.

quiveringly (kwiv'er-ing-li), adv. In a quivering manner; with quivering. quiverish (kwiv'er-ish), a. [< quiver1 + -ish1.]

Tremuleus; trembling.

Then furth with a quiverish horror. Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 30. (Davies.) quiver-tree (kwiv'er-tre), n. A species of aloe, Aloë dichotoma.

Allow dicholomid. **qui vive** ( $k\bar{e} v\bar{e}v$ ). [F., lit. who lives  $\dagger$  i.e. who goes there  $\dagger$  as a noun in the phrase *étre sur le qui vive*, be on the alert: *qui* ( $\langle L. qui$ ), who; *vive*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre*,  $\langle L.$  *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] Who goes there  $\dagger$ —the challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their pests. — To be on the qui vive, to be on the alert; be watchful, as a scntinel.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much on the qui-vice. Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, viii. (Davies.)

quixote (kwik'sot), v. i. [< Quixote (see def. of quixotic) (Sp. Quixote, new spelled Quijote, pronounced kē-hō'te).] To act like Don Quix-ote; play the Quixote: with indefinite it.

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall Quizote it by yourself for Lopez. Vanbrugh, False Friend, v. 1.

yourself for Lopez. Vanbrugh, False Friend, v. 1. quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), a. [< Quixote (see def.) +-ic.] Pertaining to or resembling Don Quix-ote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated ro-mance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattain-able or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devotion; visienary.

The project seemed rash and quixotic, and one that he mid not countenance. Everett, Orations, I. 464. could not countenance.

This family training, too, combined with their turn for combailveness, makes them eminently *quirotic*. They can't let anything alone which they think going wrong, *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Bugby, i. 1.

**quixotically** (kwik-sot'i-kal-i), adv. [< quix-otic + -al + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] After the manner of Don Quixete; in an absurdly romantic manner.

quixotism (kwik'sot-izm), n. [< Quixote (see quixotic) + -ism.] Quixotic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalled-for or useless chivalry or magnanimity.

Since his [Cervanies's] time, the purest impulses and the noblest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed by the devil under the name of *Quizotism* than any other base name or false allegation. *Ruskia*, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, ii.

quixotry (kwik'sot-ri), n. [< Quixote (see guix-otic) + -ry.] Quixotism; visionary notions or undertakings.

Many persons will . . . consider it as a piece of Quix-otry in M'Intyre to give yon a meeting [in a dnel] while your character and circumsiances are involved in such obscurity. Scott, Antiquary, xx.

obscurity. Scott, Antiquary, xx. **quiz1** (kwiz), n.; pl. quizzes (kwiz'ez). [Orig. slang; perhaps a made word, based en ques-tion (with which it is vaguely associated), or (as a schoel term) on the L. quæso, I ask: see quese, quest. No reliance is to be placed on the various anecdotes which purport to give the origin of the word.] 1. A puzzling ques-tion; something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; raillery.—2. One who quizzes.—3. One who or that which is obnox-ions to ridicule or quizzing: a queer or ridicu-log to ridicule or quizzing: a queer or ridicuious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer or ridiculous person or thing.

Where did you get that quiz of a hat? it makes you jook like an old witch. Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 33.

Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself; but mamms said, "Now really. Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a quiz of yourself.". The word quiz, you may depend, was never the Queen's. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), VI. 138. (Davies.)

4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communicating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery quiz; the prac-tice quiz. [Colloq.]—5. A cellection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other stu-dents. [Collog.]

especially when printed for the use of other stu-dents. [Colloq.]—6. A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.  $quiz^1$  (kwiz), v.; pret. and pp. quizzed, ppr. quizzing. [ $\langle quiz^1, n.$ ] I. trans. 1. To puz-zle; banter; make sport of by means of puz-zling questions, hiuts, and the like; chaff.

The zeal for *quizzing* him grew less and less As he grew richer. *Halleck*, Fanny.

Itis [Sydney Smith's] constant quizzing of the national foibles and peculiarities. Energe. Brit., XXII. 177.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-

glass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.

To inquire the name of an individual who was using an eye-glass, in order that he might complain . . . that the person in question was quizzing him. Dickens, Sketches.

3. In med., to examine (a student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]

[Colloq.] II. intrans. 1. To practise bantering or chaff-ing; be addicted to teasing.—2. In med., to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.] **quiz**<sup>2</sup> (kwiz), n. [Perhaps a var. of whiz.] A tey, formerly popular, consisting of a small cyl-inder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the wheel is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called bandalore.

Moore says that his earliest verses were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, and in English a quiz." N. and Q., 7th ser., 111. 67.

quiz-class (kwiz'klas), n. In med., a number

quiz-class (kwiz'klas), n. In med., a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one another. [Colloq.]
quiz-master (kwiz'mas"ter), n. The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare quiz1, n., 4.
quizzer (kwiz'er), n. One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or raillery. (duigned) for the statement of the s quizzery (kwiz'er-i), n.; pl. quizzeries (-iz). [< quiz1 + -ery.] The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.

Of Mrs. Carlyle's quizzeries, he [Sterling] thinks she puts them forth as such evident fictions that they cannot mis-iead with reference to the character of others. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.

**quizzical** (kwiz'i-kal), a. [< quiz1 + -ic-al.] Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a quizzical look or remark.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old quizzi-cal feliow that you can't live without him. Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, ix. (Davies.)

**quizzicality** (kwiz-i-kal'i-ti), n. [< quizzical + -ity.] The quality of being quizzical; a quiz-zical look or remark.

The poor Duke, . . . with the old *quizzicality* in his lit-tie face, declared . . . Carlyle, in Froude, 11. quizzically (kwiz'i-kal-i), adv. In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.

"Look here," said one of them, quizzically, "Ogden, have yon lived all your life in every house in Crofield and in Mertonville and everywhere?" St. Nicholas, XVII. 611. quizzification (kwiz"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< quizzify + -ation.] A joke; a quiž.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a *quizzification* of Sir Philip's — and yet he gave me such a minute descrip-tion of her person! *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xi. (Davies.) **quizzify** (kwiz'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. quizzif fied, ppr. quizzifying. [< quiz1 + -i-fy.] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculous.

The caxon quizzifies the figure, and thereby mars the ef-fect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design. Southey, The Doctor, cxii. (Davies.)

quizziness (kwiz'i-nes), n. Oddness; eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me; but both these and his spirit of satire arc mere quizziness. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 187. (Davies.)

quizzines. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 187. (Davies.)
quizzing (kwiz'ing), n. [Verbal n. of quizl, v.] Banter; raillery; teasing.
quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glàs), n. A single eye-glass, or monocle; especially, one that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.
quot, pron. An obsolete form of veho.
quod, hoc (kwö'ad hok). [L.: quoad, so far as (< quod, what, as, + ad, to); hoc, neut. of hic, this: see hel.] To this extent; as far as this.
quoad omnia (kwö'ad om'ni-ä). [L.: quoad, so far as; omnia, neut. pl. of omnis, all.] As re-gards or in respect of all things: as, a quoad omnia parish. See parish.
quoad sacra (kwö'ad sö'krä). [L.: quoad, so far as; sacra, neut. pl. of sacer, sacred, conse-

far as; sacra, neut. pl. of sacer, sacred, conse-crated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a quoad sacra parish. See parish.

partsn. **quob**, r, and n. See quab<sup>1</sup>. **quod**<sup>1</sup>t. An obsolete form of quoth. **quod**<sup>2</sup> (kwod), n, and r. See quad<sup>2</sup>, 2. **quod**dle<sup>1</sup>, r. t. An obsolete or dialectal form of coddle1.

It seemes it is the fashion with you to sugar your papers with Carnation phrases, and spangle your speeches with new quodled words. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 89. dted, ppr. quoddling. [Cf. waddle (?).] To paddle.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck quoddling in a pool. Bp. Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, ili. 1, § 16.

Bp. Stilling/leet, Origines Sacre, iii. 1, § 16. **quoddy** (kwod'i), n.; pl. quoddies (-iz). [Abbr. of Passamaquoddy.] A kind of largo herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay. **quodlibet** (kwod'li-bet), n. [= F. quolibet, a joke, pun;  $\langle$  ML. quodlibetum, a quodlibet,  $\langle$  L. quodlibet (quidlibet), what you please, anything you please, anything at all (neut. of quilibet, any one you please, any one at all),  $\langle$  quod, what, neut. of qui, who, which, + libet, impers., it pleases. Cf. quillet<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A scholastic argu-mentation upon a subject chosen at will, but almost always theological. These are generally the almost always theological. These are generally the mest elaborate and subtle of the works of the scholastic doctors. There are abent a dozen printed books of quod-libets, all written between 1250 and 1350.

These are your quodlibets, but no learning, brother. Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

He who, reading on the Heart (When all his Quodlibets of Art Could not expound its Pulae and Heat), Swore he had never felt it beat. Prior. Alma. iii.

In music: (a) A fantasia or potpourri. A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: some-

times equivalent to a *Dutch* concert. **quodlibetal** (kwod'li-bet-al), a. [< ML. quodli-betalis; as quodlibet +-al.] Consisting of quod-

betalis; as quodlibet +-al. ] Consisting of quod-libets.-Quodlibetal question. Same as quodlibet. quodlibetarian (kwod"li-be-tā'ri-an), n. [< ML. quodlibetarius (< quodlibetum, a quodlibet: see quodlibet) +-an.] One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties. quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'ik), a. [< ML. quod-libeticus, < quodlibetum, a quodlibet: see quod-hibeti.] 1. Not restrained to a particular sub-ject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curi-osity or antarfaigument: particular of curi-set. osity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

To speak with the schools, it is of quodlibetic applica-tion, ranging from least to greatest. Sir W. Hamilton.

tien, ranging from least to greatest. Sir W. Hamilton.
2. Given to niceties and subtle points.
quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-kal), a. [< quod-libetic + -al.] Same as quodlibetical. W. Watson,
A Decachordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions.
quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-kal-i), adv. In
a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curi-ority: so as to debated for curtotopingene.

osity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem quodlibetically constituted, and, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both aides. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.

quodlingt, quodlint, n. See codling1, 2.

Dol. A flue young quodling. Face. 0, My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night. B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1. quod permittat (kwod per-mit'at). [So called form these works in the works I. and which from these words in the writ: L. quod, which, neut. of qui, who; permittat, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of permittere, permit: see permit!.] In Eng. law, a writ (requiring defendant to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoy ment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance.

**quod vide** (kwod vi'dõ). [L.: quod, which, neut. of qui, who; vide, impv. sing. of videre, see.] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form q. v., after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is thus referred for further information.

quog (kwog), n. Same as quahog. quohog, n. Same as quahog.

**quoing** (a. Same as quakey. **quoing**, n. Same as quaigh. **quoif**, n. An obsolete spelling of coif. **quoiff**, n. An obsolete spelling of coiffurc. **quoiff**, n. An obsolete spelling of coiff. **quoiff**, n. An obsolete spelling of coiff.

quoiffuret, n. An obsolete spelling of coiffure.
quoilt, n. An obsolete spelling of coill.
quoin (koin), n. [{ F. coin, an angle, a corner, a wedge: see coinl.]
1. An external solid angle; specifically, in arch. and masonry, the external angle of a building. The word is generally applied to the separate stones or blocks of which the snuge is formed; when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called rustic quoins or bossage.
2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes.
(a) In masonry, a wedge to support and steady a stone.
(b) In printing, a short blunt wedge used by printers to sceure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mechanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, pressure being applied by means of the screw or by combined wedges.

Small wedges, called *quoins*, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-atick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

4921

(c) In gem-cutting, any one of the four facets on the crown of a brilliant; also, any one of the four facets on the pavil-ion or base. These facets divide each portion of the bril-liant into four parts. Also called lozzage. See cut un-der brilliant. (d) Naut., a wedge placed beneath a cask when stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. (e) In gun., a wooden wedge used to hold a gun at a desired elevation.—Cantick-quoin. Same as cauting-coin. upoin (kein). v. f. [Compin. a.]. The wedge

steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, etc.; generally with up. See quoin, n., 2.

"They flat stones] are exactly what I want for my wall — just the thing for quoining up." What Mr. Grey meant by quoining up was filling in the spaces under the large stones when they did not fit exactly to those below them, and thus wedging them up to their proper level. Jacob Abbett, Wallace, vit.

quoin-post (koin'pôst), n. In hydraul. engin., the heel-post of a loek-gate. E. H. Knight. quoit (kwoit), v. [Also coit; \ME. coiten, coyten,  $\langle OF. coiter, coitier, quoitier, cuiter, press, push,$ hasten, ineite, prob. < L. coactare, force, freq. ofcogere, compel: see cogent. Cf. quat<sup>1</sup>; cf. alsoquail<sup>2</sup>, ult. < L. coagulare.] I. trans. To throwas a quoit; throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, Shak., 2 Hen, IV., ii, 4, 206. Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skilfully quoted sround the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these flery ruffs. Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 468.

II. intrans. To throw quoits; play at quoits.

For Python slain, he Pythian games decreed, Where noble youths for mastership should strive, To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 600.

**Dryden**, tr. of Ovid's **quoit** (kwoit), n. [Also coit, also dial. quait; < ME. coite, coyte; cf. quoit, v.] 1. A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from 84 to 93 inches in ex-ternal diameter, and between 1 sud 2 luches in breadth, cenvex on the upper side and slightly concave ou the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground. It e willed ys also himselfe to sit

Ile willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a quoit's cast from his tent. Haklugt's Voyages, I. 355.

'Tis net thine to hurl the distant dart, The quoit to toss, the pond'rous mace to wield, Or urge the race, or wrestle on the field. Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 713.

Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perferated quoits to play with, used horae-shoes, and in many places the quoi itself, to this day, is called a shoe. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

2. pl. The game played with such rings. Two pins, called hobs, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance spart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regu-lar succession throw their queits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the queit ucarest the hob counts a point toward game, er, if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game ouly slightly resembles the an-cient exercise of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at quoits well. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., il. 4. 266.

The game of quoits, or coits, . . . is mere moderate, be-cause this exercise does not depend so much upon super-rior strength as upon superior skill. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141. **3.** A quoit-shaped implement used as a weapon of war; a discus. Those used by the Sikhs are of pelished steel with sharp edges, and are sometimes richly ornamented with damascening or the like. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *if* and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *if* and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*, and *form* of *coif*. **quoives**; *n*. Plnral of *quoif*; of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. Wharton. title he challenged it. Wharton. quokt, quoket. Obsolete strong preterits of

auak

quoll (kwol), n. [Australian.] An Australian marsupial mammal, Dasyurus macrurus. quo minus (kwō mī'nus). [So called from these

words in the writ: L. quo, by which, abl. sing. of quod, which, neut. of qui, who; minus, less: see minus.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land

from which plaintiff had a right to take wood or from which plaintill had a right to take wood of hay. The Court of Exchequer, whose original jurisdiction related to the Treasury, acquired its jurisdiction between private suitors by allowing a plaintill by the use of this writ to alloge that, by reason of the defendant's not paying the debt sued for, the plaintiff was less able (que minus) to discharge his obligations to the crown. **quondam** (kwon'dam), a. and n. [L., formerly,  $\zeta$  quom, cum, when, + -dam, a demonstr. par-ticle.] I. a. Having been formerly; former: as, one's quondam friend; a quondam school-master.

master.

This is the quendam king. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 23.

Farewell, my hopcs! my anchor new is broken : Farewell, my quondam joys, of which no token Is now remaining. Beau. and FL, Womsu-Hater, iii. 2.

II. n. A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.

Make them quondams, out with them, cast them out of heir office. Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. their office.

As yet here was never learned may, or any scholar or other, that visited us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a college of *quandams*. *Ep. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), 11, 84. [< quon-

quondamshipt (kwon'dam-ship), n. [< quon-dam + -ship.] The state of being a quondam.

As for my quondamship, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means. Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Quoniam (kwō'ni-am), n. [So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. quoniam, since now, although,  $\langle quom, cum, b. quoman, since, + jam, now.]$  1. In the Rom. Cath. liturgy: (a) A part of the Gloria. (b) A musical setting of the words of the above. -2t. [l. c.] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, queniam, or jourdan. Heaty, Disc. of New World, p. 69. (Nares.)

quont, n. See quant.

quont, n. See quant.
quookt, quooket. Obsolete preterits and past participles of quake.
quorlt, v. A Middle English form of whirl.
quorum (kwō'rum), n. [Formerly also corum;
< I. quorum, 'of whom,' gen. pl. of qui, who: see who. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain percenter of the presenter to be included, in such phrases as quorum unum A. B. esse volumus (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was formerly custom-ary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum, but the distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

He that will not cry "amen" to this, let him live sober, seem wise, and die o' the corum. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 2.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum. Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. The number of members of any constituted body of persons whose presence at or particibody of persons whose presence at or particl-pation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exists, a majority of the members is a quorum ; but in a body of consider-able size the quorum may by rule be much less than a ma-jority, or in a smaller one much more. Forty members censtitute a quorum or "house" in the British House of Commens. Commons.

In such cases, two thirds of the whele number of Sena-tors are necessary to form a *quorum*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 175.

Others [regulations] prescribe rules for the removal of unworthy members, and guard against the usurpation of individuals by fixing a *quorum*. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

31. Requisite materials.

Here the Dutchmen found fullers' earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath, if not more, better than all Christendem besides; a great commodity of the quo-rum to the making of good cleath. Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 12. (Davies.)

Quorum of Twelve, or Quorum, a name given cellec-tively to the twelve apostles in the Mormou Church. See Mormon2.

Mormon<sup>2</sup>. **quost**, n. An obsolete spelling of coast. **quota** (kwō'tä), n. [ $\langle$  It. quota, a share,  $\langle$  L. quota (se. pars), fem. of quotus, of what num-ber, how many,  $\langle$  quot, how many, as many as, akin to qui.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any re-quired or proportionate single contribution to total sum number or countity. a total sum, number, or quantity.

They never once furnished their quota either of ships or nen. Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious con-struction of the articles of the confederation, is merely a power of making requisitions upon the states for gretas of men. A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 22.



**quotability** (kwó-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< quotable + -ity (see -bility).] Capability of or fitness for being quoted; quotable quality.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial quotability. Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (Davies.) quotable (kwō'ta-bl), a. [< quote + -able.] Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Mere vividness of expression, such as makes quotable passages, comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression, whether spiritual or sensual, of the moment. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

quotableness (kwö'ta-bl-nes), n. Quotability. Athenæum, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 693. quotably (kwö'ta-bli), adr. So as to be quoted;

in a quotable manner.

All qualities of round coal prices are weak, though not quotably lower. The Engineer, LXV. 513. [< quote + -ation.]

**quotation** (kwǫ-tā'shon), n. [< q **1**. The act of quoting or citing.

Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world. Johnson, in Bosweil, an. 1781. Emerson . . . believed in *quotation*, and borrowed from everybody, . . . not in any stealthy or shame-faced way, but proudly. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xii.

2. That which is quoted; an expression, a statement, or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer;

a citation.

When the quotation is not only apt, but has in it a term of wit or satire, it is still the better qualified for a medal, as it has a double capacity of pleasing. Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

3. In com., the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, etc.

A quotation of price such as appears in a daily price list is, if there has been much fluctuation, only a very rough guide to the actual rates of exchange that have been the basis of the successive bargains making up the day's busi-ness. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 465.

4. [Abbr. of quotation-quadrat.] In printing, a large hollow quadrat, usually of the size  $3 \times 4$ picas, made for the larger blanks in printed matter. [U. S.] = **Syn**. 2. Extract. See quota-**quotational** (kwō-tā'shon-al), a. [ $\langle$  quotation + -al.] Of or pertaining to quotations; as a quotation.

quotationist (kwo-tā'shon-ist), n. [< quotation + -ist.] One who makes quotations.

Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of quotationists and common places. Milton, Divorce, To the Parlament.

quotation-mark (kwo-ta'shon-mark), n. One of the marks used to note the beginning and of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation. In English, quotation-marks generally consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation; but a single comma and a single spostrophe are also used, es-pecially in Great Britain. In the former case the mark-ing of a quotation within a quotation is single; in the latter, properly double. Single quotation-marks are often used, as in this work, to mark a translation. Quotation-marks for printing in French. German, etc., are types specially ent and cast for this use; and in some fourts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the apostrophes at the end. **quote** (kwot), c.; pret, and pp. *quoted*, ppr.

apostrophes at the end. **quote** (kwoti), v.; pret. and pp. quoted, ppr. quoting. [Formerly also cote; < OF. quoter, coter, F. coter, letter, number, qnote (in com-mercial use), < ML. quoture, mark off into chapters and verses, give a reference, < L. quotus, of what number, how many, < quot, as many as.] I. trans. 1t. To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe. mark; observe.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd, Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame. Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 222.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement I had not quoted him. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 112.

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberstion, and, being sent to me a second time, it was thus quoted in the margent as ye see. Foze, Martyrs, p. 1110, an. 1543.

To adduce from some author or speaker; 2. cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspere or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He quoted texts right npon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong.

As long as our people quote English standards they dwarf their own proportions. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life. 3. In writing or printing, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not quoted.—4. In com., to name, old books is not quoted. --4. In com., to hame, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of. --Quoted matter, in printing, com-posed types that are inclused by quotation-marks: thus, ""=Syn. 2, Quote, Cite, Aduce, Recite. When we quote or recite, we repeat the exact words; when we cite or ad-duce, we may only refer to the passage without quoting it, or we may give the substance of the passage. We may quote a thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for any other recason: as, to quote a saying of Leak Waiton's. We cite or adduce, a bing in proof of some assertion or doc-trine: as, to cite an authority in conrt; to adduce confir-matory examples. Adduce, besides being broader in its use, is stronger than cite, as to urge in proof. Recite, in this connection, applies to the quoting of a passage of some length: as, to recite a law; to recite the conversation of Lo-renzo and Jessica at Belmont. It generally implies that the passage is given orally from memory, but not necessa-rity, as a petition recites, etc.; the others may be freely used of that which is read alond or only written. II, intrans. To cite the words of another; make a quotation. **quote** (kwoti), n. [In def. 1,  $\leq$  OF. quotc; in other senses  $\leq$  quote, n.] 1t. A note upon an author. as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the

author.

O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust, Or quotes to chalke out men the way to sin, Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust To buy thee. C. Tourneur, Transformed Metamorpho-[sis, Author to his Booke.

2. A quotation, or the marking of a quotation. This column of "Local Notes and Queries". . . has been succeeded by a column entitled "Notes and Quotes," N. and Q., 7th ser., VIL 505.

3. A quotation-mark: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—4t. A quotient. [Rare.] quoteless (kwöt'les), a. [< quote + -less.] Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable. Wright.

**quoter** (kwö'ter), *n*. One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first autor of it. Emerson, Quotation and Originality. quoter of it. quoteworthy (kwot'wer" THi), a. Deserving of

quotation. [Rare.] In Horne's "Spirit of the Age" are some quoteworthy re-marks. The New Mirror (N. Y., 1843), 111. quoth (kwoth). Preterit of quethe. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"Good morrow, fool," quoth L. "No, sir," quoth he, "Cali me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune." Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 18. Quoth the raven, "Nevermore." Poe, The Raven.

quotha (kwo'thä), interj. [For quoth a, and that for quoth he, a being a corruption of he: see  $a^6$ .] Forsooth! indeed! originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain.

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this mao Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha.* Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv. quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an), a. and n. [< ME. co-tidien, < OF. quotidien, cotidien, F. quotidien = Pr. cotidian, cotedian = Sp. cotidiano = Pg. It. quotidiano, < L. quotidianus, cottidianus, daily, < quotidie, cottidie, cotidie, daily, < quot, as many as, + dies, day: see dial.] I. a. Daily; occur-ring or returning daily: as, a quotidian fever.

Common and quotidian infirmities that so necessarily at. which. tend me. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7. qy. An abbreviation of query.

Like the human body, with a *quotidian* life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 173.

Double quotidian fever. See fever!. II. n. 1. Something that returns or is expected every day; specifically, in med., a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

whose paroxysms return every day. He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him. Shak, As you Like it, iii. 2. 383. A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house. Millon, Divorce, ii. 16.

Milton, Divorce, il. 16. 24. A cleric or church officer who does daily duty.—34. Payment given for such duty. **quotient** (kwö'shent), n. [= F. quotient; with accom. term. -ent,  $\leq$  L. quoties, quotiens, how often, how many times,  $\langle quot$ , how many, as many as.] In math., the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See divi-sion? Differential quotient

or number is contained in another. See divi-sion, 2.—Differential quotient. Same as differential coefficient (which see, under coefficient). **quotiety** (kwǫ̃-ti'e-ti), n. [< L. quoties, how often (see quotient) + -e-ty.] The proportion-ate frequency of an event. **quotity** (kwot'i-ti), n. [< L. quot, how many, + -i-ty.] 1. The number of individuals in a col-lection.—2. A collection considered as contain-ing a number of individuals ing a number of individuals. Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii.

quotqueant, n. A corruption of cotquean.

Don Quot-quean, Don Spinster ! wear a petticoat still, and put on your smock a' Monday. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

**quotum** (kwô'tum), n. [L., neut. of quotus, of what number, how many,  $\langle quot$ , how many, as many as.] A quota; a share; a proportion. [Rare.]

The number of names which are really formed by an ini-tation of sound dwindles down to a very small quotum if cross-examined by the comparative philologist. Max Mütter.

quo warranto (kwō wo-ran'tō). [So ealled from these words in the writ: L. quo, by what (abl. sing. neut. of quis, who, which, what); ML. warranto, abl. of warrantum, warrant: see warrant.] In law, a writ ealling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. It is the remedy for usurpation of office or of corporate franchises, etc.— Information or action in the nature of a quo warranto, s sistement of complaint by s public prosecutoror complains to the court: now used in many jurisdictions in lieu of the ancient writ of quo warranto.
Quran, m. Same as Koran.
quyt, m. Same as quey. Halliwell.
quyrboillet, quyrboillyt. Obsolete forms of cuir-bouilli. quo warranto (kwo wo-ran'to). [So called

cuir-bouilli.

The Gentyles han schorte Speres and large, and fulle trenchant on that o syde: and thei han Plates and Helmes made of *Quyrboylle*, and hire Hors covertoures of the same. Mandeville, Travels, p. 251.

His jambeux were of quyrboully. Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 1. 164. quyssewest, n. A Middle English form of

cuishes.

quysshent, n. An obsolete form of cushion.

And down she sette hire by hym on a stone Of jssper, on a quysshen [var. (16th century) quishin] gold ybette. Chaucer, Troilns, ii. 1229.

**q.**  $\mathbf{v}$ . An abbreviation (a) of the Latin phrase q. v. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin phrase quantum vis, 'as much as you will'; (b) of quod vide, 'which see.'
qw. See qu.
qwelet, n. An obsolete form of wheel.
qweseynt, n. An obsolete form of cushion.
qwethert, adv. An obsolete dialectal variant of whether

of whether.

qwh-. See wh-. qwhat, pron. A Middle English dialectal form of what.

qwichet, pron. An obsolete dialectal form of which.

av.



1. The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonaut in the English alphabet, repre-senting a character having a like position and value in the alphabets from which the English is derived—the Latin, Greek, and Pheniforms (as in the case of the other letters; see capecially A) are given below:

in inguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," along with *L*, *w*, *w*. It also, on no small scale, answers as corresponding sonant (in languages that have no 2) to a sa surd, and comes from *s* under sonantizing influences: so in Sanakrit, in Latin (as *ara* from *awa*). In Angle-Saxon the initial *r* of nany words was aspirated (that is, pronounced with an *h* before it), as *hring* (our *ring*); but the aspiration was long ago abandoned, both in fronunciation and in apelling. In Greek initial *r* was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transiticrated in Latin by *rh* instead of *hr*: hence the frequency of *rh* in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an *r*, when by inflection or composition made medial, became *rrh*, and double *r* was in general viewed as *rrh*: whence that apelling in many of our words (for example, *diar*, *reco*, *hemorrhage*, *catarrh*, etc.): in recent scientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubling and aspiration of the *r*-aound itself varies greestly in different languages and dialects. Normally its uiterance is combined with a distinct rilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *litera canima*. But in ordinary English pronunciation this vibration is either extremely slight, or, more commonly, altogether wanting in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the plast to different, the mage of the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *litera canima*. But is replaced by a bit of neutral to tword of *a crise*, *fminal*, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in *are*, *farther*, pronounced *ah*, *father*; it either simply disappears, or, as altor most long vowels, is replaced by a bit of neutral-towel sound, of *w* or *i*; and after such a long vowel, if it comes to be pronounced by the addition of a vowel, it retains the same mentral-vowel sound is super conuced by a bit

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80, and with 2. As a medicial formal function  $A_1$ , so, and with a line over it ( $\overline{R}$ ), 80,000.—3. As an abbrevi-ation: (a) Of Rez or Regina, as in George R., Vietoria R. (b) Of Royal, as in R. N. for Royal Navy, R. A. for Royal Academy or Academician, or for Royal Arch (in freemasonry). (c) Pre-

fixed to a medical prescription (R), of recipe, take. (d) [l. c.] Naut.: (1) In a ship's log-book, of rain. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of run away. (e) Of right (right-hand), as in R. A. for right ascension, B. U. E. for winth each of the set R. II. E. for right second entrance (on the stage of a theater). (f) In math., r is generally a radius vector of coördinates, R the radius of a circle,  $\rho$  a radius of curvature.—The three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic: a humorous term. It originated with Sir William Curtis (1752–1829), an eminent but illic-erate alderman and lord mayor of Loudon, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three R's, Riting, Reading, and Rithmetic."

Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined the three R's. Times (London). to the three R'

rat, n. An obsolete form of roe<sup>1</sup>. Chaucer. Ra (rä), n. [Egypt.] In Egypt. mythol., the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Ra. Being. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk and the corel uncut

and the royal ureus. **R. A.** An abbreviation of (a) Royal Academy;
(b) Royal Academician; (c) Royal Arch; (d) right ascension.

ascension.
ra-. [See re-.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from re- and ad-. See rabate, rabbet, rapport, etc.
raad, n. [< Ar. ra'd, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, Malapterurus electricus, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being tauched</li>

rab<sup>1</sup> (rab), n. [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. Halliwell. [Cornwall, Eng.]
rab<sup>2</sup> (rab), n. [An abbr. of rabbit<sup>2</sup>.] Same as

rabbit<sup>2</sup>, 1. rab<sup>3</sup> (rab), n. [Heb.: see rabbi.] A title of

respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders

of the law. See *rabbi*. **rabanna** (ra-ban'ä), *n*. [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Mada-gascar to Mauritius. See rafia. rabat (ra-bat'; F. pron. ra-ba'), n. [F., < ra-bat, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, OF.

also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also a beating down, suppression, < rabattre, beat down, bring down: see rabate. Cf. rabatto.] 1. A kind of linen collar worn by some eccle-siastics, falling down upon the chest and leav-ing the neck exposed.—2. A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc. rabate (ra-bāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. rabated, ppr. rabating. [Early mod. E. also rabbate; < F. rabattre, OF. rabatre, beat down, bring down, < rc-, back, + abattre, beat down; see abate. Cf. rebate.] 1+. To beat down; rebate. also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also

This alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by rabatting, of a sillable or letter to or from a worde either in the beginning, middle, or ending. Putlenham, Arte of Eng, Poesie, p. 134.

2. In *falconry*, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.

rabatet (ra-bāt'), n. [< rabate, v.] Abatement. And your figures of *rabbate* be as many. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 135.

rabatinet (rab'a-tin), n. [(F.\*rabatine (?), dim. of rabat, a neck-band: see rabat, rabato.] Same as rabato.

Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open rabatine of lace and cut work, that will let men ace thou hast a fair neck. Scott, Kenilworth, xxiii.

rabato; (ra-bā'tō), n. [Also *rebato*; with altered termination (as if of Sp. or It. origin),  $\langle OF$ . (and F.) *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff: see *rabat*.] 1. A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff. zontal position like a ruff.

Where is your gowne of silke, your periwigs, Your fine rebatoes, and your costly iewela? Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 168).

Your stiffnecked rabatos, that have more arches for pride row under than can stand under five London bridges. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook. to row

A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.

I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and relatives, as it were with poste and raile? Dent'd Pathway, p. 42. (Halliwell.)

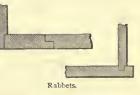
rabattement (ra-bat'meut), n. [ $\langle$  F. rabattement,  $\langle$  rabatter, beat down: see rabate.] An operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plane of projection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position. rabban (rab'an), n.

[Heb. rabban, lord; cf. Ar. **(Rabbani** (A) Pers. *rabbani*), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; *rab-bana* (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see *rabbi*, and cf. *rabboni*.] A title of honor (of greater dig-nity than *rabbi*) given by the Jews to the patri-arches or presidents of the Sanhedrim-Gama-lial who was retrieved in Palacting chart. liel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A. D. 30-50, being the first to whom it was applied.

30-50, being the first to whom it was applied. **rabbanist** (rab'an-ist), n. Same as rabbinist. **rabbatet**, v. t. An obsolete form of rabate. **rabbet** (rab'et), v. t. [Early mod. E. also rab-bot, rabot;  $\langle$  ME. rabeten, rabbet,  $\langle$  OF. (and F.) raboter, plane, level, lay even; cf. F. rabot, a join-ers' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. OF. ra-bat, a plasterers' beater: see rabat); cf. F. ra-boteux, rugged, knotty, rongh;  $\langle$  OF. rabouter, thrust back (= Pr. rebotar = lt. ributtare, push back),  $\langle$  re-, again, + aboter, abouter, thrust against: see re- and abut. Cf. rebut.] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timcut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See rablet, n.— Rabbeted lock, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door. H. Knight.

**rabbet** (rab'et), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rabet,  $\langle$  OF. (and F.) rabot, a joiners' plane,  $\langle$  raboter, plane: see rabbet, v.] 1. A cut made on the edge of a board so that it may

join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cutalong the edge of a board or the like



to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, etc., required to Rabbets are common in paneling. fit into it. See also cut under match-joint .- 2. Same as rabbet-plane.

rabbeting-machine (rab'et-ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matching-, molding-, or plauing-machine. E. H. Knight

**rabbet**-joint (rab'et-joint), *n*. A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.



across the sole; in a side-rabbet plane like cutter is on the side, not on the sole. rabbet-saw (rab'et-sâ), n. A saw used for mak-

ing rabbets. Such saws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper lacing of the groove.

adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove. rabbi (rab'i or rab'i), n; pl. rabbis (rab'iz or rab'iz). [Early mod. E. also rabbie, raby;  $\langle$ ME. rabi, raby = OF. rabbi, rabi, raby,  $\langle$  LL. rabbi,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}_{\alpha}\beta\beta_{i}$   $\langle$  Heb. (Aramaie) rabbi, mas-ter, lord (much used in the Targums for all de-grees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. rabbi, 'my master' or 'my lord'); with pronominal suffix - $i_{\gamma}$   $\langle$  rab, master, lord (= Ar. rabb, master, lord, the Lord, God, ef. rabba, mistress),  $\langle$  rābab, be great. Cf. rab<sup>2</sup>, rabbin, rabban, rabboni.] Literally, 'my mas-ter': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than rab) given to Jewish doctors or ex-pounders of the law. In modern Jewish usage the term is strictly applied only to those who are authorized by ordination to decide legal and ritualistic questions, and to perform certain designated functions, as to receive proselytes, etc.; but it is given by contresy to other dis-tingnished Jewish acholars. By persona not llehrews it is often applied on youe ministering to a Jewish congre-gation, to distingnish him from a Christian clergyman. Odd liketh nat that Raby men us calle. Character Summoner's Tale 1, 479.

# Ood liketh nat that Raby men us calle. Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 479.

They said unto him, Rabbi (which is to say, being inter-preted, Master [i. e., Teacher]). John 1. 38.

Those whose heads with age are hoary growen, And those great *Rabbies* that do granely sit, Revolving volumes of the highest Writ. *Sylvester*, tr. of Dn Bartas's Wecks, ii., The Captaines.

rabbin (rab'in), n. [ $\langle$  F. rabbin,  $\langle$  LL. rabbi,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}a\beta\beta i$ , rabbi: see rabbi.] Same as rabbi.

It is expressly against the laws of our own government when a minister doth serve as a stipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest rabbins of that part do altogether follow. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80. Now he [Salmasius] betakes himself to the fabulous rab-bins again. Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 85, himself. and the service of the s

rabbinate (rab'in-āt), n. [< rabbin + -atc<sup>3</sup>.] The dignity or office of a rabbi.

Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pahulim of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the rabbinate. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 681.

**rabbinic** (ra-bin'ik), a. and n. [= F. rabbinique; as rabbin + -ic.] I. a. Same as rabbinical.

**II.** *n*. [*cap*.] The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew. **rabbinical** (ra-bin'i-kal), *a*. [ $\langle$  *rabbinic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been applied to all the Jewish exceptical writing composed after the Christian erg writings composed after the Christiau era.

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire. *Millon*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. It is but a legend, I know, A table a subsuttor a chour

A fable, a phantom, a show, Of the ancient rabbinical lore

### Longfellow, Sandalphon.

Rabbinical Hebrew. See Hebrew. rabbinically (ra-bin'i-kal-i), adv. In a rab-binical manner; like a rabbi. rabbinism (rab'in-izm),  $n. [ \langle F. rabbinisme =$ Sp. rabinismo; as rabbin + -ism.] 1. A rab-binic expression or phrase; a peculiarity of the language belief proved in a construction for the language for the rabbis.—2. A system of relianguage of the rabbis.—2. A system of ren-gious belief prevailing among the Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity to the lat-ter part of the eighteenth century, the distin-guishing feature of which was that it deelared the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.

rabbinist (rab'in-ist), n. [Also rabbanist;  $\langle F.$ rabbiniste = Sp. rabinista; as rabbin + -ist.] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See rabbinism.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinsiss*. Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, II. vii. 4.

rabbinite (rab'in-īt), n. [< rabbin + -ite2.] Same as rabbinist.

Same as rabbinist. rabbit<sup>1</sup> (rab'it), n. [Early mod. E. also rab-bate, rabet; AE. rabet, rabbit, appar. < OF. \*rabot, indicated in F. dial. rabotte, a rabbit; ef. OD. robbe, D. rob, a rabbit; LG. G. robbe, a sea-dog, seal; Gael. rabaid, rabait, a rabbit. Cf. F. råble, the back of a rabbit, Sp. Pg. rabo, tail, hind quarters, Sp. rabel, hind quarters. An older E. name is cony. The native name for the rabbit is hare (including harcs and rab-

bits).] 1. A rodent mammal, Lepus euniculus, of the hare family, Leporidæ; a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This ani-mal is indigenous to Europe, but has been naturalized in many other countries, and is the original of all the domestic breeds. It is smaller than the common hare of Europe, L. timidus or variabilis, with shorter ears



Rabbit (white top-eared variety).

and limba. The natural color is brownish, but in do-mestication black, gray, white, and pied individuals are found. The cars are naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; such rabbits are called *topped* or *top-cared*, and degrees of lopping of the cars are named *half-tops* and *full-tops*. Rabbits breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in hutches: they are very prolific, bringing forth several times a year, naually six or eight at a litter, and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a pest, as in Austra-lia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hats and for other purposes, and the fiesh is esteemed for food. food.

Hence—2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the Leporidæ. The common gray rabbit or wood-rab-bit of the United States is L. sylvaticus, also called cotton-tail and molly cottontail, a variety of which (or a closely re-lated apactes) is the sage-rabbit of western North America, L. artemica. The mark-rabbit is L. polutaris; the swamp-rabbit of the Southern States is L. aquaticus. Varions large long-eared and long-limbed hares of western North America are called jack-rabbits or jackase-rabbits. The South American rabbit or hare is the tapeti, L. brasiliensis. See cuts under cottontail, jack-rabbit, and hare. - Native rabbit, in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, Ma-erotis lagotis.— Snow-shoe rabbit, that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains. It turns white in winter, and at that eason the fur of the feet is very heavy. If has been described as a local race of L. americanus.— Weilsh rabbit. (A term of joenlar origin, formed after the fashion of Nor-folk capon, a red herring, etc. (see quotation). Owing to an abaurd notion that rabbit in this phrase is a corruption of rarebit (as if 'a rare bit') the word is often so written.] Cheese melted with a little ale, and poured over alices of bot toast. Cream, mustard, or Worcestershire sauce are occasionally added — and the name has been given to cheest to absted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast. Weish rabbit is a genuine alang tern, belonging to a large Hence-2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member

Weish rabbit is a genuine alang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular dis-trict. For examples: . . an Easex liou is a caft; a Field-lane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magiatrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings; Irish apricola or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend aweetmeata are ahrimps. Macmillan's Mag.

or trap rabbits.

or trap rabbits. She liked keeping the acore at cricket, and coming to look at them flahing or rabbiting in her walks. *T. Hughes*. Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vit. "I suppose," pursued Mr. Morley presently, "that you have been indulging in the Englishman's usual recreation of alanghter." "I've been rabbiting, if that's what you mean," answered Sir Christopher shortly. *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, xix. **rabbit**<sup>2</sup>; (rab'it), n. [< OF. (and F.) rabot, a plasterers' beater: see rabbet.] 1. A wooden

plasterers' beater: see rabbet.] 1. A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. Cotgrave. 2. A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel. Strong beer in rabits and cheating penny

W

wering Plant Rabbit-brush (Bigelovia graveo-lens). a, a head; b, a flower.

cana, Three pipes for two-pence, and such like

trepans. Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 1. ((Halliwell.) rabbit<sup>3</sup> (rab'it), v. t. [Appar. a corruption of rabate (cf. rabbet), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to confound.

"Rabbit the fellow," cries he; "I thought, by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket." Fielding, Joseph Andrews. (Latham.)

Rabbit me, I am no soldier. Scott. rabbit-berry (rab'it-ber"i), n. The buffalo-berry, Shepherdia ar-

gentea. rabbit-brush (rab'it-brush), 22. A tall shrubby composite plant, Bigclovia graveolens, growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), monopolizing the ground over large tracts. It furnishes a safe retreat for the large jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagree-ably scented plant, with numerous bushy branches which are more or less whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yellow flowers. There are 4 or 5 well-marked varieties, differing chiedly in the width of the leaves, in the degree of whiteness, and in size. **rabbitear** (rab'it-ër), *n*. A long slender oyster; a razorblade

a razorblade.

rabbit-eared (rab'it-erd), a. Having long large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic: Having long or the rabbit-cared bandicoot or native rabbit of Australia, Macrotis lagotis.

rabbiter (rab'i-ter), n. One who hunts or traps rabbits.

rabbits. The majority of the men eugaged as rabbiters (in Aus-tralia) were making a very high rate of wages. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 294. **rabbit-fish** (rab'it-fish), n. 1. A holocepha-lous fish, Chimæra monstrosa. Also called king of the herrings. [Local, British.]—2. A plec-tognathous fish of the family Tetrodontide and tognathous han of the family *letrodonitide* and genus *Lugocephalus*. The name refers to the peeu-liarity of the front teeth, which resemble the inclears of a rabbit. The rabbit fish of the eastern United States is *L. lexivatus*, also called *mooth*, *pufer* and *tambor*. It is most-ly olive-green, but silver-white below, and attains a length of 2 feet or more. The name is also extended to kindred plectognaths. 3. The streaked gurnard, *Trigla lineata*. [Lo-col Fue ]

cal, Eng.]

rabbit-foot clover. See clover, 1, and hare'sfoot 1.

rabbit-hutch (rab'it-huch), n. A box or cage for the confinement and rearing of tame rabbits. rabbit-moth (rab'it-môth), n. The bombycid moth Lagoa opercularis: so called from its soft

moth Lagoa opercularis: so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See cut under stinging-caterpillar. [U.S.] rabbit-mouth (rab'it-mouth), n. A mouth like that of a hare; used attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the rabbit-mouth sucker, a catostomoid fish, otherwise called splitmouth, harelip, harelipped sucker, cutlips, and Lagochila or Quassilabia la-cere. This fish has the form of an ordinary aucker, but sucker, callips, and Lagoenila or Quassilability ceru. This fish has the form of an ordinary sucker, but the lower lip is split into two separate lobes, and the up-per lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. It is most common in the streams flowing from the Ozark mountaloa. See cut under Quassilability, and the order to the genus Hapalotis, as H. albipes. rabbit-root (rab'it-roit), n. The wild sarsapa-rilla, Aralia nudicaulis. rabbitry (rab'it-roit), s. pl. rabbitries (riz) [6]

rabbitry (rab'it-ri), n.; pl. rabbitries (-riz). [< rabbitry (rab'it-ri), n.; pl. rabbitries (-riz). [< rabbit-t-ry.] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren. rabbit-spont (rab'it-spout), n. The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]

Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a rabbit-spout in the gorse, Field (London), Feb. 27, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

rabbit1 (rab'it), v. i. [< rabbit1, n.] To hunt rabbit-squirrel (rab'it-skwur"el), n. A South



South American Chincha or Rabbit-squirrel (Lagidium cuvieri).

American rodent of the family Chinchillidæ and genus Lagidium, as L. cuvieri. Coues. rabbit-suckert (rab'it-suk"er), n. 1. A suck-

rabbit-sucker; (rab'it-suk-er), n. ing rabbit; a young rabbit. I preferre an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker*, and an an-cient heune before a young chicken peeper. *Lyly*, Endymion, v. 2.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker. Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., ii. 4. 480.

sucker. Shak, 1 Hen. IV., ft. 4. 480.
2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See cony, 7.
rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor"en), n. A piece of ground appropriated to the perservation and breeding of rabbits.
rabble<sup>1</sup> (rab'1), r.; pret. and pp. rabbled, ppr. rabble<sup>1</sup> (rab'1), r.; pret. and pp. rabbled, ppr. rabble<sup>1</sup> (rab'1), r.; pret. and pp. rabbled, ppr. fusedly; cf. OD. rabblen, chatter, trifle, toy, = G. dial. rabbeln, robbeln, ehatter, prattle; cf.
ML. rabulare, seold, < L. rabula, a brawling advocate, a pettifogger. Cf. Gr. baβάσσειν, make</li>

### rabble

a noise, Ir. rapal, noise, rapach, noisy, Gael. ra-pair, a noisy fellow. The word may have been pair, a noisy fellow. The word may have been in part confused or associated with ramble; cf. dial. rabbling, winding, rambling.] I. intrans. To speak confusedly; talk incoherently; utter nonsense.

ently; gabble or chatter out.

Let thy tunge serve thyo hert in skylle, And rable not wordes recheles owt of reson. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 24. (Halliwell.) Thus, father Traves, you may see my rashness to rabble out the Scriptures without purpose, time [in other editions

rime], or reason. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 23. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.

uses.] rabble<sup>2</sup> (rab'l), n. and a. [Early mod. E. rable;  $\langle ME. rabel;$  cf. rabble<sup>1</sup>, v.] I. n. 1. A tumul-tnous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a con-fused, disorderly assemblage; a mob.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the pres-ence of the prince, a great rable of mean and light persones. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, I. Then the Nabob Vizier and his rabble made their appear-ance, and hastened to plunder the camp of the valiant enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings. 2. Specifically, the mass of common people; the ignorant populace; the mob: with the definite article.

The rabble new such freedom did enjoy As winds at sea that use it to destroy. Dryden, Aatrea Redux, 1. 43.

3. Any confused crowd or assemblage; a haphazard conglomeration or aggregate, especially of things trivial or ignoble.

This miscreant [Mahomet]. . . instituted and published a sact, or rather a *rabble*, of abbominable preceptes and detestable counselles, thereby to chaunge the vertuous, and therewith to delight the victous and wicked. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellewes, 1577), p. 327.

For the solace they may geue the readers, after such a rable of scholastical precepts which be tedious, these reports being of the nature of matters historicall, they are to be embraced. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic, p. 221.

Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles

Of other Insecta Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

=Syn. 1. Mob, etc. See populace. II. a. Pertaining to or consisting of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly; vulgar; low.

To gratify the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short *rabble*-acene, because the mob (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, Pref.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low, rabble auggestion? Roger North, Examen, p. 300. (Davies.)

The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his enly resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine, and to concentrate his *rabble* army around the frontier fortress of Sedan. Lowe, Bismarck, I. 548. rabble<sup>2</sup> (rab'1), v. t.; pret. and pp. rabbled, ppr. rabbling. [< rabble<sup>2</sup>, n.] To assault in a vio-lent and disorderly manner; mob. [Scotch.]

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the rabid (rab'id), a. clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, rabbled. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii. crabid (rab'id), a.bido = Pg. It. rabid (rab'id), a.

The desolation of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, the abandement of the Darien colonista, the *rabbling* of about 300 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland . . . *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

It seems but as yesterday since in the streets of Edin-burgh ladies were insulted and *rabbled* on their way to a medical lecture-room.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 19.

rabble<sup>3</sup> (rab'1), n. [< OF. roable, F. råble, au implement for stirring or mixing, a poker, etc., dial. redable, < L. rutabulum, ML. also rotabu-lum, a poker or shovel.] An iron bar bent at right angles at one end, used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron, so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the ac-tion of the air and the lining of the furnace.

rabble<sup>3</sup> (rab<sup>1</sup>), v. t.; pret. and pp. rabbled, ppr. rabbling. [< rabble<sup>3</sup>, n.] To stir and skim with a rabble or puddling-tool, as melted iron in a

furnace.
rabble-fish (rab'l-fish), n. Fish generally rejected for market, as the dogfishes, rays, gurnards, sead, and wrasses. [West of Eng.]
rabblement<sup>1</sup> (rab'l-ment), n. [< rabble<sup>1</sup> + -ment.] Idle, silly talk; babblement. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
rabblement<sup>2</sup>t (rab'l-ment), n. [Formerly also rablement; < rabble<sup>2</sup> + -ment.] 1. A tumultuons erowd or assemblace: a disorderly rout: a

ous crowd or assemblage; a disorderly rout; a rabble.

The first troupe was a monatrous rablement Of fowle misshapen wightes. Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 8.

I saw . . . giants and dwarfs, Clowns, conjurces, posture-masters, harlequins, Amid the uprear of the rablement, Perform their feats. Wordsworth, Preludc, vii.

2. Refuse; dregs. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **II**. trans. To utter confusedly or incoher-rabbler (rab'ler), n. One who works with or uses a rabble, especially in the operation of buddling.

puddling.
rabbling (rab'ling), a. Same as rambling. See ramble. [Prov. Eng.]
rabboni (ra-bō'ni), n. [Heb.: see rabbi.] Literally, 'my great master': a title of honor among the Jews; specifically, the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law. It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence, all of the school of Hillel.

She turned heraclf, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master [i. e., Teacher]. John xx. 16.

rabd, rabdoid, etc. See rhabd, etc. rabel, n. Same as rebee.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), a. [ $\langle$  F. rabelai-sien,  $\langle$  Rabelais (see def.).] Of or pertaining to François Rabelais (about 1490–1553), a French priest, author of "Gargantua and Pantagruel"; resembling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style. Compare Pantagruelism.

Glesms of the truest poetical aensibility alternate in him John Skclton] with an almost brutal coaraeness. He was truly *Babelaisian* before Rabelais. Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 340.

rabet1, n. An obsolete spelling of rabbit1.

rabet<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete spelling of rabbit<sup>1</sup>. rabet<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete spelling of rabbet. rabi<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. An obsolete spelling of rabbi. rabi<sup>2</sup> (rab'i), n. [Also written rubbee; < Hind. rabi, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millet. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in Angenst and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadee or earliest crop. It furnishes abont five sixteenths of the food-supply in a normal year. rabiate (rā'bi-āt), a. [< ML. rabiatus, pp. of

rabiate (rā'bi-āt), a. [< ML. rabiatus, pp. of rabiare, go mad, rave, rage, < L. rabies, mad-ness: see rabies. Cf. rage, rave<sup>1</sup>.] Rabid; maddened.

# Ah! ys Jewes, worse than dogges rabiate. Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen. **rabiator** (rā'bi-ā-tor), n. [ $\langle$  ML. rabiator, a furious man,  $\langle$  rabiare, rave, go mad: see rabi-ate. The Sc. rubiature, a robber, bully, It. ru-batore, a robber,  $\langle$  ML. \*rubator, does not seem to be connected.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.] **rabic** (rab'ik), a. [ $\langle$  rabi(es) + -ic.] Of or per-taining to rabies; affected or caused by rabies. Of elect unpredicted dorg air succeed by rabies.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six ancombed to the in-travenous inoculation of *rabic* matter. *Tyndall*, Int. to Lady C. Hamilton's tr. of Life of Pasteur, (p. 40.

In the interval it [a dog] manifests rabic symptoms. Medical News, XLVIII. 223.

[= OF. rabi, rabit = Sp. rábido = Pg. It. rabido, < L. rabidus, mad, furious,</li>
< rabere, be mad, rage: see rabies, and cf. rage,</li>
n.] 1. Furious; raging; mad.

With rabid hunger feed open yeur kind. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph, xv. 258. Like rabid snakes that sting some gentle child Whe brings them food. Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 7.

. without whose potent and yras its of the cure of idiocy, . . without whose potent and yras every creature would in *rabid.* A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 71. run rabid. A. E. Accor, Table-Taik, p. 71.
 Specifically—(a) Affected with rabies or hydrophobia, as a dog, wolf, horse, or man; hydrophobic; mad. (b) Pertaining to rabies: as, rabid virus.—3. Excessively or foolishly intense; rampant: as, a rabid Tory; a rabid teetotaler. totaler.

In the rabid desire to say something easily, I acarcely knew what I nttered at all. Poe, Tales, I. 289. rabidity (rā-bid'i-ti), n. [ $\langle$  ML. rabidita(t-)s, rabidness,  $\langle$  L. rabidus, rabid: see rabid.] The state of being rabid; rabidness; specifically, rabies. [Rare.]

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally applied to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of rables, or *rabidly*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it both in man and the lower animals. Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., Rables, § 2.

I fcar that he [Macaulay] is one of those who, like the individual whom he has most atudied, will "give np to party what was meant for mankind." At any rate, he must get rid of his *rabidity*. Ite writes now on all subjects as if he certainly intended to be a renegade. Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 6.

The rabblement hooted, and clapped their chopped hands. rabidness (rab'id-nes), n. [< rabid + -ness.] Shak, J. C., I. 2. 245. The state of being rabid; furiousness; mad

The state of being rabid; furiousness; mad-ness. rabies (rā'bi-ēz), n. [ $\langle L. rabies, rage, mad-$ ness, fury: see'rage, n.] An extremely fatalinfoctious disease of man and many other ani-mals, with predominant nervous symptoms.In man (where it is called hydrophobia) the period of in-cubation lasts in a majority of cases from three to sixmonths or more. Cases where it is said to have lastedacveral years are fl anataned. The outbreak begins withmalatae, anorexia, headache, and alight difficulty in swal-lowing. After one or two days of these prodromal symp-toms the stage of tonic apasens begins, most marked atfirst in the pharyngeal muscles and in the attempt te swal-low, expectally liquids, but proceeding to involve therespiratory muscles and others of the trunk and those ofthe extremities. These convulsions are accompanied byextreme anxiety and eppreasion, and may be elicited byany stimulus, but especially by attempts to dirtik or by thesecund er alght of liquids. They may last from a few min-metes to half an hour. The pulse-rate increases, the tem-perature is more or leas raised, and there may be decideddelirium. After from one to three days the period ofparalysis succeeds, followed shortly by dach. The mor-tality after the development of the malady in arearly 100per cent. The disease is communicated to man by inocu-lation from a rabid animal, usually by a dog-bite. Themaximum number of noculations occur in the early springor winter, the minimum in late summer or fall. The as-liva of rabid adjes, attimated at from 16 per cent. for lightwounds through the clothing op to 50 per cent. for woundsof exposed parts. The recerds of Pasteur's laboratoriesshow a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when suchpersons are treated by his method. See Pasteur's laboratoriesshow a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when suchpersons are treated by his method. See Pasteur's laboratoriesshow a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when suchpersons are treated by his

nature of or resembling rabies.

To M. Grancher was most justly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few simple and un-adorned sentences the results of the anti-rabietic treat-ment of M. Pasteur. Nature, XXXIX. 73.

rabific (rā-bif'ik), a. [< L. rabies, madness, + faeere, make (see -fie).] Communicating ra-bies or canine madness; capablo of causing hydrophobia.

Rabific virus is obtained from a rabit which has died after inoculation by trepanning. Encyc. Brit., XX. 202. rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), a. [< L. rabies, mad-

rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), a. [C.L. rables, mad-ness, + gignere, genere, produce,  $\sqrt{*gen}$ , bear, produce: see -gen.] Same as rabifie. rabinet; (rab'i-net), n. [Origin obscure.] A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weigh-

small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 pounds, and carrying a ball about 14 inches in diameter. **rabioust** (rā'bi-us), a. [< OF. rabieux = Sp. rabioso = Pg. raivoso = It. rabbioso, < L. rabiosus, full of rage, raging, < rabies, rage, fury: see rabies and rage.] Wild; raging; fierce. Ethelred languishing in minde and body, Edmond his sonne, surnamed Ironside (to oppose youth to yonth), was imployed against this rabious inuador. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 15. (Davies.) rabitet u. [ME., also rabett. rabuahte. war-

rabitet, n. [ME., also rabett, rabyghtc, war-horse, < Icel. rābitr, an Arabian steed (cf. Icel. rābitar, Arabs), = MHG. rāvīt, ravīt, a war-horse, < OF. arabit, arrabi, an Arabian horse, < Arabc, Arab: see Arab.] A war-horse.

Syr Gye bestrode a rabyghte, That was moche and lyghte. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121. (Halliwell.) rabonet, n. [= Sp. rábano = Pg. rabano, rabão,

**rabonet**, n. [= Sp. rábano = Pg. rabano, rabão,  $\langle L, raphanus, a radish: see Raphanus.] A rad-$ ish. Gerarde, Herball.**rabot** $(rab'ot), n. [<math>\langle F. rabot:$  see rabbet.] A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. E. H. Knight. **raca** (rä'kä), a. [Formerly also racha; LL. raca,  $\langle Gr. jaxá, \langle Chal. rēkā, an insulting$ epithet of doubtful meaning, connected per-haps with raq, spit, spit upon (Ar. riq), orwith rīqā, empty, valueless (Ar. raiq, vain,futile).] Worthless; naught: a transliteratedword occurring in Mat. v. 22, common amongthe Jews in Christ's time as an expression ofthe Jews in Christ's time as an expression of contempt.

contempt. raccahout (rak'a-höt), n. [< F. racahout, a cor-ruption of Ar. räqaut, räqaūt, or räqaout, a nour-ishing starch with analeptic properties. But this Ar. word may be the F. ragout, OF. ragoust, imported into the East during the Crusades: see ragout.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorns of the belote oak, *Quercus Ballo*ta, sometimes recommended as a food for invalids. Mixed with augar and aromatics, it is used by the Araba as a substitute for chocolate. (*Encyc. Dict.*) The so-called *racahout des Arabes*, sold in France, is a nixture made from edible acorna, salep, chocolate, potato-starch, rice-flour, vanilla, and augar. *Larousse*.

courcir, shorten,  $\langle a_{-} + court$ , short: see curt.] In her., same as couped.

race1 (ras), n. [Early mod. E. also rase; < ME. **race**<sup>1</sup> (rās), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *rase*;  $\langle$  ME. *rase*, *ras*, commonly *rees*, *rcs*, a rush, running, swift course, swift current, a trial of speed, etc.,  $\langle$  AS. *r* $\overline{xs}$ , a rush, swift course, onset (cf. *gār-r* $\overline{xs}$ , 'spear-rush,' fight with spears), = Icel. *rās*, a race, running, course, channel: see *race*<sup>1</sup>, *v*., and cf. *race*<sup>2</sup>. The AS. form *r* $\overline{xs}$ , ME. *rees*, *rcs*, would produce a med. E. *\*recse*; the form in noun and verb, *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Seand. cognates, and perhaps also in part, in the verb, to confusion with *race*<sup>5</sup>, *v*.] 1. A rush; running; swift course. Whenne thei were war of Moises,

Whenne thei were war of Moises, Thei fleyze away al in a rea. Cursor Mundi. (Halliwell.)

That I ful ofte, in such a res, Am werye of myn owen lyf. Gower, Conf. Amant. The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any easts. Bacon, Nat. Ilist., § 681. beasts. 2. A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; onward movement or progression; career.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest, Measured this transient world, the race of time, Till time stand fix'd ! Milton, P. L., xii. 554.

Eternity ! that boundless Race Which Time himself can never run. Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 1.

Succeeding Yesra their happy Race shall run, And Age unbeeded by Delight come on. Prior, Henry and Emma.

My Arthur, whom I shall not see Till all my widow'd race be run. Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

3. A contest of speed; a competitive trial of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, walking, or any mode of progression. The plural, used absolutely, commonly means a series of horse-races run at a set time over a reg-ular course : as, to go to the races; the Epsom races.

To the bischope in a ras he ran. Old Eng. Metr. Homilies, 1. 141. Part on the plain, or in the air sublime, Upon the wing or in awift race contend, As at the Olympian games. Müton, P. L., il. 529.

The races were then called bell courses, because . . . the prize was a silver hell. Strutt, Sports and Paatimes, p. 107. 4<sup>†</sup>. Course, as of events; progress.

The prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defen-dant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitate pat-rimony of the first aggressor. Bacon, War with Spain. 5t. Struggle; conflict; tumult; trouble.

Othes hue him sworen in stude ther he wes, To buen him hold ant trewe for alles cunnes res. Execution of Sir Sinon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 276).

Hem rued the res that thei ne reat had. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 389.

Redeliche in that res the recuuerere that me falles, As whan i haue ani hap to here of that barne. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 439.

6t. Course; line of onward movement; way; route.

The souldier victourer is not woonte to spare any that cor unethe in his

*R. Eden*, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 122).

Consolation race. See consolation. — Flat race, a horse-race overlevel or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase. — Obstacle-race. See obstacle. Tacel (rās), v.; pret. and pp. raced, ppr. racing. [<ME. rasen, resen, rush, run, hasten, < AS. ræ-son, rush, move violently, also rush on, attack, rush into: — OD räcen race. much into; = OD. rāsen, rage, = MLG. rasen, MHG. G. rasen, rage, = Icel. rāsa = Sw. rase = Dan. rase, race, rush, hurry: see race<sup>1</sup>, n., 1. The form *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates: see the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; run in, or as if engaged in, a contest of speed.

Saladin began to rase for ire. Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 3633. The racing place, call'd the Hippodromus, without the gate of Canopus, was probably in the plain towards the canal. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 10.

But I began To thrid the mnsky-circled mazes, wind And double in and out the boles, and race By all the fountains ; fleet I was of foot. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To run with uncontrolled speed; go or re-volve wildly or with improper acceleration: said of a steam-engine, a wheel, a ship's screw, or the like, when resistance is diminished without corresponding diminution of power.

No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneously ut off the steam: it would not have acted till the engine segan to race. S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

A big steamer in a heavy seaway often rests upon two waves, one under her bows and the other under her stern,

while the 'midship section has practically no support from the water; and, again, her bows will be almost out of wa-ter and her screw racing. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 144. 3. To practise horse-racing as an occupation;

be engaged in the business of running horses. II. trans. 1. To cause to run or move swiftly; push or drive onward in, or as if in, a trial of speed: as, to race a horse; to race steamers.-2. To run, or cause horses, etc., to run, in competition with; contend against in a race.

Swore, boxed, fought cocks, and raced their neighbor's horses. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 176. [Colloquial in both uses.]

[Collequial in both uses.] **race**<sup>2</sup> ( $\bar{r}s$ ), *n*. [A particular use of *racc*<sup>1</sup>, as 'n swiftly running stream'; but perhaps in part due to OF. *rase*, *raise*, a ditch, channel, = Pr. *rasa*, a channel; origin uncertain.] A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meet-ing of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney; Portland *Race*. Portland Race.

This evening the Taibot weighed and went back to the Cowes, because her anchor would not hold here, the tide

Cowes, because her shows set with so strong a race. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4. Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the currents are very complex; and near the headlands separating two bays there is usually at cer-tain times a very awift current, termed a race. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

Energe. Bril., XXIII. 353. (a) A canal or watercourse from a dam to a water-wheel: apecifically called the head-race. (b) The watercourse which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel: apecifically called the tail-race. race<sup>3</sup> (rās), n. and a. [ $\langle$  F. race ( $\rangle$  G. rasse, race = Sw. ras = Dan. race, breed of horses, etc.), dial. raice = Pr. Sp. raca = Pg. raca = It. racza, race, breed, lineage,  $\langle$  OHG. rciz, rciza, MHG. reiz (G. riss), line, scratch, stroke, mark, = Icel. reitr, scratch,  $\langle rila, scratch, = AS.$ writan = E. write: see write. No connection with race<sup>4</sup>, root,  $\langle$  L. radix, though race<sup>3</sup> may have write E, write: see write. No connection with race<sup>4</sup>, root,  $\langle L, radix, though race<sup>3</sup> may have$ been influenced by this word in some of itsuses: see race<sup>4</sup>.] I. n. 1. A genealogical line orstock; a class of persons allied by descent froma common ancestry; lineage; family; kindred:as, the Levites were a race of priests; to be ofrough or of ignoble raceroval or of ignoble race.

She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behavionr, and of a good race. B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2. He lives to build, not boast, a generous race; No tenth transmitter of a foolish face. Savage, The Bastard.

2 An ethnical stock; a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities, and thus a comprehen-sive class appearing to be derived from a dis-tinct primitive source: as, the Caucasian race; the Mongolian race; the Negro race. See man, 1.

I cannot with any accuracy speak of the English race; that would be elaiming for ourselves too great a place among the nations of the earth. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 14.

3. A tribal or national stock; a division or subdivision of one of the great racial stocks of mankind, distinguished by minor peculiaritics: as, the Celtic race; the Finnic race is a branch of the Mongolian; the English, French, and Spaniards are mixed races.-4. The human family; human beings as a class; mankind: a shortened form of human race: as, the fu-ture prospects of the race; the elevation of the race.

# She had no companions of mortal race. Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii. 4.

A breed, stock, or strain of domesticated 5. animals or cultivated plants; an artificially differ from natural species or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original characters, and lose those artifi-cially acquired, when they are left to themselves. Many thousands of races have been produced and named.

 There is a race of sheep in this country with four horns, two of them turning upwards, and two downwards.
 Proceed, Description of the East, II. i. 196.
 The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct races are crossed.
 Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.
 Specifically—(a) In 2002. a geographical variety; a subspecies, characteristic of a given fannal area, intergrading with another form of the same species. (b) In bot: (1) A variety so faced as to reproduce itself with considerable certainty by seed. Races may be of spontaneous origin or the result of artificial selection. (2) In a broader nae, any variety, subspecies, species, or group of very similar species whose characters are continued through anccessive generations. Bentham, Address to Linn. Soc., 1869.
 Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others; any general agdifferentiated from all others; any general ag-

gregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart; a perpetuated or continuing line racemation

of like existences: as, the human race; the race of statesmen; the equine or the feline race.

That provident care for the welfare of the offspring which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect race. Say.

A line or series; a course or succession: 7+. used of things.

A race of wicked acts Shall flow out of my anger, and o'erspread The world's wide face. B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2. A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized, as, especially, the flavor of wine.

Order, There eame not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary, ... Greedy. Is it of the right race? Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3. 9t. Intrinsic character; natural quality or dis-position; hence, spirit; vigor; pith; raciness.

Now I give my sensual race the rein. Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 160.

I think the Epistles of Phalaria to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any others I have ever seen. Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

=Syn. Tribe, Clan, etc. See people. II. a. Of or pertaining to a race. [Rare.]

The pyramida are race monuments. New Princeton Rev., V. 235.

race4 (ras), n. [Formerly also raze; < OF. rais, raiz = Sp. raiz = Pg. raiz = It. radice, a root,  $\langle L. radix, a root: see radix, radish.] A root.$ See race-ginger, and hand, 13 (a).

I have a gammon of bacon, and two razes of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 27.

By my troth, I spent eleven pence, beside three races of

ginger. Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng. race<sup>5</sup>†(ras), v.t. [< ME. racen, rasen, by apheresis from aracen, root up: see aracel, and cf. rash3.] To tear up; snatch away hastily.

After he beheilde towarde the fler, and saugh the flesshe that the knaue hadde rosted that was tho I-nough, and raced it off with his hondes madly, and rente it a sonder in pecea. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 424.

And raas it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondyre. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 362.

race<sup>6</sup>t, r. t. An obsolete form of rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>. race<sup>7</sup> (rās), n. [Origin obscure.] A calcarcous concretion in brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.]

What were at first supposed to be pebbles in one of the samples from Tantah prove on examination to be calcare-ous concretions (race or kunkur). Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 213.

racé (ra-sa'), a. In her., same as indented. race-card (rās'kārd), u. A printed card con-taining information about the races to be run at a meeting on a race-course.

I remember it becanae I went to Epsom races that year to sell race cards. Mayhew, London Labonr and London Poor, I. 431.

race-cloth (rās'klôth), n. A saddle-cleth used in horse-racing, having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed.

laid out for horse-racing, having a track for the horses, usually clliptical, and accommodations for the participants and spectators. -2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel.

**race-cup** (ras'kup), n. A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse-race. Originally such a piece of plate had the form of a goblet or drinking-

cup, whence the name. race-ginger (rās'jin'jer), n. Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

race-ground (ras'ground), n. Ground appropriated to races.

race-horse (rās'hôrs), n. 1. A horse bred or cace-horse (ras'hors), n. 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. The modern race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on common race-tracks. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Ber-ber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by careful crossing and training. See racer, 2. 2. The steamer-duck.-3. A rear-horse: any mantis.

herse; any mantis.

**race-knife** (rās'nīf), *n*. A tool with a bent-over lip for seribing, marking, numbering, and other purposes. *E*. A tool with a

H. Knight.

racemation (ras-ē-mā'shon), n. [(LL. cacemation (nascenia single), a. [And. Race-knife.
 cacematio(n-), the gleaning of grapes, Race-knife.
 (L. racemus, a cluster of grapes: see raceme.]
 The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes. [Rare.] Race-knife. Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engratting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them. *Bp. Rurnet*, Bp. Bedell, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

2. A cluster, as of grapes; the state of being racemose, or having clustered follicles, as a gland. [Rare.]

The whole racemation or cluster of eggs. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii, 28. raceme (ra-sēm'), n. [= F. racème, vug Ent., in es. = Sp. Pg. racimo = It. racemo,  $\langle L. racemus, a$ eluster of grapes; allied to Gr. bd5 (gen. bab6), a berry, esp. a grape. Cf. raisin<sup>1</sup>, from the same source.] A cluster; specifically, in bot., a sim-ple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeterminate type, in which the several or many flow minate type, in which the several or many flow-ers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedi-cels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis. Examples are furnished by the currant, the lily-of-the-valley, the locust, etc. A raceme becomes compound when the single flowers are replaced by racemes. See *inforescence*, compare *spike*, and see cuts under Aetxea, in-forescence, and Ornithogalum. **racemed** (ra-sēmd'), a. [ $\langle raceme + -ed^2$ .] In bot., disposed in racemes: said of flowers or fruits, or of the branches of a racemosely com-pound inflorescence.

pound inflorescence.

race-meeting (rās'mē" ting), n. A meeting for the purpose of horse-racing.

How many more race-meetings are there now than there were in 1850? Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 70. racemic (ra-sem'ik), a. [< raceme + -ic.] Pertaining or relating to grapes in clusters, or to racemes.— Racemic acid,  $C_1H_0O_6$ , an acid isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tar-tar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is a modification of the ordinary tartaric acid, differing from it in its physical but not in its chemical properties. Also called *paratartaric acid*.

called paratariaric acta. **racemiferous** (ras- $\bar{e}$ -mif'e-rus), a. [ $\langle$  L. race-mus, a cluster (see raceme), + ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.]

Bearing racemes. racemiform (ra-sē'mi-fôrm), a. [< L. racemus, a cluster, + forma, form.] In bot., having the form of a raceme.

racemocarbonic (ra-sē"mo-kär-bon'ik), a. racemic + carbonic.] Formed from or consist-ing of racemic and carbonic acids.—Racemocar-bonic acid. Same as desoxalic acid (which see, under desoxalic). FC.

racemose (ras' $\bar{e}$ -mos), a. [Also racemous; = F. racemeux = Sp. Pg. racimoso = It. racemoso,  $\langle L. racemosus, full of grapes, \langle raccmus, bunch$ of grapes: see raceme, raisin.] 1. In bot.: (a)Having the character or appearance of a ra-ceme: said of a flower-cluster. (b) Arranged in racemes: said of the flowers.—2. In anat., elustered or aggregate, as a gland; having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in uncess which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles. It is a common type of glan-dular structure, well exemplified in the salivary glands and the pancreas. See cut under *parotid.* — Racemose ademoma, a tumor originating from glandular tissue, and resembling closely the appearance and structure of a race-mose gland: found in the breast and in salivary and seba-ceous glands.

**racemosely** (ras'ē-mōs-li), *adv.* So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes.

dim. of L. racemus, a cluster: see raceme.] In bot., a small raceme.

racemulose (ra-sem'ñ-lôs), a. [{ NL. racemulose, full of small racemes, { \*racemulus, a small raceme: see racemule.] In bot., resem-

bling a racemule, or arranged in racemules. race-plate (rās plāt), n. A wrought-iron or steel traversing-platform for heavy guns, upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal arc and

moves backward in recoil. **racer** ( $r\bar{a}^r ser$ ), n. [= Icel.  $r\bar{a}sari$ , a racer, race-horse; as  $race^1 + -cr^1$ .] 1. One who races; a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind.

Besmear'd with filth, and blotted o'er with clay, Obscene to sight, the rueful racer lay. A race horse Pope, Hiad, xxiii. 912. 2. A race-horse.

2. A race-norse. The racer is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set-on neck; his oblique iengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his fist legs, rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern. Quoted in T. Bell's British Quadrupeds, p. 382.

3. Hence, anything having great speed.

Coal will be transferred across the Atlantic in cargo boats for the use of the ocean racers. Engineer, LXVI. 77. 4. In a braiding-machine, a traversing sup-4. In a brading-machine, a traversing sup-port for tension and spool-holding apparatus.— 5. A snake of the genus *Scotophis* (or *Coluber*), *S. obsoletus*, also called *pilot black-snake* or *pilot-snake*. It is black, with a mottled black

and yellow belly, and has the median dorsal **Rachiodontidæ** ( $r\tilde{a}''ki-\tilde{q}$ -don'ti-d $\tilde{e}$ ), n, pl. [NL., scales carinated. -6. A snake, *Bascanion con-*  $\langle Rachiodon(-odont-)+-idæ.$ ] A family of colustrictor, the common black-snake of the eastern briform ophidians, named from the genus Ra-United States. It is blue or blue-black, wi greenish-blue belly, and has smooth scales. 7. A poor, thin, or spent fish; a slink: applied to mackerel, shad, salmou, etc.-8. A sand-See Ocypoda.-Blue racer. See blue racer. rack (ras'trak), n. The track or path crab.

race-track (rās'trak), n. The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course. raceway (rās'wā), n. 1. An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam; a mill-race. Compare mill-race. See  $race^2$ .—2. In *Cole millerace*.

fish-culture, a fishway.

racht, n. See ratch<sup>2</sup>. rachamah, n. In ornith. See Neophron. rache<sup>1</sup>t, n. See ratch<sup>1</sup>. rache<sup>2</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of reach<sup>1</sup>. rache<sup>3</sup>t, v. t. An obsolete assibilated form of rack1

**rachial** (rā'ki-al), a. [ $\langle rachis + -al.$ ] Pertaining to a rachis; rachidial. Also *rhachial*. **rachialgia** (rā-ki-al'ji-ä), n. [NL., prop. *rhachialgia*,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \chi \alpha$ , spine,  $+ \dot{\alpha} \dot{\lambda} \gamma \alpha$ , pain.] Pain in the spine, especially neuralgic pain. Also rhachialgia.

rhachialgia. rachialgic (rā-ki-al'jik), a. [ $\langle rachialgia + -ic.$ ] Affected with rachialgia. Also rhachialgic. **Rachianectes** (rā "ki-a-nek 'tēz), n. [NL. (Cope), also *Rhachianecies*,  $\langle Gr. ja\chiia, a rocky$ shore,  $+ \nu \eta \kappa \tau \gamma \varsigma$ , a swimmer,  $\langle \nu \eta \chi \epsilon \nu$ , swim.] A genus of whalebone whales of the family Balmonterida and subformily *Aaaghdima* opp A genus of whalebone whales of the family Balænopteridæ and subfamily Agaphelinæ, con-taining the gray whale of the North Pacific, R. glaucus, combining the small head, slender form, and narrow flippers of a finner-whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale. This whale attains great size, and its pursuit is an impor-tant branch of the fisherics in the waters it is found in, sometimes attended with special dangers. The parasites chiefly affecting *R. glaucus* are a whale-louse, *Cyannus* scammoni, and a barnacle, *Cryptolepas rachianecti*. **Rachicallis** (rā-ki-kal'is), *n*. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830),  $\langle$  Gr. *bazia*, a rocky shore, +  $\kappa \acute{a}\lambda \lambda c_{c}$ , beauty.] A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rondeletiez*, differing from *Bandeletic* chiefly in its half-superior sep-

from Rondeletia chiefly in its half-superior sep-From Kondeletia chieffy in its half-superior sep-ticidal capsule. There is only one species, R. ruges-tris, called earwort, growing on the rocky coasts of the West Indies. It is a low shrub bearing narrow decussate leaves with sheathing stipules, and small solitary yellow flowers sessile in the axis. **rachides**, n. Plural of rachis. **rachides**, n. Plural of rachis. **rachidial** (rā-kid'i-al), a. [Also rhachidial;  $\leq$ Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\chi c$  (assumed stem \* $\dot{p}\dot{a}\chi c$ -), the spine, + -al.] Of or pertaining to a rachis, in any sense; rachidal.

rachial.

rachidian (rā-kid'i-an), a. [Also rhachidian ; < F. rachidien,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} \dot{a} \chi \iota \varsigma'$  (assumed stem \* $\dot{\rho} \dot{a} \chi \iota \dot{\sigma}$ -), the spine, + -ian.] Same as rachidial.

The teeth of the radula are divided by nearly all students t that organ into *rhachidian* or median, lateral, and un-inal. W. H. Dall, Science, iv. No. 81, Aug. 22, 1884. cinal. Rachidian bulb. Same as medulla oblongata.-Rachid-

ian canal, the spinal or neural canal,

share, spectral including the Buccinidæ, Muri-cidæ, Volutidæ, etc. See cut under ribbon. rachiglossate (rā-ki-glos'āt), a. [Also rha-chiglossate;  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \chi_i$ , the spine,  $+ \gamma \lambda \tilde{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$ , tongue.] In Mollusca, having upon the lingual tongue.] In Moltasca, having upon the higher ribbon or radula only a single median tooth, or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it, in any one of the many trans-verse series or cross-rows of radular teeth. The formula is 0-I-0 or I-I-I, where the 0 is a cipher and I means one.

**rachilla** (rā-kil'ā), n. [Also *rhachilla*; NL.,  $\langle$  Gr. *páҳuc*, the spine, + dim.-*illa*.] In *bot.*, a little rachis; a secondary rachis in a compound in-

florescence, as of a spikelet in a grass. **Rachiodon** ( $r\bar{a}$ - $k\bar{i}'\bar{o}$ -don), *n*. [NL.: see *rachiodont*.] The typical genus of *Rachiodonti*. dæ, having a series of enamel-tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth: synonymous with *Dasypeltis* serving as teeth: synonymous with Dasypetus (which see). The type is R, scaber, of Africa, a snake which lives much on eggs, and has this contrivance for not smashing them till they get down its throat, when the sa-gacious serpent swallows the contents and spits out the shell. Also Rhachiodon. **rachiodont** (rā'ki-ō-dont), a. [Also rhachio-dont;  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \chi c$ , the spine,  $+ \dot{\rho} \dot{\sigma} \dot{\nu} c$  ( $\dot{\sigma} \dot{\sigma} \nu \tau$ -) = E. tooth.] Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth; belonging to the Ra-chiadomitide.

chiodontidæ.

< Rachiodon (-odont-)+-idæ.] A family of colubriform ophidians, named from the genus Rachiodon: same as the subfamily Dasypeltinæ.</p> Also Rhachiodontidæ.

**Rachiopteris** (rā-ki-op'te-ris), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\chi c$ , the spine,  $+\pi\tau \epsilon \rho \dot{c} c$ , fern: see *Pteris*.] A name under which Schimper has grouped vari-ous fragments of the rachides or stems of fossil ferms. Specimens of this nature have been described by Lesquereux as occurring in the coal-measures of Illinois, and by Dawson as having been found in the Devonian of New York.

New York. **rachipagus** (rā-kip'a-gus), *n*.; pl. rachipagi (-jī). [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha}_{\gamma} c$ , the spine,  $+ \pi \dot{\alpha}_{\gamma} c$ , that which is fixed or firmly set,  $\langle \pi \eta \gamma \nu i \nu a \iota$ , make fast.] In *teratol.*, a double monster united at the spine. [Also

**rachis** (rā'kis), n.; pl. rachides (-ki-dēz). rhachis; NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \chi_{ic}$ , the spine, a ridge (of a mountain-chain), a rib (of a leaf).] 1. In bot.: (a) The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated; the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged, as in a spike or a raceme. (b) In a pinnately compound leaf or frond, the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinnæ are disposed, corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined



to the midrib of a pinnately venied  $R_{yeeras}(L_o)$ simple leaf. See cut under com- time prenence. pound.-2. In 2001. and anat.: (a) a, Rachis. The vertebral column. (b) The stem, shaft, or scape of a feather, as distinguished from the web, vane, or vexillum; especially, that part of the stem which bears the vexillum, as distin-guished from the calamus or quill. See quill, 4.

The differentiation of the feather into rachis and vexil-um. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 419. lum.

(c) The median part of the radula of a mollusk, usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it.—3. The axial skeleton of various polyp-colonies, as of *Gorgonia*; some axial part, or formation like a midrib, as in

takious part, or formation like a midrib, as in crinoids.—Generative rachis, in crinoids, a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital cansi in connection with the visceral generative tissue, and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands. **rachitic** (rā-kit'ik), a. [Also rhachitie;  $\langle F.$ rachitique; as rachitis +-ic.] 1. In anat., of or pertaining to the spinal column; spinal; ver-tebral. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to or affected with rachitis; rickety. **rachitis** (rā-kit'is), n. [NL. (Dr. Glisson, 1650, in his work "De Rachitide"), as if lit. 'inflam-mation of the spine' (prop. rhachitis,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \dot{\alpha} \chi c$ , the spine, +-itis), but adopted as a Latinized form for E. rickets: see rickets.] 1. A disease of very early life, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified or very early me, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone, and the resorption of bone is quickened. Hence the hones are flexible, and distortions occur, such as crocked legs, heart-shaped pelvis, or curvature of spine. See *rickets.* 2. In *bot.*, a disease producing abortion of the In bot., a disease producing abortion of the 2. In out, a discussion production of annularis, intra-ute-firuit or seed. — Rachttis fostalis annularis, intra-ute-rine formation of annular thickenings on the disphyses of the long bones. Also called rachitis intra-uterina annu-laris. — Rachttis fostalis micromelica, intra-uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinal growth. Also called rachitis uterina micromelica.

**rachitome** (rak'i-tôm), n. [Also rhachitome;  $\langle$  F. rachitome,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\alpha\chi_{U\zeta}$ , the spine, + - $\tau o\mu o \zeta$ ,  $\langle \tau \ell \mu \nu \epsilon \nu, \tau a \mu \epsilon \nu$ , eut.] An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal, without injuring the medulla.

rachitomous ( $\bar{c}_{1}$ -kit' $\bar{o}$ -mus), a. [Also rhachito-mous;  $\langle \text{Gr. } \rho \dot{\alpha} \chi \alpha$ , the spine, + - $\tau \circ \mu \circ c$ ,  $\langle \tau \dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu e v$ ,  $\tau \alpha \mu e i v$ , cut.] Segmented, as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neural arch resting on a separate piece on each side, the pleurocentrum, which in turn rests on a sin-gle median piece below, the intercentrum; having or characterized by such vertebræ, as a fish or batrachian, or the backbone of such animals. See embolomerous. E. D. Cope.

Both kinds of vertebræ (rachitomous and embolomerous) can be found in the same animal. Science, VI. 98.

racial (rā'šial), a. [< race<sup>3</sup> + -ial. Cf. facial.] Relating or pertaining to race or lineage, or to a race or races of living beings; characteristic of race or of a race.

Man, as he lived on the earth during the time when the most striking *racial* characteristics were being developed. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 445.

racially (ra'sial-i), adv. In a racial manner; in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage. The unlfication of the racially most potent people of thom we have record. The Academy, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 66.

4927

### Raciborskia

Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr'ski-ä), n. [NL. (Berlese), < Racyborski, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family Raciborskiaceæ.</li>
Raciborskiaceæ (ras-i-bôr-ski-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL - Pasihenelis + core li-a seriel]

[NL,  $\langle Raciborskia + -accæ.]$  A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Raciborskia*, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capil-

Tacine the distinctly suprate, and the capit-litium violaceous. racily (rā'si-li), adv. [ $\langle racy + -ly^2$ .] In a racy manner; piquantly; spicily. racinet, n. [ME.;  $\langle OF. racine, rachine, F. ra cine = Pr. racina, rasina, root, <math>\langle ML. as if * radi-$ cina, dim. of L. radix (radic-), root: see radix.Cf. racet ] A root.cina, dim. of In root. Cf. racc<sup>4</sup>.] A root. Untefulle tast, though it be sote, And of alle yvelle the racyne. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4881.

raciness ( $rac{}'$ si-ncs), n. [ $\langle racy + -ness.$ ] The quality of being racy; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungene

racing ( $r\bar{a}$ 'sing), *n*. [Verbal n. of racel, *v*.] The running of races; the occupation or business of arranging for or carrying on races, espe-cially between horses.

The Queen [Anne] was fond of *racing*, and gave her 1004, gold cups to be run for, as now : nay more, she not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name. *Ashton*, Social Life In Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

racing-bell (rā'sing-bel), n. A grelot or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a bein given as a prize for a horse-race; such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. Bells of this form exist of silver, from an inch to two inches and a half in dismeter, with inscriptions and dates. racing-bit (rasising-bit), a. A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.

racing-bit (ra'sing-bit), n. A light jointeering bit the solution with the solution and provided by the solution of the secondary forms AS.
 rackal (rak), r. t. [Early mod. E. also wrack (by confusion with wrackl); not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS.
 recean, as below, and ME. razen, <a href="https://acad.asolery.jsecolution">rackal., stretch, reach out, torture, rack, S. razan, <a href="https://acad.asolery.jsecolution">rackan, stretch neesel(see raz); prob. <a href="https://acad.asolery.jsecolution">ME. razen, <a href="https://acad.asolery.jsecolution">AS. recean (pret. reakto, stretch, or collateral form of AS. recean (pret. reakto, stretch, extend, = MD. reckan, D. rekkan = MLG. reken, stretch, = MD. reckan, D. rekkan = MLG. reken, stretch, extend, = Icel. rek. ja, stretch, extend, hand, stretch, = MD. reckan, areak of rame made for the purpose, either for storage or for extorting fines. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. Isé. 9. In mining, to wash on the rack. See rackl, n. reaktor areak or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or of a rack to.- grating; give the appearance of a rack to rate at a toroach, with which, however, rack!. has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the nout, or to rack, a bast, a framework above a framework. above a stretch, is train by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining. The solution areak for stretch.
 Which y et mer rack higher thous and years. Purches, Flarinage, p. 54.
 Know your hearts are like two lutes rack'd ar mane, tree (a active, what which the steches), a frame, for the part arack, a frame for theore and th

I know your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up To the same pitch. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53. (*Nares.*) Suits in love should not, Like suits in law, be *rack'd* from term to term. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a racking cough; to rack a ship to pieces by slanting shot. The duke Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he Dare rack his own. Shak, M. for M., v. 1. 317.

**3.** To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See  $rack^1$ , n, 2 (b).

He was racked and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either chaunge his opinion or confesse other of his profession. Faze, A Table of French Martyrs, an. 1551.

An answer was returned by Lord Killultsgh to the effect that "you ought to rack him if you saw canse, and hang him if you found reason." Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 466. Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought, From racking, but, since law thinks otherwise, I have been put to the rack. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Hence-4. To put in torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

### 4928

My soul is rack'd till you dissolve my fears. Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Lord, how my soul is *rack'd* betwixt the world and thee *Quarles*, Embiems, v. 9.

1 will not rack myself with the Thought. Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Kinrald was racked with agony from his dangling broken leg, and his very life seemed leaving him. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvla's Lovers, xxxviii.

5. To strain with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, or the like; subject to strenuous effort or intonse feeling; worry; agitate: as, to rack one's invention or memory.

A barbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing hath wracked me be-yond my patlence. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

d my patience. It doth rack my brain why they should stay thus. Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.

Albeit this is one of the places that hath been racked, as Albeit this is one of the process I told you of racking Scriptures. Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

For It so falls out For It so falls out That what we have we prize not to the worth While we enjoy It, but, being lack'd and lost, Why, then we rack the value. Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 222.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, il. 6. Pray, rack not honesty. Hyperbole Is racked to find terms of adoring admiration for the queen. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 28. 7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See rack-rent. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Each place abounding with fowle injuries, And fild with treasure rackt with robberies. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 1806.

approace for behaving a bow, a frame tor stretch-ing the limbs in torture (*rack* in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (b) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. *rakkr*, *rakr*, straight, = Sw. *rak*, straight), a frame of bars (such as the creating above a mancer) a framework used in grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing ex-torted, etc.; from the verb. Cf. G. reckbank, a rack (means of torture), < recken, stretch, + bank, bench.] 1; A bar.

Hevie rekkes binds to hirs fet. Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), xv. [192,

2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Specifically—(a) A windlass or winch for bending s bow; the part of the crossbow in which the gaffle moved. Halliwell.

These hows . . . were bent only by a man's Immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack. Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick. (Latham.)

(b) An instrument of torture by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a great tension, sufficient sometimes to cause the bones to leave their sockets. The form of ap-plication of the torture different at different times. The rack consisted essentially of a platform on which the body



to which the other limbs were fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its own axis by means of a windlass. See *judicial torture*, under torture.

Galows and racke. Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (cd. Arber), p. 24. Take him hence; to the *rack* with him ! We'll touse you Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.

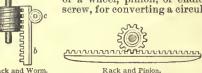
Yon have found a Person who would suffer Racks in conour's Cause. Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 13. Honour's Cause. Hence-4. A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rend-ing anxiety; anguish. See on the rack, below. A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. Sir W. Temple.

5. A grating or open framework of bars, wires, or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-*rack*, card-*rack*, hat-*rack*, letter-*rack*, etc. Specifically—(a) A grating on which bacon is laid. (b) An open wooden framework pisced above a manger or the like, in which fodder for horses or cattle is taid.

From their full racks the generous steeds retire

Addison. Addison. (c) An openwork siding, high and fiaring outward, placed on a wagon for the conveysnce of hay or straw, grain in the sheat, or other light and bulky material. (d) In print-ing, an upright framework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc.: distinguished as case-rack galley-rack, etc. (c) Maut., a fair-leader for a running rigging. (f) The cob-ginon of a grate. Halliwedl. (g) A framework for a table aboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to keep them from biding orund shot in holes; a shot-rack. (f) In metal., an inclined wooden table on which fine ore is washed on a small scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. (j) In woolen-cloth manut, a frame in a stove or como heated by steam pipes on which the coth is stretched tighty after washing with fullers' earth. (k) In organ-buddlard, one of the the hoards, with perforsitons, which support the upper part of the feet of the pipes. 6. In mach., a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, a adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel, pinion, or endless Addison.

of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular



Rack and Worm.

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called a segment-rack. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely and it is used with a worm instead of a wheel, it forms a rack-rad-worm gear; in the cut, a is the worm, b the rack, and e a friction-wheel on which the back of b rolls, and which holds b in-termeshed with a. See also cut under mutilated. 7. An anglers' creel or fish-basket.— 8. A fish-varia 0.4 mercurae of heavenet equations 210

Weir. -9. A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly. -10. Reach: as, to work by *rack* of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working). -11<sup>†</sup>. That which is extorted; exaction. The great rents and racks would be insupportable. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

In a high rack, in a high position. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—On the rack, on the stretch by or as if by means of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.

I wou'd have him ever to continue upon the Rack of Fear and Jealousie. Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 1. My Head and Heart are on the Rack about my Son. Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1. Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above.—Rack-and-pin-ion jack, a lifting-jack in which power is applied by means of a rack and pinion.—Rack-and-pinion press, a press in which force is transmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. E. H. Knight.— Rack-cutting machine, a milling-machine for cutting the teeth of racks.—To live at rack and manger, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to pecu-niary means; live on the best without reck of payment.

But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, at rack

and manger, seenre and eareless of any thing else but of earrying on the great work which he had begun . . . The Pagan Prince (1600). (Nares.)

A blustering, diasipated human figure . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edminidsbury Convent (its larders name-ly and cellars) in the most ruinous way, by *living at rack* and manger there. Carlyle, Fast and Present, iii 1.

and manger there. Carlyle, Past and Present, if. I. To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack; cause to be racked; hence, to torment with or shout any-thing; subject to a state of keen suffering. rack<sup>2</sup> (rak), n. [ $\langle ME. *rakkc, \langle AS. hreacea, hreca, hreca, the back of the head (L. occiput;$ Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549).] The neck andspine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, orthe neck of mutton or pork. Halliwell.

# A rack of mutton, sir, And half a lamb. Middleton, Chaste Maid, 11. 2.

rack<sup>3</sup>t (rak), v. i. [Altered, to sconform to rack<sup>3</sup>t (rak), v. i. [Altered, to conform to rack<sup>3</sup>, n., from ME. reken (pret. rac), drive, move, tend,  $\langle$  leel. reka, drive, drift, toss, = Sw. vräka = Dan. vrage, reject, drift, = AS. wrecan, drive, wreak, E. wreak: see wreak. Cf. rack<sup>3</sup>, n.] 1. To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.

rapidiy, sur.	
His spere to his heorte rac.	Layamon, 1, 9320.
To her sone sche gan to reke.	Octovian, 1. 182.

Ichwule forthur reke. Owl and Nightingale, 1. 1606. 2. To drive, as flying clouds.

Three glorions suns, each one s perfect sun; Not separated with the *racking* clonds, But sever'd in a pale clear shining aky, Shak, 3 Hen. VI., H. 1. 27.

The clouds rack elear before the sun. B. Jonson. rack<sup>3</sup> (rak), *n*. [< ME. *rac*, *rak*, *rakke*, < Icel. *rek*, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. *reki*, drift, jetsam; < *reka*, drive, drift: see *rack*<sup>3</sup>, *v*. Cf. *rack*<sup>4</sup> = *wrack*<sup>1</sup>, *wreck*.] Thin flying broken clouds; also, any mass of floating vapor in the sky.

There a tempest hom toke on the torres hegh; A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1984.

The great globe itself. Yea, sll which it inherit, shall dissolve And, like this insubstantial pageant faded, Leave not a rack behind. Shok., Tempest, iv. 1. 156.

The cloudy rack alow jonrneying in the west. Keats, Endymion, ii. As when across the sky the driving rack of the rain-cloud Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its brightness. Longfellow, Miles Standish, ix.

 $ack^4$  (rak), *n*. [Another spelling of *wrack*: see *wrack*<sup>1</sup>, *n*., and cf. *rack*<sup>3</sup>, from the same ult. source.] Same as *wrack*<sup>1</sup>: now used in the rack<sup>4</sup> (rak), n.

phrases to go to rack, to go to rack and ruin. We fell to talk largely of the want of some persons un derstanding to look after the business, but all goes to rack

Реруя.

rack<sup>5</sup> (rak), n. [A var. of rake<sup>2</sup>, a path, track: see rake<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A rut in a road. *Hallivell*. [Prov.

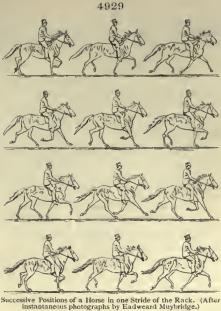
Eng.] Fack<sup>6</sup> (rak), v. A dialectal form of reck. **rack**<sup>6</sup> (rak), v. t. [A dial, form for what would be reg. \*retch,  $\langle$  ME. recehen, racchen, rechen be reg. \*techte ranzte), rule,  $\langle$  AS. reccan, (pret. rahte, rehte, rangte), rule,  $\langle AS. reccan$ , direct, extend, reach forth, explain, say: see rack<sup>1</sup>, and cf. retch<sup>1</sup> and reckon.] To relate; tell Halliwell.

**rack**<sup>8</sup> (rak), v.i. [Perhaps a particular use of rack<sup>3</sup>, v. By some supposed to be a var. of rock<sup>2</sup>.] To move with the gait called a rack.

His Rain-deer, *racking* with proud and stately pace, Giveth to his flock a right beautiful grace. *Peele*, An Eclogue. Berratto [It.], a bonlting cloth, a sieue; a racking of a horse. Borattare, to sift or boult meale. Also a racking between an amble and a trot. Florio.

rack<sup>8</sup> (rak), n. [< rack<sup>8</sup>, v.] A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot (or pace). It is usn-ally an artificial gait, but is sometimes hereditary or natu-ral. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that many confound the rack with the pace, the two words often being used as synonymous; and that many have mistaken the use of the words pace and amble. There is abundant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same adde move nearly simultaneously. See cut in next column. **rack**<sup>9</sup> (rak), n. [A var. of rock3, by confusion with rack1. Cf. rack8, a supposed var. of rock2.] A distaff; a rock. 310 between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which

310



The sisters turn the wheel, Empty the wooily *rack*, and fill the reel. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgles, iv. 423.

**rack**<sup>10</sup> (rak). r. t. [Appar. first in pp. raeked, rackt;  $\langle$  OF. raquer, pp. raqué, in vin raqué, "small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin uncertain; ac-cording to Wedgwood, < Languedoc araca, rack, Conting to Wedge words, Chargebeute anda, tack, C race, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. \*rasquer == Sp. Pg. Pr. rascar, scratch; cf. Sp. Pg. rasgar, tear apart: see rash<sup>5</sup>.] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment: as, to rack cider or wive; to rack off liquor.

Rackt wines — that is, wines cleansed and so purged that it may be and is drawne from the leese. Minsheu, 1617.

rack<sup>11</sup> (rak), n. [Partly by apheresis from arrack; cf. Sp. raque, arrack, Turk. raqi, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: see arrack.]
1. Same as arrack.

Their ordinary drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot *Rack*, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. Dampier, Voyagea, II. i. 53. 2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar,

lemons (or other fruit), and spices. -Rack punch, a punch made with arrack. I don't love rack punch. Swift, To Stella, xxxv.

If allces of ripe pineapple he put into good arrack, and the spirit kept for a considerable time, it mellows down and acquires a very delicious flavour. This quality is much valued for making rack-punch. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., 1, 220.

**rack**<sup>12</sup> (rak), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.

Racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat. Ure, Dict., IV. 380. **rackabones** (rak'a-bonz),  $n. [\langle rack^1, v., + a (insignificant) + bancs.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]$ 

He is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger can-not be trasted going down hill; otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles behind [the vehicle]. New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), n. [Cf. rackabones.] An idle rascal. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] rackarock (rak'a-rok), n. [< rack1, r., + a<sup>2</sup> + rock<sup>1</sup>. Cf. rendrock.] An explosive consisting of about three parts of potassium chlorate to one part of pitcohenzol

one part of nitrobenzol. rack-bar (rak'bär), n. Naut., a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter,

in order to bind a raft firmly together. rack-block (rak'blok), n. Naut., a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running-

ropes to lead through. rack-calipers (rak'kal'i-perz), n. pl. Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-and-pinion motion. E. H. Knight.

pinion motion. E. H. Knight. rack-car (rak'kär), n. A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.

spaces between. rack-compass (rak'kum"pas), n. A joiners' compass with a rack adjustment. E. H. Knight. racker<sup>1</sup> (rak'er), n. [= D. rakker = MLG. rack-er, racher, LG. rakker = G. racker = Sw. rack-are = Dan. rakker; as rack<sup>1</sup>, r., + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tor-

### racket

mentor .- 2. One who wrests, twists, or distorts

Such rackers of orthography. Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 21. 3. One who harasses by exactions: as, a racker

So the who harasses by exectorist, as, a vacuum of tenants. Swift. **racker**<sup>2</sup> (rak'er), n. [ $\langle rack^{3} + -cr^{1}$ .] A horse that moves with a racking gait. **racker**<sup>3</sup> (rak'er), n. [ $\langle rack^{10} + -cr^{1}$ .] A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liquors.

The filling of casks is effected by Smith's rackers. Engineer, LXVI. 151.

racket<sup>1</sup> (rak'et), n. [< Gael. racaid, a noise, disturbance, < rac, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. racan, noise, riot. Cf. rackle.] 1. A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commin-gled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; hurly-burly

Pray, what'a all that racket over our heads? . . . My brother and I can searce hear ourselves speak. Sterne, Triatram Shandy, ii. 6.

2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gath-ering; a scene of clamorous or eager merri-ment. [Colloq.]

Chav. Adzfiesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy racket; by the zide of the wood there is a enrious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig. Unnatural Mother (1698). (Nares.)

3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feelother emotion; a noisy manifestation of feel-ing: as, to make a racket about a trifle; to raise a racket about one's ears. [Colloq.] -4. Something going on, whether noisily and open-ly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme, project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application: as, what's the racket? (what is going on ?); to go on a racket (to engage in a lark or go on a special; to be on to a parson's lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's racket (to detect his secret aim or purpose); to work the *racket* (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character); to stand the *racket* (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He is ready as myself to stand the racket of subsequent proceedings. Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 8, 1882. (Encyc. Dict.)

He had been off on the racket, perhaps for a week at a time

Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.) "Lucky I learned that signal racket," said Jack, ss, still at a furious pace, he made cuts in different directiona with his extemporized flag. The Century, XXXIX. 527.

To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Atla. 521. To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Abany over the Fair Bill yeaterday would be an abuse of language. The proper name for them was "tumbling to the racket." The Assembly passed the bill without debate and almost unanimously, much as they might pass a bill authorizing a man to change his name. New York Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1890.

5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.

The wind blazed and racketed through the narrow space between the house and the hill. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17. 2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]

Old Gineral Pierpont, his gret-gret-grandfather, was a gineral in the British army in Injy, an' he *racketed* round mong them nabobs out there, an' got no end o' gold an' precious atones. *H. B. Store*, Oldtown, p. 571. 3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]

I have heen racketing lately, having dlued twice with togers and once with Grant. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 302. Rog

II. trans. To utter noisily or tumultuously; elamor out. [Rare.]

Then think, then speak, then drink their sound again, And *racket* round about this body's court These two sweet words, 'Tis safe. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4. racket<sup>2</sup> (rak'et), n. [Also racquet, raquet;  $\leq$ ME. raket = D. raket = MLG. ragget = G. racket, raket, rakett = Dan. Sw. raket,  $\leq$  OF. assibi-lated rachete, rachette. rasquete, rasquette, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. raquette, a racket, battledore,  $\leq$  Sp. raqueta = It. racchetta, also lacchetta. a racket, battle-dore (cf. ML. racha),  $\leq$  Ar. rähat, palm of the hand, pl. rāh, the palms; cf. palm<sup>1</sup>, 7, the game so called, tennis.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a hat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop, of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,



a, b, racket and ball used in Italy in the 17th century; c, d, racket and ball in present use.

across which a network of cord or catgut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached. But kanstow pleyen raket to snd fro? Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 460.

Th' Hail, which the Winde full in his face doth yerk, Smarter than Racquets in a Court re-lerk Balls 'gainst the Walls of the black-boorded house. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Tis but a ball bandled to and fro, and every man car-ries a racket about him, to strike it from himself among the rest of the company. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. pl. A modern variety of the old game of racking-pump (rak'ing-pump), n.

tennis.

He could shoot, play rackets, whist, and cricket better than most people, and was a consummate horseman on any animal under any circumstancea. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

Some British officers, pisying rackets, had struck a ball to where he was sitting. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 801. 3. A kind of net. Halliwell.-4. A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the Freuch raquette.

a. A kind of net. Halliwcll.-4. A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the Freuch raquette. [Rare.]
Their (the Canadian Indians') Dogges are like Foxes, which spend not, neuer glue oner, and have racket typed under their feet, the better to runne on the snow. Purchas, Pitgrimage, p. 753.
5. A bread wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, te enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.-6. A bird's tail-fea-ther shaped like a racket; a spatule. The racket may result from a spatnate enlargement of the webs at or near the end of the feather; or from the lack, natu-pat or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather.
of the table with a selid rake or hard brush, whence the name: sometimes corrupted into ragging-table. See framing-table. rackle (rak'l), r. t. and i.; pret. and pp. rackled, ppr. rackling. [Perhaps a var. of rattle<sup>1</sup>; but of. racket<sup>1</sup>.] To rattle. [Prov. Eng.] rackoont, n. An obsolete spelling of racoon. rack-pin (rak'pin), n. A sinall rack-stick. rack-rail (rak'räl), n. Arail laid alongside the bearing-rails of a railway, having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the lecomotive: new used only in some forms of inclined-plane Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 753.
5. A bread wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, te enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.—6. A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket; a spatule. The racket may result from a spathate enlargement of the webs at or near the end of the feather; or from the lack, natural or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather. beyond which the feather is webbed; or from colling of the end of the feather. These formations are exhibited in the motmota, in some humming-birds and birds of paradise, and in various others, and are illustrated in the figures under Momotus, Priondurus, and Christmurus. Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar shape. See cut under Parotia.
7t. A musical instrument of the seventeenth

7t. A musical instrument of the seventeenth century, consisting of a mouthpiece with a double reed, and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself, and pierced with several fingerholes. Its compass was limited, and the tone weak and difficult to produce. Several varieties or aizes were made, as of the bombard, which it reaembled. Early in the cighteenth century it was replaced by the modern bassoon. 8. An organistop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument.

**racket**<sup>2</sup>† (rak'et), v. t. [ $\langle racket^2, n.$ ] To strike with or as if with a racket; toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man racketed from one temptation to another, till st last he hazard eternal ruin. *Hewyt*, Nine Sermons, p. 60.

**racket-court** (rak'et-k $\delta$ rt), *n*. A court or area in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

**racketer** (rak'et-er), n. [ $\langle racket^{1} + -er^{1}$ .] A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; ene who leads a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night with my cousina and Mias Clementa; and again to be st a play this night; I shall be a racketer, I doubt. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. letter xvi.

racket-ground (rak'et-ground), n. Same as racket-court.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the racket-ground. Dickens, Pickwick, xli.

rackettail (rak'et-tāl), n. A humming-bird rackettall (rak'et-tal), n. A numming-orro of the genus Discurus and related forms, having two feathers of the tail shaped like rackets. racket-tailed (rak'et-taild), a. Having the tail formed in part like a racket; having a racket on the tail, as the motmots (Momotidæ), certain humming-birds (Discurus, etc.), or a narrakent of the genus Dringitures parrakeet of the genus Prioniturus.

noisy: as, a rackety company or place. [Colloq.] This strange metamorphoals in the racketty little Irish-nan. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, vii. (Davies.) man. In the rackety bowling-alley. C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 193.

rack-fish+(rak'fish), n. [Origin unknown; prob. either for \*wrackfish or for rockfish, q. v.] A fish, of what kind is not determined. S. Clarke,

Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 5. rack-hook (rak'huk), n. In a repeating clock, a part of the striking-mechanism which en-gages the teeth of the rack in succession when the hours are struck; the gathering-piece or pallet. E. H. Knight.

racking<sup>1</sup> (rak'ing), n. [Verbal n. of rack<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of torturing on the rack. -2. Naut., a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle. In metallurgical operations, same as ragging, 2.

racking<sup>2</sup> (rak'ing), n. [Verbal n. of rack<sup>8</sup>, r.] In the manège, same as rack<sup>8</sup>.

In the manège, same as rachow rachow racking-can (rak'ing-kan), n. A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, which remain at the bottom.

racking-cock (rak'ing-kok), *n*. A form of faucet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting-vat.

racking-crook (rak'ing-kruk), n. A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See trammel. Also called ratten-crook.

racking-faucet (rak'ing-fâ"set), n. Same as racking-cock.

A pump for

**racking-pullip** (rak'ing-pullip), *n*. A pullip for the transfer of liquors from vats to casks, etc., when the difference of level is such as to pre-vent the use of a siphon or faucet. **racking-table** (rak'ing-tā'bl), *n*. A wooden table or frame used in Cornwall for washing tin ore, which is distributed ever the surface of the table with a solid rake or hard brush, whence the pure convertince converted inte

new used only in some forms of inclined-plane railway

rack-railway (rak'rāl<sup> $\pi$ </sup>wā), n. A crated with the aid of rack-rails. A railway op-

The first rack-railway in France was opened lately at angrea. Nature, XXXVII. 328. Langrea.

**rack-rent** (rak'rent), *n*. [ $\langle rack^1, v., + rent^2, n.$ ] A rent raised to the highest possible limit; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay: used especially of landrents in Ireland.

Some thousand families are . . . preparing to go from hence and settle themselves in America, . . . the farmers, whose beneficial bargains are now become a *rackrent* too hard to be borne, and those who have any ready money, or can purchase any by the sale of their goods or leases, because they find their fortunes hourly decaying. *Swift*, Intelligencer, No. 19.

Rack-rent... is the highest annual rent that can be ob-tained by the competition of those who desire to become tenants. It is not a strictly legal term, though sometimes used in Acts of Parliament; in legal documents it is rep-resented by "the best rent that can be obtained without a fine." F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 152.

rack-rent (rak'rent), v. [< rack-rent, n.] I. trans. To subject to the payment of rack-rent. The land-lord rack-renting and evicting him [the tenant] with the help of the civil and military resources of the law. W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 160.

II. intrans. To impose rack-rents.

Hence the chief gradnally acquired the characteristics of what naturallats have called "synthetic" and "pro-phetic" types, combining the features of the modern gom-been-man with those of the modern rack-renting landlord. Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 788.

**rack-renter** (rak'ren'ter), n. [< rack-rent + -er1.] 1. One who is subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

The yearly rent of the land, which the rack-renter or un-der tenant pays. Locke.

2. One who rack-rents his tenants.

The entire Tory and Unionist alliance went on its knees, so to speak, during the Autumn to implore the rack-rent-ers to moderation. Contemporary Rev., LI, 124. rack-saw (rak'sa), n. A wide-toothed saw.

**rackety** (rak'et-i), a. [ $\langle racket^1 + -y^1$ .] **rack-stick** (rak'stik), n. A stick suitably pre-Making or characterized by a racket or noise; pared for stretching or straining a rope or the like, as in fastening a load on a wagon.-Rack-stick and lashing, a piece of two-Inch rope, abont 6 feet long, fastened to a picket about 15 inches long, hav-ing a hole in its head to receive the rope. Farrow, Mil.

rack-tail (rak'tâl), n. In a repeating clock, a bent arm connected with the striking-mecha-nism, having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes.

of strokes. **rackwork** (rak'werk), *n*. A piece of mecha-nism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. See cut under  $rack^1$ . **raconteur** (ra-kôn-têr'), *n*. [F.,  $\langle raconter, re-$ late: see  $recount^1$ .] A story-teller; a person given to or skilled in relating ancedotes, re-counting adventures, or the like. counting adventures, or the like.

There never was, in my opinion, s raconteur, from Charles Lamb or Theodore Hook down to Gilbert a Beckett or H. J. Byron, ... who spoke and told anecdotes at a dinner table, ... that was not conscious that he was going to be funny

Lester Wallack, in Scribner's Msg., IV. 721.

**raccoon**, **raccoon** (ra-köu'), *n*. [Formerly also rackoon, rackeoon, by apheresis from earlier arocoun, aroughcun, aroughcond,  $\langle$  Amer. Ind. arathcone, arrathkune, a raceon. Hence, by further apheresis, coon. The F. raton, raceon, is an accem. form, simulating F. raton, a rat: see ratten.] A small plantigrade carnivereus quadruped of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, belonging to the family *Procyonidæ* and genus *Procyon*. The common raceon la *P*, lotor, so genus Procyon. The common racoon is P. lotor, so called from its habit of dipping its food in wster, sa if



Common Racoon (Procyon lotor).

washing it, before eating. This animal is about 2 fect long, with a stout body, a bushy ringed tall, short limbs, pointed ears, broad face, and very sharp anout, of a general gravish coloration, with light and dark markings on the face. It is common in southerly parts of the United States, and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as solimal anb-stances. Its fiesh is eatable, and the fur, much used for making caps, is called *conskin*. The racoon is readily tamed, and makes an amusing pet. Other members of the genus are *P*, psore of California (perhaps only a nominal species) and the quite distinct *P*, caneriorus, the crab-eating racoon, of the warmer parts of Americs, known as the agouara. the agouara.

A heast they call Aroughcun, much like a badger, but vaeth to liue on trees as squirrels doe. Capt. John Smith, Virginia, I. 124.

Quil-darting Porcupines and Rackcoones be Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree. S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

racoon-berry (ra-kön'ber'i), n. The May-ap-ple, Podophullum peltatum. [U. S.] racoon-dog (ra-kön'deg), n. An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family Canidæ, Nycte-reutes procyonoides, a kind of dog having an as-pect successing a racoon. See ent under Nuc pect suggesting a racoon. See cut under Nyctereutes

racoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois"ter), n. An uncul-

racoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois'ter), n. An uncul-tivated eyster growing on muddy banks ex-posed at low tide. [Southern coast, U. S.] racoon-perch (ra-kön'pèrch), n. The common yellow perch, Perca americana, of the Missis-sippi valley: se called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under perch

body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under perch<sup>1</sup>. **Racovian** (ra-kō'vi-an), a. and n. [< Racou (in Polaud) (NL. Racovia) + -ian.] I. a. Per-taining or relating to Rakow, a town of Po-land, or to the Socinians, who made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century: as, the Racovian Catechism (a pepu-lar exposition of Socinianism: see catechism, 2). II. n. An inhabitant of Rakow, or an adhe-rent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there: specifically, a Pelish Socinian.

there; specifically, a Polish Socinian. racquet, n. See racket<sup>2</sup>. racy (ra'si), a. [ $\langle race^3 + -y^1$ .] 1. Having an agreeably peculiar flavor, of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil, as wine; peculiarly palatable.

# The hospitable sage, in sign Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine, Pope, Odyssey, lii. 503.

2. Having a strong distinctive and agreeable raddock (rad'ok), n. A dialectal form of rudquality of any kind; spirited; pungent; piquant; spicy : as, a racy style; a racy anecdote.

Brisk racy verses, in which we The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and sec. Coucley, Ans. to Verses.

His ballads are rociest when brimmed with the element that most attracts the author. E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 282.

Book English has gone round the world, but at home we still preserve the racy idioms of our fathers. R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. Pertaining to race or kind; racially distinc-

tive or peculiar; of native origin or quality.

rad<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, a. A Middle English form of  $rath^1$ . rad<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup>. A Middle English preterit of ride. rad<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup>. An obsolete preterit of  $read^1$ . rad<sup>5</sup> (rad), n. [Abbr. of radical.] A radical.

[Low.]

He's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the Rads shut up the Church. Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxxv.

raddet. An obsolete preterit of read1. raddet. An obsolete preterit of read1. raddle<sup>1</sup> (rad'1), n. [Early mod. E. radel, redle; also (inverb) ruddle; perhaps a transposed form of hurdle; or formed from wreathe or writhe (cf. writhle, r.) and confused with hurdle, or with riddle<sup>3</sup> (ME. redel, etc.), a curtain.] 1. A hur-dle. [Prov. Eng.]-2. pl. Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. Kennett. (Halli-weell.) well.)

In old time the honses of the Britons were slightlie set vp with a few posts and many radels, with stable and all offices under one roofe. Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, ii. 12. (Holinshed's Chron.)

3. A piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence. [Prov. Eng.]-4. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Prov. Eng.] -5. A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam. -6. In metal-working, a rabble.

raddle<sup>1</sup> (rad'1), r. i.; pret. and pp. raddled, ppr. raddling. [Formerly also redle, ruddle; < rad-dle<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. To weave; interweave; wind together; wattle.

Raddling or working it up like basket work. Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, xxv. 2+. To "baste"; beat.

o "baste"; beat. Robin Hood drew his sword so good, The peddler drew his brand, And he hath raddled him, bold Robin Hood, So that he scarce can stand. Ballad of Robin Hood. raddle<sup>2</sup> (rad'l), n. [Var. of reddle, ruddle<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Same as reddle.-2. A layer of red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yel-low check behind a *raddle* of rouge. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, A Medal of George the

[Fourth. raddle<sup>2</sup> (rad'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. raddled, ppr. raddling. [< raddle<sup>2</sup>, n.] 1. To paint with or as if with raddle; color coarsely, as with rouge.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whiten-ed and raddled old women who shudder at the slips? Thackeray, Newcomes, xx.

2. To get over (work) in a careless, slovenly manner. [Prov. Eng.] Imp. Diet.

raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), n. Same as raddle1, 4. raddleman, n. Same as reddleman. Fuller, Worthies, 11I. 38.

raddourt, n. See redour. rade<sup>1</sup>t (rad). A dialectal (Old English and Scotch) preterit of *ride*. rade<sup>2</sup> (rad), n. A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete

form of road.

radeau (ra-dô'), n.; pl. radeaux (-dōz'). [< F. radeau = Pr. radelh, < ML. \*ratellus (also, after OF., radellus, rasellus), dim. of L. ratis, raft, vessel.] A raft.

Three vessels under sall, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the radeau Thunderer. Irving. (Webster.)

tive or peculiar; of native origin or quarter.
 Yorkshire has such families here and there, ... pcon-lisr, racy, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain.
 Rademacher's plaster. See plaster.
 radevoret, n. [ME., prob. of OF. origin; per-charlotte Bronte, Shirley, tx.
 The eyes [of a Gordon setter] must be full of animation, of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must The Century, XXXI, 118.
 Rademacher's plaster. See plaster.
 radevoret, n. [ME., prob. of OF. origin; per-haps orig. OF. \*ras de Vore: - ras (Sp. It. raso), a sort of smooth cloth (see rash<sup>4</sup>); de, of; \* Vore, porhaps the town of Lavaur in Languedoc. Cf.

The eyes [of a Gordon setter] mist to many for the Century, XXXI 18; be clean and racy. = Sym. 1 and 2. Recy, Spiey. The Century, XXXI 18; be chaps the town or many form the places named.] A sort of eloth or textile fabric usually explained as 'tapestry' or 'striped stuff tapestry.' from the favor given to food the

nearly radiat. Science, 111. 94. Specifically -(a) In anat., of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see radius, 2): as, the radial artery, nerve, vetn; radial artery nerve, vetn; radial raticulations or movements; the radial side or aspect of the arm, wist, or hand; the radial group of muscles; the radial pronator or suplnator. (b) In zool., rayed, radiate, or radiating; of or pertaining to the rays, arma, or radiating processes of ao animal; relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the Radiata and similar animala. See cut under meduajorm. (c) In ichth., of or pertaining to the radialia. See radiale (c). The cartilacting on ossified hasal and radial supports

The cartilaginous, or ossified, basal and *radial* supports f the flus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 38. of the flus.

of the fins. Itaxley, Anat. Vert., p. 38. (d) In bot.; (1) Belonging to a ray, as of an numbel or of a flower-head in the Compositz. (2) Developing uniformly un all aldea of the axis: opposed to bifacial or dorsizentral. Goebel.—Radial ambulacral vessels. See ambulaeral. —Radial artery, the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachial artery at the elbow, extending in a straight line on the outer side of the front of the forearm to the wrist, where it turns around the radi-al side of the carpna and descends to the npper part of the first interosecous space, where it penetrates the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch. Just above the wrist it lies subcutaneously on the uluar side of the tong subcutant and cutaneous once, are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpala.—Radial axle-box. See axle-box.—Radial bundle, in bot., a florovascular hundle in which the phloëm and xylem are arranged in alternating radii. Compare closed, collateral, and concen-tric bundle, under bundle.

The last form is the *radial*, where the *bundles* of phloem and xylem are arranged alternately in the central fibro-vas-cular axis. Encyc. Brit., XII, 18.

and a vals. Encyc. Erit., XII, 18.
 Radial cells, in entom., same as postcostal cellules (which see, under postcostal).—Radial curve, in geom., a curve most conveniently expressed by means of the radius vector as one coordinate: spirals and the quadratrix of Dinostratus are radial curves.—Radial drilling-machine. See tentacular jibers, under sustentacular.—Radial formula, the expression of the number of the fins of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays: thus, the radial formula for the yellow perch is D, XIII. + 1. 14; A II. + 7; P. 15; Y. 15 — where the Roman numerals are the spines and the Arabic the rays of the doraal, sual, pectoral, and ventral fins respectively.—Radial nerve. See nerve.—Radial plates, in crinoids, the set or system of plates which includes the joints of the radial plate proper: distinguished from personatic plate. and the radial plate proper: distinguished from personatic plate. Symmetry.—Radial recurrent artery, a branch of the radial recurrent artery, a branch of the radial recurrent artery.
 T. M. A radiating or radial part: a ray. Sne.

II. n. A radiating or radial part: a ray. Spe-clifcally, in anat. and zool.: (a) A radiale. (b) In *ichth.*, the radius or hypercoraccid (a bone). (c) One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the brachials and the basals; one of the joints of the second order, or of a divi-sion of the basals. See cut under Crinoidea.

The two radials [of a crinid] on either side of the larg-est basal . . . are broader than the other two. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV, 150.

### radiance

radiance (d) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedi-pap of a spider. radiale (rā-di-ā'lō), n.; pl. radialia (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of radialis, radial: see radial.] In zoöl. and anat.: (a) The radiocarpal bone; that bone of the wrist which is situated on tho radial side of the proximal row of carpals, in special relation with the radius. In man this bone is the scaphoid. Compare ulnare, and see cuts under hand and carpus. (b) One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid. See radial, n. (c), and cut under Crinoidea. (c) A cartilage radiat-ing from the base of the fins of elasmobranchi-ate fishes. See cut under pterygium. (d) Same

ing from the base of the fins of elasmobranchi-ate fishes. See cut under pterygium. (d) Same as radial, n. (b). See hypercoracoid. **radialis** (rā-di-ā'lis), n.; pl.radiales (-lēz). [NL. radialis (sc. musculus, etc.), radial: see radial.] In anat., a radial muscle, artery, vein, or nerve: chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase-names of muscles: as, flexor car-pi radialis; extensor carpi radialis longior or brevior. See flexor, extensor. **radiality** (rā-di-al'i-ti), n. [< radial + -ity.] The character or structure of a radiate organ-ism; formation of rays, or disposition of rayed parts; radial symmetry. Sometimes called ra-

radially (rā'di-al-i), adv. 1. In a radial or ra-diating manner; in the manner of radii or rays: as, lines diverging radially.

As the growth [of the fungna] spreads outward radially, the inner hyphe, having sucked all the organic matter out of the ground, perish. S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82.

S. E. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82. 2. In entom., toward or over the radius (a vein of the wing): as, a color-band radially dilated. radian (rā'di-an), n. [< radius + -an.] The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Also called the unit angle in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17' 44'.80625 nearly. radiance (rā'di-ans), n. [< F. radiance, < ML. radiantia, radiance, < L. radian(t-)s, radiant: see radiant.] 1. Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or spark-ling luster; vivid brightness. The sacred radiance of the san. Shok, Lear 1.111

The sacred radiance of the snn. Shak., Lear, i. 1. 111. e sacred radiance of the sun. Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd Of motesty divine. Milton, P. L., vii. 194.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,

Stains the white radiance of eternity. Shelley, Adonais, lii.

2. Radiation.

Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of radiance. J. Clerk Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 2. Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of radiance. J. Clerk Maxwed, In Encyc, Brit, XIX. 2. Synt. 1. Status of the full and the full and the set of the shooting out of rays or beams in an impressive way. Kadiance is the most steady; it is generally a light that is spreable to the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for presents a light that is strong, often too strong to be spreable to the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for is the brilliance of a diamond or of the works. Hence, is the brilliance of a diamond or of the works. Hence, is the brilliance of a diamond or of the works a benefit addiance of humor, the brilliancy of wit. K-Rilliance is more presents a light that is strong, often too strong to be spreable of the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for is the brilliance of a diamond or of the works. Hence, is the brilliance of a diamond or of the works a benefit addiance of humor, the brilliancy of wit. K-Rilliance is more in the fuller of the scene at a wedding; the spreable of the effulgence of the scene at a wedding; the spreable of humor, the brilliancy of with. K-Rilliance or painful is the effulgence of the model was us; the effulgence of the stirbutes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure of the stirbutes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure of the stirbutes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure is the effulgence of the some times weaker, humor of these words which does not imply that the ob-set of the stirbutes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure of the stirbutes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure is the fuller of the scene as a set of lagence. Luster is the set of the is more of then as are fuller to more then scene is at the luster of stilk. Luster is generally. I like is either emitted or reflected, but hat they be simply thom you is either, excer, as encrea. The set of more is either, excer, as encrea. The set of more is either, excer, as encrea. The set of more is either and thouse a brefly the mile more is either is the luster of all t

Twere all one That I should love a bright particular star And think to wed it, he is so above me. In his bright radiance and collateral light Must 1 be comforted. Shak., All's Well, t. 1. 99. There is an appearance of brilliancy in the pleasures of high life which naturally dazzles the young. Craig.

Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved. Nilton, P. L., vi. 680.

### radiance

# Though they fell, they fell like atara, Streaming splendour through the sky. Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

Montgomery, Factor The smiling infant in his hand shall take The created hasilisk and speckled anake, Pleased the green *lustre* of the scales survey, And with their forky tongues shall innocently play. *Pope*, Messiah, 1. 82.

radiancy (rā'di-an-si), n. [As radianee (see -ey).] Same as radianee.

-ey).] Same as radianee. radiant (ra'di-ant), a. and n. [Early mod. E. radiant;  $\langle OF. radiant, F. radiant = Sp. Pg.$ radiante = It. radiante, raggiante,  $\langle L. radiante, radiante, radiante, radiante, radiante, radiante, radiante.]$ an(t-)s, ppr. of radiare, radiate, shine: see ra-diate.] I. a. 1. Darting, shooting, or emit-ting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling;beaming with brightness, literally or figurative-ly: as, the radiant sun; a radiant countenance.Mark what radiant state the spreade

Mark, what radiant state she spreads. Milton, Arcades, l. 14.

A audden star, it shot through liquid air, And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. Pope, R. of the L. v. 128. His features radiant as the soul within. O. W. Holmes, Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum. 2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radi-ated; radiate: as, *radiant* heat.

Jonas... made him a shadowynge place for his defence agaynat the radyaant heet of the sonne in the syde of an hyll. Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Paalms, Pa. exxx.

The passage of radiant heat, as such, through any me-dium does not heat it at all. W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 45.

When this [radiation of fibera] takes place in an open cav-ity, producing brush-like forms, they are termed radiant. Eneye. Brit., XVI. 370.

3. In *her.*: (*u*) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the

rays generally appearing like long indentations. See ray<sup>1</sup>, 8.



bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like log indentations. See rayl, 8.
(b) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from beind it.—4. In bot, radiating: radiate.— Radiant energy. See energy.—Radiant heat. See to describe a highly rarefled gas, or "litra gascous matching and the produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-petertial electricity is passed through it. For example, in a charge of high-petertial electricity is passed through it. For example, in a random of a crockes tube) the molecules of the gas present are produced the molecules of the gas present are private to atrike against a delicately poised wheel they are in motion; if on a piece of calcit, they make it phose in a single small. Difference, a calcing the or best proceed. Also, in motion, if on a piece of calcit, they make it phose in a single small. Difference, a dalant point, in envertee, it is motion if be a piece of calcit, they make it phose in endition by the considered as the spin the disk of the point from which rays of light or heat proceed. Also, indicated and unin by present, and matching in envertee, it is point or not proceed. See the point from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the proceed. Also, it is not the set of the shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiation of the shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiation of the shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiation of the shower seem to proceed. See thence called the Leonides. Similarly the meteors and are the star? Leonis, and these meteors are hence with the shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiation of the shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiation of the shower seem to proceed: thus, the radiation; the the shower of November Zith (which are connected with Heidsher and the se meteors and are also known as the and are tone called the Leo

Healthy human actions should spring radiantly (like rays) from some single heart motive. Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

Rakin, Elements of Drawing, III. Rakin, Elements of Drawing, III. Radiaria; (rā-di-ā'rī-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of radiarius, radiate: see radiary.] 1. In La-marck's classification (1801-12), a class of ani-mals, divided into the orders Mollia, or aca-lephs, and Echinoderma (the latter including the Actiniz).-2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province Radiata, containing the five classes Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalephæ, and Hydrozoa.-3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of Zoöphytes (contrasted with Sarcodaria), containing the three classes of echinoderms, acalephs, and corals or polyps. **radiary**; (rā'di-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. radiaire,  $\leq$  NL. radiarius,  $\leq$  L. radius, a ray, radius: see radius.] In zoöl., same as radiate.

4932 Radiata (rā-di-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., nent. pl. of L. radiatus, radiate: see radiate, a.] 1. In Cnvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, contain-ing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) Echinodermata; (2) En-tozoa, or intestinal worns; (3) Acalepha, or sea-nettles; (4) Polypi; (5) Infueoria: thus a mere waste-basket for animals not classwhere located to Cuvier's astifaction. It was accepted and advocated by L. Agassiz after its which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. But the group has now been abolished, and its compo-nents are widely distributed in other phyla and classes outer, and Vermes. The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and

The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and which he threw into one great heterogeneous assemblage, the Radiata, have been altogether remodelled and re-arranged. . . Whatever form the classification of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvierian Ra-diata is, in my judgment, effectually abolished. *Huadey*, Classification (1869) p. 86.

Huzley, Classification (1869), p. 86.
In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (a) The old Radiata without the Infusoria. (b) Same as Echinodermala proper; Ambulaeroria (which see) without the genus Balanoglossus. Metschnikoff. (c) In Owen's aystem (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, divided into Radiaria, Entozoa (ccelelminths and sterelminths), and Infusoria (the latter containing Rotifera and Polygastria).
radiate (rā'di-āt), r.; pret. and pp. radiated, ppr. radiating. [< L. radiatus, pp. of radiare, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine (> It. radiare, raggiare = Sp. Pg. radiate = F. radier, radiate, shine), < radius, a spoke, ray: see radius, rayl.] I, intrans. 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or nucleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, etc.</li> light, etc.

Light . . . radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi. But if [the wood] is traversed by plates of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the same nature as the pith, which radiate from that to the bark. A. Gray, Structural Botany, p. 74.

When the light diminishes, as in twilight, the circular fibers relax, the previously stretched *radiating* fibers con-tract by elasticity, and eniarge the pupil. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 39.

2. To emit rays; be radiant: as, a *radiating* body.—3. To spread in all directions from a central source or canse; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.

The moral law lies at the center of nature, and radiates to the circumference. Emerson, Nature, p. 51. Enjoyment radiates. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world; that is being taken care of when you feel delight in art or in anything else. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

II. trans. 1. To emit or send out in direct

lines, as from a point of scus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause; communicate by direct em-anation: as, the sun *radiates* heat and light.

Donatello . . . seemed to radiate jollity ont of his whole nimble person. Hawthorne, Marble Faun, x. The Wonder . . . looked full enough of life to radiate vitality into a statue of ice. O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Mountain tops gather clouds around them for the same reason: they cool themselves by *radiating* their heat, through the dry superincumbent air, into apace. *R. J. Mann*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 23.

2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.

Elaewhere, a brilliant radiated formation was conspic-uous, spreading, at four opposite points, into four vast luminous expansions, compared to feather-glumes, or aigrettes. A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 83. A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 83. Radiating keyboard or pedals, in organ-building, a pedal keyboard in which the pedals are placed closer to-gether in front than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal case. — Radiating point. Same as radiant point (which see, under radiant). — Radiating power. Same as radiative power (which see, under radi-ative).

**radiate** (rā'di-āt), a. and n. [< L. radiatus, having rays, radiating, pp. of radiare, radiate, furnish with spokes: see radiate, r.] I. a. 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having

lines or projec-tions proceeding from a common center or sur-face; rayed: as, a *radiate* animal (a member of the Radiata); a radiate mineral (one with rayed crystals or fibers); a radiate flower-head.



Radiate Structure .-- Wavellite

*radiate* flower-head. Specifically—(a) In zoöl.: (1) Characterized by or exhibiting radial symmetry, or radia-

contraction

radiation

diating: as, the radiate fibers of somo minerals and plants; the *radiate* petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A school-house plant on every hill, Stretching in *radiate* nerve-lines thence The quick wires of intelligence. *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, rep-



Radiate Head of Gallienus.-From an aurens in the British Mu-seum, (Twice the size of the original.)

resented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla,



The sun-god Helios rising from the sea, showing radiate head. (Metope from New llium in the Troad.)

radiate; the head of Helios (the sun-god), radiate.

II. n. 1. A ray-like projection; a ray

The tin salt crystalliaed out in transparent, shining nee-dles, arranged in clusters of radiates about nuclel. Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82.

Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82. 2. A member of the Radiata, in any sense. radiated (rā'di-ā-ted), p. a. [< radiate + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as radiate.—Radiated animals. See Radia-ta.—Radiated falcon. See falcon.—Radiated wing-cells, in entom., wing-cells formed principally by diverg-ing nervures, as in the earwig. radiately (rā'di-āt-li), adv. In a radiate man-ner; with radiation from a common center; ra-dialty. Badiately weined ar corned in hat some and

dially.-Radiately veined or nerved, in bot., same as palmately veined or nerved. See nervation. radiateness (rā'di-āt-nes), n. Same as radiality

atity. radiate-veined (rā'di-āt-vānd), a. In bot., palmately veined. See nervation. radiatiform (rā-di-ā'ti-fôrm), a. [<L. radiatus, radiate, + forma, form.] In bot., having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of *Centaurea*, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly limiteto ligulate.

radiatingly (rā'di-ā-ting-li), adr. Same as radiately.

diately. radiation (rā-di-ā'shon), n. [ $\langle$  F. radiation = Sp. radiacion = Pg. radiação = It. radi-azione,  $\langle$  L. radiatio(n-), shining, radiation,  $\langle$ radiare, shine, radiate: see radiate.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat. Physically speaking, radiation is the transformation of the molecu-lar energy of a hot body — that is, any body above the ab-solute zero (-273° C.)—into the wave-motion of these ther waves through space. Hence, every body is the source of radia-tion, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

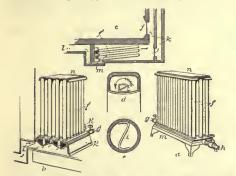
chiefly upon the temperature of the body; it is called *luminous* or observe, according as it is or is not capable of exciting the sensation of light. See further *radiant energy* (under *energy*), also *heat*, *light*1, *spectrum*.

Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is said to be chilled by radia-tion, as for example the grass of a meadow on a starlight right, the meaning la that the molecules of the grass have lost a portion of their motion, by imparting it to the medium in which they vibrate. Tyndall, Radiation, §2.

Any substance . . . will become heated by *radiation* to the greatest degree when its surface is made rough and completely black, so that it can absorb all the rays falling noon it. *Lonnnel*, Light (trans.), p. 198. 2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus.—3. In zoöl, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; tho radiate arrangement of parts. Also radiism.—Direct radiation and indirect radiation, phrases used in describing the method of heating by steam-radiators, according as the radiator is astimule heating by a four adiate arranged by in pipes, as in simple heating by a hot-air furnace. In both cases the heat is communicated by convection, and in the case of indirect radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to a outside source, hut is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted by the heat is distino of the same and in the case of indirect radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outside source, hut is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted by the heat which the earth receives from it. —Terrestrial radiation, the communication of heat and to radiation. upon it.

tion. radiative ( $ra^{i}$ di- $\bar{a}$ -tiv), a. [ $\langle radiate + -ive.$ ] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation.—Radiative or radiating power, the shifty of a body to radiate heat—that is, phys-ically, to transform its own heat-energy into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other things being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum for polished metallic aurfaces: thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly in a vessel with a dull-black sur-face than in one which is polished and bright, like silver. The radiative and absorbing powers of a substance are identical, and are the opposite of the reflecting power. Also called emissive power. radiator ( $ra^{i}$ di- $\bar{a}$ -tor), n. [ $\langle radiate + -or^{1}$ ] 1.

radiator  $(ra'(di-a-tor), n. [\langle radiate + -or^1.]]$  1. Anything which radiates; a body or substance from which rays of heat emanate or radiate.— 2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by con-vection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.



a, a direct radiator with cast-iron base m and cap n; f, vertical tubes of wrought-iron screwed into the base; g, inlet; h, outlet; d, and, d, detail sections of tube; i, diaphragm used in one kind of vertical-tube steam-radiators, steam passing through it, as indicated by arrow.  $\delta_i$  a direct-indirect radiator, air entering at i, and circulating upward through passages in base  $k^*$ . c, an indirect steam-radiator: m, basel, or tubes; told air from without is admitted at i, and passes over the direct basel over the set of the direct basel over the set of the set of the direct basel over the set of the direct basel over the set of the direct basel over the direct basel o

A common form of radiator is a sheet-fron drum or cyl-inder containing deflectors or baffle-plates, placed over a fireplace to cause the volatile products of combustion to give up their heat as they pass: a heating-drum. A steam-radiator consists of a mass of coiled or flexed pipes to which ateam for heating is conveyed through a continuous pipe from a boiler, and which is provided with anitable valves for the control of the steam. **radiatory** (rā'di-ā-tō-ri), a. [< radiate + -ory.] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays around a center or axis; rayed; actinomeric. **radical** (rad'i-kal), a. and n. [< F. radical = Pr. Sp. Pg. radical = It. radicale = D. radikaal = G. Sw. Dan. radikal, < LL. radicalis, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, < L. radix (radic-), root: see radix.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

The cause of a thynne and watery radycall moyster to auche thynges as draw theyr nuryahement therof. R. Eden, ir. of Gonzalns Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 227).

[ed. Arber, p. 227). Specifically—(a) In bot, belonging to the root: opposed to cautine. See radical leaves and radical peduncle, be-low. (b) In philod, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word or main part of a word: as, a radical word; a radical letter or syllable; radical accentuation. (c) In math., consisting of or in-dicating one of the roots of a number: as, a radical ex-pression; the radical sign. (d) In chem., noting any atom

or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chem-ical reactions to which the substance is liable. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 106. 2. Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherent-ing indicates of

4933

subject or thing concerned; existing inherent-ly; intrinsic; organic: as, radical defects of character; a radical fault of construction; tho radical principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word first occurs, about the beginning of the thir-teenth century. In the phrase humidum radicale, or radi-cal moisture, that molature in an animal or a plant which was supposed to remain unchanged throughout life, and to be the chief principle of vitality. The word seems to irranslate the pseudo-Artisotellan was irror rs; pifar, fas one may say, roots '-- an expression applied to moisture and certain other conditions as being essential to the life of plants. of plants.

Radicall molsture, or first or naturall molsture, spred like a dew thorow all the parts of the bodie, wherewith arch parts are nourfahed: which moisture, being once wasted, can neuer be restored. Minsheu. lik

Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soul was feeding Upon the radical humour of her thought. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

has contributed more than any This radical error This radical error . . has contributed more than any other canae to prevent the formation of popular constitu-tional governments. *Cathoun*, Works, I. 30.

3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject; concerned with or hased upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a radical truth; a radical difference of opinion; radical views or measures; the Radical party in British polities.

His works . . . are more *radical* in apirit and tendency than any others, for they strike at all cant whatever, whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democ-racy. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 147. racy.

[cap.] Of or pertaining to a political party 4.

4. [cap.] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a Radical eandidate; the Radical program.—Radi-cal axis of two circles. See axis!.—Radical bass, in music, same as fundamental bass (which see, under funda-mental).—Radical cadence, in music, a cadence consisting of chords in their original posi-tion.—Radical center of

mental).— Radical cadence, in music, a cadence consisting of chords in their original posi-tion.— Radical center of three circles in a plane, the intersection of the three radi-cal axes of the three pairs of the three circles.— Radical curve. See curve.— Radical expression, an expression containing radical signs, es-pecially a quanity expressed as a root of another. Some-times loosely called a radical quantity.— Radical func-tion. See function.— Radical quantity.— Radical func-tion. See function.— Radical planes, leaves, persong from the root, or, properly, from a part of the stom user to and reaembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dar-dellon, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered ornithogatum.— Radical moisturet. See above, def. 2. — Radical poduncle, a peduacte that proceeds from the axid of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip.— Radical pitch, the pitch or tone with which the utter-ance of a syllable begins.— Radical plane, the plane of intersection of two spheres other than the plane at in-finity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not.— Radical sign, the sign  $\chi$  (a modified form of the letter  $\tau$ , the initial of Latin radix, root), pisced before any quan-tity, denoting that its root is to be extracted : thus,  $\gamma$  or  $\sqrt{a + b}$ . To distinguin the particular root, a number is written over the sign: thus,  $\sqrt{-a}$ ,  $\sqrt{-a}$ , the order on the interse is a sumen used to mark a so-called root or radical ele-ment of words.— Radical stress, in *elocation*, the force of utersnee falling on the initial part of a syllable or word. = Syn, 3. There may be a distinction between a radical is is a nuch used to mark a so-called noot the is thorough, erater, complete, or theroughgoing, radical emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thorough, erater, complete, or the root, whether there is thorough, erater, consider, exercise, a store of inflected or derivative words. (b) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form o

ments have been removed from a compound. ments have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly applied to compound radicals, which are assumed to exist in com-pound bodies and to remain intact in many of the chem-ical changes which these bodies undergo. Thus the com-pound radical ethyl,  $C_2H_5$ , appears in slochol ( $C_2H_5$ ,  $OH_2$ ), in ether ( $(C_2H_5)_2O$ ), in ethylamine ( $C_2H_5$ ,  $NH_2$ ), etc., and may be transferred without change, like an element, from one of these compounds to the other. Also *radicle*.

The word radical stands for any atom or group of atoma which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is hable. . . . As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals*, while the non-metal-lic atoms are acid *radicals*. . . . Among compound *radicals* 

radicant

those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are usu-ally hasic, and those containing oxygen also are usually acid. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

**3.** In *music*, same as *root.*—**4.** A person who holds or aets according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparone who pursues a theory to its furthest appar-ent limit; an extremist, especially in polities. In the political sense, in which the word has been most maed, a Radical is one who sima at thorough reform in government from a liberal or democratic point of view, or desires the eatabilishment of what he regards as abstract principles of right and justice, by the most direct and uncompromising methods. The political Radicals of a country generally constitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separate party when their numbers are sufficient for the exertion of any considerable infinence. The name Radi-cal is often applied as one of reproach to the members of a party by their opponents. In the United States it has been so applied at times to Democrats, and to Republi-cans especially in the South about the period of recon-struction. The French Radicals are often called the *Extreme Left*. The British Radicals form an important section of the Liberal party.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals. Macaulay.* He [President Johnson] did not receive a single South-ern vote, and was detested through every Southern State with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern *Radical. The Nation*, 111, 141.

The Nation, 111, 141.
5. In alg., a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity.—Negative, organic, etc., radical. See the adjectives.
radicalise, v. See radicalize.
radicalism (rad'i-kal-izm), n. [= F. radicalisms (rad'i-kal-izm), n. [= F. radicalisms.] The state or character of being radical; the holding or earrying out of extreme principles on auy subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism: the doctrine or principle of uncal liberalism; the doctrine or principle of un-compromising reform in government; the sys-tem or methods advocated by the political Radieals of a country.

Radicalism endeavours to realize a state more in har-mony with the character of the ideal man. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 511.

The year 1769 is very memorable in political history, for it witnessed the birth of English *Radicalism*, and the first aerions attempts to reform and control Parliament by a pressure from without, making its members habitually subaervient to their constituents.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

radicality (rad-i-kal'i-ti), n. [< radical + -ity.]</li>
1. The state or character of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.]-2t. Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. Sir T. Browne, Vnlg. Err., iil. 17.

radicalize (rad'i-kal-iz), v.; pret. and pp. radi-calized, ppr. radicalizing. [< radical + -ize.] I. trans. To make radical; cause to conform to radical ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]

It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury means to radicalize his land programme for England. New York Tribune, Feb. 18, 1887.

II. intrans. To become radieal; adopt or carry out radical principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]

Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more surprising — the goodwill shown by the Russians, and even by the Russian Government, for a radicatising Republic, or the iatnous admiration of certain French Republicans for the most autocratic State in Europe. *Contemporary Rev.*, L111. 303.

Also spelled radicalisc.

radically (rad'i-kal-i), adv. 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.

Tho'the Word [bless] be radically derived from the Dutch Word, yet it would bear good Sense, and be very pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch it from the French Word "blesser," which is to hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

These great Orbs thus radically bright. Prior, Solomon, f.

2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

The window tax, long condemned by universal consent as a radically bad tax. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 313.

radicalness (rad'i-kal-nes), *n*. The state of be-ing radical, in any sense. radicand (rad-i-kand'), *n*. [ $\langle L. radicandus$ , ger. of radicari, take root: see radicate.] In math. an expression of which math., an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radicant (rad'i-kant), a. [< F. radicant, < L. radican(t-)s, ppr. of radicari, take root: see radicate.] In bot., rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of elimbing. Also radicating.



### radicarian

radicarian (rad-i-kā'ri-an), a. [< L. radix (ra-dic-), root, + -arian.] Of or relating to roots.

The strength of the *radicarian* theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of lauguage. Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., Nov., 1880, p. 338.

Radicata (rad-i-kā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. rudicatus, rootēd: see rodicate.] A divi-sion of polyzoans: same as Articulata (d): opposed to Incrustata.

radicate (rad'i-kāt), v.; pret. and pp. radi-cated, ppr. radicating. [< L. radieatus, pp. of radicari (> It. radicare = Sp. Pg. Pr. radicar), take or strike root, < radix (radic-), root: see radix.] I. intrans. To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do radicate. Evelyn, Sylva.

II. trans. To cause to take root; root; plant deeply and firmly.

Often remembrance to them [nohlemen] of their satate may happen to radycate in theyr hartes intollerable pride. Sir T. Elyol, The Governour, i. 4.

This medical feature in the Easenea is not only found in the Christiana, but is found radicated in the very consti-tution of that body. De Quincey, Easenes, lii.

radicate (rad'i-kāt), a. [< L. radicatus, pp. of radicari, take root: see radicate, v.] 1. In zoöl.: (a) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted;
(b) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted;
(c) growing from a fixed root or root-like part. (b)
(c) Specifically, in *conch*.: (1) Byssiferous; fixed by a byssus. (2) Adherent by the base to some other body, as a limpet to a rock. (c) Rooted and of a plant-like habit, as a polyzoan; not provide black belowing to the Bad.

and of a phate-like habit, as a polyzoah; not incrusting like a lichen; belonging to the Radi-cata.—2. In bot., rooted. radicated (rad'i-kā-ted), p. a. [ $\langle radicate, v.,$  $+ -ed^2$ .] Rooted, or having taken root: same as radicate: as, a radicated stem.

If, therefore, you would not cheat yourselves, as multi-tudes in this age have done, about your love to the breth-ren, try uot by the bare act, but by the *radicated*, preva-leut degree of your love. Baxter, Saluts' Rest, iii. 11.

radicating (rad'i-kā-ting), p. a. In bot., same as radicant.

as radicati. radication (rad-i-kā'shon), n. [< F. radication = Sp. radicacion = Pg. radicação = It. radica-cione, < ML. radicatio(n-), < L. radicuri, pp. radicatus, take root: see radicute.] 1. The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted.

Prida is a sin of ao deep radication, and so powerful in the hearts of carnal meu, that it will take advantage of any condition. Baxter, Lifa of Faith, iii. 15.

2. In bot., the manner in which roots grow or are arranged.—3. In zoöl., fixation at the base, as if rooted; the state of being radicate or radicated.

radicet, n. An obsolete form of radish.

radicet, n. An obsolete form of radish. radicel (rad'i-sel), n. [< F. radicelle = It. radi-cella, < NL. \*radicella, little root, dim. of L. ra-dix (radic-), root.] 1. In bot., a minute root; a rootlet. Also radicle. A. Gray.— 2. In zoöl., a rootlet or radicle. radices, n. Plural of radix. radices n. Plural of radix.

radicicolous (rad-i-sik'o-lus), a. [< L. radix (radic-), root, + colere, inhabit.] Living upon or infesting roots: specifically noting the root-

usual.]

Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounda—oftenest a consonaut sound. F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar (1869), p. 33.

4. In chem., same as radical, 2.

A radicle may consist of a single elementary atom, and it then forms a simple radicle; or it may cousist of a group of atoms, in which case it constitutes a compound radicle. W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chemistry, § 1061.

4934 Adverse, centrifugal, centripetal radicle. See the

radicolous (rā-dik'o-lus), a. A contracted form of radicicolou

of radicicolous. radicose (rad'i-kōs), a. [= Sp. Pg. radicoso, < L. radicosus, full of roots, < radix (radic-), a root: see radix.] In bot., having a large root. radicula (rā-dik'ū-lä), n.; pl. radiculæ (-lē). [L.: see radicle.] In entom., a radicle. radicular (rā-dik'ū-lär), a. [< radiculæ + -ar3.] Characterizad by the messence of a radicle or

Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles.

As the first leaves produced are the cotyledons, this atem is called the cotyledonary extremity of the embryo, while the other is the *radicular*. Balfour.

Radicular odontome, an odontome formed on the ueck or root of a tooth. radicule (rad'i-kūl), n. [< F. radicule, < L. ra-dicula, little root: see radicle.] In bot., same as radicle, 1.

radiculose (rā-dik'ū-lõs), a. [< NL. \*radiculo-sus, < L. radicula, rootlet: see radicle.] In bot.,

covered with radicles or rootlet. see radic.] In oot., radii, n. Plural of radius. radiism (rā'di-izm), n. [< L. radius, ray, + -ism.] In zoöl., same as radiation, 3. Forbes, Brit. Sea Urchins.

Brit. Sea Urchins. radiocarpal ( $ra^{2}di^{-}\delta$ -kär'pal), a. [ $\langle L. radius,$ radius, + NL. carpus, the wrist: see carpal.] 1. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist: as, the radiocarpal articulation; radio-carpal ligaments.—2. Situated on the radial side of the wrist: as, the radiocarpal bone. See carpat ingenerates. So that a contract of the radius of the wrist: as, the radiocarpal bone. See radiale.—Radiocarpal arteries, the auterior and posterior carpal arteries; anall branches given off from the radial at the wrist and passing to the front and back to help form the anterior and posterior carpal arches.—Radiocarpal articulation, the wrist-joint proper; the jointing of the manues or third segment of the forelimb of any vertebrate with the second or preceding segment. In animals whose ulna is shorter than the radius this joint is formed wholly by the radius is articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones, constituting a radiocarpal articulation is unpination are perfect, the ulua reaches the wrist, but is cut off from direct articulation with any carpal by a button of cartilage interposed between liself and the cunefform, and the radius articulates with both the scaphoid and the semiluar, so that the human wrist-joint is properly radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the arging articulation. It extends from the summit of the arging articulation is constructed from the summit of radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the arging articulation is constructed from the summit of the arging articulation.

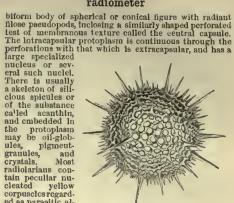
Radioflagellata (rā " di-ō-flaj-e-lā ' tā), u. pl. [NL.: see radioflagellate.] An order of animalcules emitting numerous ray-liko pseudopodia, after the manner of the *Radiolaria*, and pro-vided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages, but having no distinct oral aperture. They are mostly marine. In Kent's system they consist of two families, Actinomo-nadidæ and Euchitonidæ.

nadidæ and Euchitonidæ. radioflagellate (rā<sup>#</sup>di- $\bar{\varphi}$ -flaj'e-lāt), a. [< L. ra-dius, ray. + flagellum, a whip: see flagellate<sup>1</sup>.] Having radiating psendopodia and flagella; of or pertaining to the Radioflagellata. radiograph (rā<sup>\*</sup>di- $\bar{\varphi}$ -grāf), n. [< L. radius, ray, + Gr. γράφεν, write.] An instrument for mea-suring and recording the intensity of solar ra-diation

diation.

(radic-), root, + colere, inhabit.] Living uponor infesting roots: specifically noting the rootform of the phylloxera or vine-pest: contrastedwith gallicolous. See Phylloxera, 2.radiciforous (rā-dis-i-flō'rus), n. [< L. radix(radic-), root, + fos (flor-), flower, + -ous.]Flowering (apparently) from the root. A. Gray.radiciform (rā-dis'i-form), a. [= F. It. radi-ciforme, < L. radix (radic-), root, + formo, form:see form.] 1. In bot., of the uature or appear-ance of a root. A. Gray.-2. In zoöl., root-likein aspect or function.radicife (rad'i-kl), n. [= F. radicule = Sp. ra-dicuta, < L. radicula, rootel, small root, alsoradish, soapwort, dim. of radix (radic-), root:see radix. Cf. radicel.] 1. In bot.: (a) A root-let: same as radicel. (b) Specifically, sameas caulicle: by late writers appropriately re-stricted to the rudimentary root at the lowerextremity of the caulicle.-2. In anat. andzoöl, a little root or root-like part; a radix:as, the radicles of a vein (the minute vesselswhich unite to form a vein); the radicle of anerve.-3. In philol., same as radical, 1. [Un-usual.]sule. The only species, R. Millegrana, native of the temperate and aubtropical parts of the Old World, ha little annual with forking stem, opposite leaves, and minute white corymbose flowers. See allseed (d) and dargered

narseea, 2. **Radiolaria** ( $r\bar{a}^{*}$ di- $\bar{o}$ - $l\bar{a}^{'}$ ri- $\ddot{a}$ ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of \**radiolaris*,  $\langle$  L. *radiolus*, a little ray: see *Radiola*.] A class of filose non-corticate *Pro-tozoa*: a name applied by Haeckel (in 1862) to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg *Polycystina*. The radiolariaus are marine gymnomyxine protozoaua in which no contractile vacuoles are observed, having au amœ-



of the aubstance ca'led acanthin, and cmbedded in the protoplasm may be oil-glob-ules, plement-granules, and cryatals. Most radiolarians con-tain peculiar nu-cleated yellow corpuscies regard-ed as parasitic al-gala. Reproduc-tion both by fis-sion and by sport. Inton has been observed. The Radiolaria have heen di-vided into the subclasses Silicoskeleta and Acanthometridea, according to the chemical composition of the skeleton, the former subclass into Perinylaea, Monopylaea, and Tri-pylaea (or Phaeodaria); into Monocyltaria, with one cen-tral capaule, and Polycyltaria, with several such : and In-various other ways. The latest monographer arranges or Spannelleria, with 32 families; (2) Actinylea or Acan-tharia, with 12 families; (3) Monopylea or Naseilaria, with 26 families; and (4) Connopylea or Naseilaria, with 26 families and fabricate their skeletons of the in-first used by Johannea Müller, in 1858, for the organisma known as Polycystina, Thalassicala, and Acanthometra. The marine radiolarians and linhabit the superficial stra-tum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons of the in-flitesiunally small proportion of ailex which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these akeletons and to tran in Akerta, and that which occurs at Bisex Hill in Barha-dos, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved akeletons of Radiolaria. Which are erroneously maned "Iosail Infusoria." But, though there can be little doubt that Radiolaria shounded in the Creaceus sea, none are on fue so-called radiolaria no. "Tadiolarian (radiolaria no. "Tadiolarian (radiolaria no. "Tadiolarian (radiolaria no. "Tadiolarian (radiolaria no. "Tadiolarian (radiolari

diolarian ( $ra^{a}$ di- $\ddot{o}$ -la'ri-an), a. and n. [ $\langle Ra-diolaria + -an.$ ] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria; containing or consisting of radiolarians. - Radiolarian ooze, the ooze or sediment at the bottom of the see, composed in part of the shells of radiolarians. See globigerina-mud.

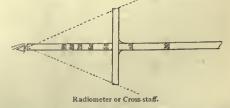
Their alliceous akeletous accumulata in some localities . . to such an extent as to form a *Radiolarian coze*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microa, § 507.

II. n. Any member of the Radiolaria. radioli, n. Plural of radiolus. radiolite (rā'di-ō-līt), n. [< NL. radiolites, < ra-diolus, dim. of L. radius, ray: see radius.] 1. A member of the genus Radiolites.—2. A variety of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the nirrow members.

of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway. **Radiolites** (rā<sup>#</sup>di-ō-lī'tēz), n. [NL.: see radi-olite.] A genus of Rudistæ, typical of the fam-ily Radiolitidæ. The typical apecles have at maturity valves elevated in a coulform manner in opposite direc-tions, and aculptured with radiating grooves and ridges. **Radiolitidæ** (rā<sup>#</sup>di-ō-lit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Radiolitidæ (rā<sup>#</sup>di-ō-lit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Radiolitidæ (rā<sup>#</sup>di-ō-lit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Radiolites + -idæ.] A family of Rudistæ, typi-fied by the genus Radiolites. The shell ta very in-equivalve and fixed by one valve; the hinge has one car-dinal teeth in the free; the external layer of the shell la thick and the internal thu; the summit of the free valve la nearly central in the sdult, but submarginal In the young. The family is characteristic of the Cretaceous period. **radiolus** (rā-dī'ō-lus), n.; pl. radioli (-lī). [NL..

radiolus (rā-dī'ō-lus), u.; pl. radioli (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. radius, a ray: see radius.] In ornith., one of the barbules, or rays of the second or-der, of the main shaft of a feather.—Radioli ac-cessorii, the barbules of the aftershaft or hypoptilum of a feather.

radiometer (rā-di-om'e-ter), n.  $\Gamma = F. radiom \dot{e}$ tre = Sp. radiometro,  $\langle L. radius, a ray, + Gr. \mu^{\epsilon\tau\rhoov}$ , measure.] 1. An old instrument for



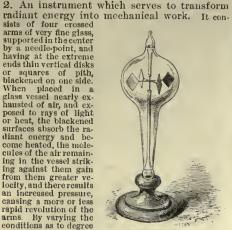
radiometer

measuring angles; the cross-staff. The end of the ataff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.

### radiometer

2 An instrument which serves to transform

surfaces shoot the ra-diant energy and be-come heated, the mole-cules of the air remain-ing in the vessel strik-ing against there gain from them greater ve-locity, and there results an increased pressure, causing a more or iess rapid revolution of the arms. By varving the



rapid revolution of the arms. By varying the conditions as to degree of exhaustion, size of bulb, etc., a number of experiments are performed with the radiometer. Serve to illustrate the mechanical effects of the rapidly moving molecules of a gas.

radiometric (rā#di-ō-met'rik), a. Pertaining to the radiometer, or to the experiments performed by it.

- radiomicrometer (rā#di-ō-mī-krom'e-ter), Tailordifference of  $(ra^{*}(n)-q)$ -micrometer, n. [ $\langle L. radius, ray, + E. micrometer.$ ] An in-strument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat. It consists essentially of an antimony-bismuth thermo-electric cou-ple of very small dimensions, with the ends joined by a hoop of copper wire, and suspended by a slender thread in a powerful magnetic field. It is claimed for it that it can be made even more sensitive than Langley's bolometer. adjoint (radius, radius, radius, radius, radius, radius, radius)
- radiomuscular (rā/di-ē-mus/kū-lär), a. [< L. *madius*, radius, + *musculus*, muscle: see *musclel*, *muscular*.] In *anat*., pertaining to the radius and to muscles: specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial
- radiophone (rā'di-ō-fōn), n. [(L. radius, ray, + Gr. φωνή, voice, sound: see phone<sup>1</sup>.] An in-strument in which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.
- radiophonic (ra#di-ō-fon'ik), a. [< radiophone + -ic.] Pertaining to radiophony, or the pro-duction of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat; relating to the radiophone, or produced by it.
- produced by it. radiophonics (rā'di-ō-fon'iks), n. [Pl. of radio-phonic (see -ics).] Same as radiophony. radiophony (rā'di-ō-fō-ni), n. [ζ L. radius, ray, + Gr. φωνή, voice, sound: see phone<sup>1</sup>.] The pro-duction of sound by the action of an intermit-tent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acous-tion which correlates sound as produced. For set tent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acous-ties which considers sound so produced. For ex-ample, if the beam from a lime-light is thrown upon a rotating disk perforated with a series of holes, and, after thus being rendered intermittent, is made to fail upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capable of shoorbing radiant heat, a musical uete is obtained from the latter whose pitch depends upon the rapidity of the rotation. Similar results are obtained with a plate of an appropriate solid, as hard rubber. Radiephony also includes the more complex cass where an intermittent beam of light, falling upon a substance like selenium (slso in a less degree sui-phur), serves to vary its electrical resistance, and hence the strength of current passing through it, so as to produce a corresponding sound in a telephone-receiver placed in the circuit. This is illustrated in the photophone. **radio-ulnar** (rā<sup>d</sup>di-ō-ul'nār), a. [ $\leq$  L. radius, radius, + ulna, ulna: see ulna, ulnar.] Of or be-longing to the radius and the ulna: as, the radio-ulnar articulation.—Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage

ulnur articulation .- Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage. fibrocartile

See fibrocartilage. radions ( $\bar{r}a'$  di-us), a. [ $\langle ME. radious, radyous, radius, \langle OF. * radios, F. radicux = Sp. Pg. It. radioso, <math>\langle L. radiosus, radiant, beaming, \langle radius, a ray: see radius.]$  14. Consisting of rays, as light. Berkcley.—2†. Radiating; radiant. His radious head with shameful thorns they tear. G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 85.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Desth, st. 35.
3. In bot., same as radiant. [Rare.]
radish (rad'ish), n. [Formerly also raddish (also dial. redish, reddish, appar. simulating reddish, of a red color); early mod. E. radice, radyce; < ME. radisk = D. radijs = LG. radys = G. radics = Dan. radis = Sw. rädisa, radis, radisa, < OF. radis, F. radis, a radish, < Pr. radiz, a root, a radish, = OF. rais, raiz (also radice), a root, = It. radice, a root, radish, = AS. rädie, rëdie, redik, redek, redich = OHG. rätih, rätich, MHG. rætich, rätich, rätich, G. rettich, rettig =</li>

Dan.  $räddike = Sw. rättika, a radish, <math>\langle L. radix$ (radic-), a root, in particular an edible root, esp. a radish: see radix.] 1. A plant, Raphanus sativus, cultivated for its edible root; also other sativus, cultivated for its edible root; also other species of the same genus. (See phrases below.) The radish of cultivation is unknown in a wild state, but is thought by many to be derived from the wild radish, *R. Raphanistrum*. It has been highly prized from the days of ancient Egypt for its crisp fleshy root, which is itite mutrilious, but pleasantly pungent and antiscerbutic, and is mostly esten raw as a relish or in salads. The radish commonly must be young and fresh, but some varieties are grown for winter use. The root varies greatly in size (but is ordinarily esten when small), in form (being iong and tspering, turnip-shsped, olive-shsped, etc.), and also in color (being white, scalet, pink, reddish-parpie, yellowish, or brown). The leaves were formerly belied and esten, and the green pods make a pickle somewhat resembling capers.
2. A root of this plant.

When s' was naked, he was, for all the world, like s forked radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 334.

with a knife. Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iii, 2, 334.
3. Same as water-radish.—Horse radish. See horse-radish.—Rat-tail radish, a species (Raphanus caudatus) or perhaps a variety of the common radish, s curlesity from the East Indies, with narrow pods a foot or more long, which are bolled or pickled for the table.—Searadish, or seaside radiah, s variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (Raphanus maritimus) found on European cossis.—Wild radish, a noxious field-weed, Raphanus Raphanistrum, resembling charlock, but having necklace-formed pods, and hence sometimes called jointed charlock. It has rongh lyrate leaves, and yellowish petals turning whitish or purplish. It is adventive in the eastern United States.

radish-fly (rad'ish-flī), n. An American dip-terous insect, Anthomyia raphani, injurious to the radish.

radius (rā'di-us), n.; pl. radii (-ī). [< L. radius, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, a measuring-rod, a semidiameter of a circle (as it were a spoke a semidianteter of a circle (as it were a spoke of the wheel), a shuttle, spur of a bird, sting of a fish, the radius of the arm; by transfer, a beam of light, a ray. Cf. rayl (a doublet of radius) and the derived radiant, radiate, irra-diate, etc.] 1. In math., one of a number of lines proceeding from a center;

CA, CD, CB, CB, Radii of Circle.

a ray; especially, a line drawn from the center to the periphery of a circle or sphere; also, the measure of the semidiameter.— 2. In *anat*. and *zoöl*., the outer one of the two bones of the fore-

Radii of Circle. arm, or corresponding part of the fore leg; the bone on the thumb side of

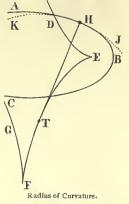
the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus, and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand: so called from its re-volving, somewhat like a spoke, about the ulna, as in man and other mammals whose ulna, as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called *pronation* aud *supination*. In most animals, however, the radius is metionless, being fixed in a state of pronation, when it appears as the inner rather than the outer of the two bores, or as by far the larger bone, of the forearm, the ulna being often much reduced. In man the radius is as long as the uns without the olecranon, and some-what stouter, especially in its distal parts. It presents a small, circular, cupped and button-like head, for articu-iation with the capitulum of the humerus and lesser sigmoid cavity of the nina, following which is a censtric-tion termed the *neck*, and next to this a tubercle for the insertion of the biceps muscle. The shaft emisrges from above downward, and is of somewhat prismatic form, with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting toward the una. The lower end has two large articular facets for articulation with the scaphoid and lumar bones (forming the radiocarpai articulation, or wrist-joint), a lateral facet for the radio-ulnar articulation, and a stout projection radii teres and promator quadratus, and supinator longus muscle. The radius is promated by the pronator radii teres and promator quadratus, and supinator longus and supinator brevis, assisted by the supinator longus and supinator brevis, sossition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirreis, opossum, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more differ-ent, and associated with a much reduced and ankylosed uins. In birds the radius is possition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirreis, opossum, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more differ-ent, and associated with a much reduced and ankylosed uins. In birds the radius is opeculiarly articulated with the humerus that it sides lengthwise back and forth upon the ums in the opening and closing of the wing, prona-tion and su fore limb exhibits the motions called pronation

3. In *ichth.*, a bone of the pectoral arch, wrong-ly identified by some naturalists with the raly identified by some naturalists with the ra-dius of higher vertebrates. The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid, and that of Owen is the hypercoracoid.—4. In *entom.*, a vein of the wing of some insects, extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing.—5. [*cap.*] In *concl.*, a genus of *Ovulidæ*. *R. volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the barbs of the main shaft of a feather; the rays of the first order of the rachis.—7. the rays of the first order of the rachis.-7. In arachnology, one of the radiating lines of a geo-metrical spider's web, which are connected by

### radix

a single spiral line .- 8. In echinoderms, one of the five radial pieces of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, being an arched rod-like piece articulated at its base with the inner extremity each rotula, running more or less nearly par allel with the rotula, and ending in a free bi-furcated extremity. Also called the *compass* of the lantern of Aristotle (which see, under lantern). See also cut B under lantern.—9. pl. Specifically, in Cirripedia, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the paries, when they overlap: when overlapped by others, they are called  $dl_{x}$ —10. In *bot.*, a ray, as of a composite flower, etc.—11. The movable limb or arm of a sextant; also, a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles.— 12. In fort., a line drawn from the center of 12. In fort., a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—Au-ricular radii. See awicular.—Geometrical radius of a cog-wheel, the radius of the pitch-circle of the wheel, in contradistinction to its real radius, which is that of the circle formed by the crests of the teeth.—Oblique line of the radius. See oblique.—Pronator radii quadra-tus, See pronator quadratus, under pronator.—Promator radii teres. See pronator.—Proportional radii, in a system of gears, or in a set of gears of the same pitch, radii proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheels. The proportional radii of sny two geared wheels, when taken together, are equal to the line connecting the centers of the wheels, which line is the basis of computation in determining them. Also called primitive radii.—Raddi

basis of computation in c primitive radii.—Radii accessorii, the barbs of the aftershaft or hypora-chis of a feather.—Ra-dius actronomicus. Same as radiometer, 1.— Radius of concavity. Same as radius of curva-ture.—Radius of curva-ture, the radius of the



Same as radius of curva-ture, the radius of the circle of curvature—that is, of the esculating circle sit any point of a curve. In the cut, AHBC is the primitive curve (in this case an ellipse); KHJ, the effect of curvature, occu-lating the primitive curve st H; T, the conter of curva-ture, or the evolute. The radius of curvature wrsp-ping itself upon the evo-lute gives the primitive curve.—Radiua of dissipation.—See dissipation.—Ra-diua of exploaton. See mine2, 2 (b).—Radius of gyra-tion, in mech., the distance from the axis to a point such that, if the whole mass of a body were concentrated into it, the moment of inertia would remain unchanged. If the axis is a principal axis, this radius becomes a prin-cipal radius of gyration.—Radius of torpion, the element of the arc of a curve divided by the single of torsion. —Radius vector (pl. radii wectores), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin: in as-tronomy the origin is taken at the sun or other cen-tradius. Tadius\_bar (rā'di-us-bär), n. In a steam-engine,

radius-bar (ra'di-us-bär), n. In a steam-engine, radius-bar (rā'di-us-bär), n. In a steam-engine, one of a pair of rods pivoted at one end and connected at the other with some concentrically moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center. Also called radius-rod and bridle-rod. See cuts under grasshopper-beam and paddle-wheel.
radius-saw (rā'di-us-sâ), n. A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft, used in cross-cutting timber.
radix (rā'diks), n.; pl. radices (rā-dī'sēz). [< L. radix (rādic-), a root, = Gr. bàôts, a branch, rod. Hence ult. E. radix (radich, radicel, radicel, radich, radical, radicel, radich, radich, radical, radicel, radich, radich, radich, radicel, radich, radich, radich, radicel, radich, radich, radich, radicel, radich, radich, radich, radicel, radich, radich, radich, radicel, radich, radich, radich, radicel, radich, r

of radix), radical, radicel, radicle, radicule, rad-icate, eradicate, aracc<sup>1</sup>, etc.] **1**. The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them. Hence -2. The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates. [Rare.]

Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, that fire files from her tongue, able to burne the *radix* of the best invention; in this element she is the abstract and briefe of all the eloquence since the incarnation of Tully. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 54).

Judsism is the radix of Christianity - Christianity the integration of Judsism. De Quincey, Essenes, iii. 3. In etym., a primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.-4. spring other words; a radical; a root. -4. In math., a root. (a) Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system of numbers, to be raised to different powers. Thus, 10 is the rodux of the decimal system of numeration (Briggs's). In the common system of logarithms, the radix is also 10; in the Napierian it is 2.71828128284; every other number is considered as some power of the rsdix, the exponent of which power constitutes the logarithm of that number. (b) The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

In zoöl. and anat., a root; a rooted or root-5. In soor, and that, a root, a roote or root of a like part; a radicle: as, the *radix* or root of a tooth; the *radix* of a uerve.—Radix cerebelli, the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum.—Radix mo-toria, the smaller motor root of the trigeninal nerve.— Radix sensoria, the larger sensory root of the trigeninal nerve.

nerve, radlyt, adv. See rathly. radlyt, adv. [ME.,  $\langle rad^1 + -ness.$ ]

The Romaynes for radnesse ruschts to the erthe, Fforde ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were, Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 120.

radoub (ra-döb'), n. [F., repairs made on a vessel, (radouber, formerly also redouber, mend, repair: see redub.] In mercantile law, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. Wharton.

radula (rad' $\bar{u}$ -lä), n.; pl. radulæ (-lē). [NL.,  $\langle$ L. radula, a scraper, scraping-iron,  $\langle$  radere, scrape: see rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>.] In conch., the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called odontophore, and more particularly, the

rasping surface or set of teeth of the odontoof the odonto-phore, which bites like a file. This structure is highly character-istic of the cepha-lophorons elasses, among which it presents great di-versity in detail. It bears the numer-ous small chiti-nous processes or teeth of these mol-lusks, which serve i A, median tooth and teeth of one row of right half of radula of Trochus cinerarius, B, one row of radular teeth of Cyprea eu-ropea. A is thipidoglossate, and B is tenio-glossate.

tech of these mol-lusks, which serve to triinrate food with a kind of filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the tech in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radia, mollusks are called rachiglossate, tenioglossate, rhipidoglossate, toxoglossate, ptenoglossate, and docoglossate. See these words, and donutphore.

B

radular (rad' $\bar{u}$ -lijr), a. [ $\langle radula + ar^3$ .] Per-taining to the radula: as, radular teeth. radulate (rad' $\bar{u}$ -lāt), a. [ $\langle radula + -ar^3$ .] Per-taining to the radula: as, radular teeth. radulate (rad' $\bar{u}$ -lāt), a. [ $\langle radula + -ate^1$ .] Provided with a radula, as a cephalophorous mollusk; raduliferous. raduliferous (rad- $\bar{u}$ -lif'e-rus), a. [ $\langle NL$ . radu-la + L. ferc = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] Bearing a radula; radulate

radulate.

raduliform (rad'ū-li-fôrm), a. [< L. radula, a scraper, + forma, form.] Rasp-like; having the character or appearance of the teeth of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthy-ology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teath of some fiches recombling villators teath teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.

but larger and stronger. **rae** (rā), n. A Scotch form of roe. **rafet**. A Middle English preterit of reave. **rafft**. (råf), v. t. [ $\langle OF$ . raffer, rafer, catch, suatch, slip away, = It. \*raffare, in comp. ar-raffare, snatch, seize, = MHG. raffen, reffen, G. raffen, snatch, sweep away, carry off sudden-ly, = MLG. LG. rapen, snatch, = Sw. rappa, snatch, seize = Dap. rape. Ity, = MLG. LG. rappen, sharen, = Sw. rappen, snatch, seize, = Dan. rappe, hasten: see  $rap^2$ , from the Scand. form cognate with the G. Hence ult. rafflet.] To sweep; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promisenous sweep.

Their causes and effects . . . I thus raffe vp together. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

raff (raf), n. and a. [< ME. raffe, raf, esp. in the The rate of the second [Obsolete or archaic.]

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a raf of er-rors and superstitions. Barrow, Unity of the Church.

2. Trashy material; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And maken of the rym and raf Suche gylours for pompe and pride. Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 340. (Halliwell.)

Let raffs be rife in prose and rhyme, We lack not rhymes and reasons, As on this whirligig of Time We circle with the seasons.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof. 3. Abuudance; affluence. Hallikell. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] -4. A worthless or disor-derly person; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now ap-plied to students of Oxford by the townspeople. Hallikell.

Myself and this great peer Of these rude raffs became the jeer. W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, i. 20. (Davies.)

## 4936

One of the rajs we shrink from in the street, Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet. Leigh Hunt, High and Low. (Davies.)

5. Collectively, worthless persons; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Compare riffraff.

"People, you see," he said, "won't buy their 'acconnis' of raff; they won't have them of any but respectable." Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 325.

II. a. Idle; dissolute. Halliwell. [Prov.

Eug.]

Raffaelesque, a. See Raphaelesque. raffe, raffie (raf, raf'i), n. [Origin obscure.] Naut., a three-cornered sail set on schooners when before the wind or

when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists ap to the forctopmast-head and the clues haul out to the square-sall yard-arms. It is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in iwo pieces, one for each side of the mast.

raffia, roffia (raf'i-ä, rof'-

raffia, roffia (raf'i-ä, rof'-i-ä), n. [Malagasy.] 1. A' palm, Raphia Ruffia, growing in Madagasear. Rafe.
It bears pinnste leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon a moderate trunk. The cuticle is peeled from both sides of the leaf-stalk for use as a fiber, being largely made into matting, and also applied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See rabana.) It is now somewhat largely used for sgri-cultural tichands, as is also a similar product of the ju-psti palm, R. tædigera, included under the same name. Also spelled raphia.
2. The fiber of this plant.
raffish (råf'ish), a. [< raff + -ish1.] Resem-bling or having the character of the raff or rab-ble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare

scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare ble; raff, n., 5.

Five or six rafish-looking men had surrounded a fair, delicate girl, and were preparing to besiege her in form. Laurence, Guy Livingstone, xxiii.

The rafish young gentleman in gloves must measure his scholarship with the plain, clownish laddie from the parish school. R. L. Steenson, The Foreigner at Home.

raffle<sup>1</sup> (raf'l), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rafle, a game at dice (= Sw. raffel, a raffle);  $\langle$  OF. rafle, raffle, F. rafle, a pair royal at dice (faire rufle, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk,  $\langle$  rafler, snatch, seize, carry off,  $\langle$  G. raffeln, snatch up, freq. of raffen, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily: see raff, v. Cf. raffle<sup>2</sup>.] 1t. A game with dice.

Now comth hasardrie with hise apurtenannees, as tables and rafes, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidynges, and alle ravynes, blasphemynge and reneyloge of God. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale,

A method of sale by chance or lottery, in which the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persous taking the shares cast lots for its possession by

raffiel (raf'l), v.; pret. and pp. raffled, ppr. rafflel (raf'l), v.; pret. and pp. raffled, ppr. raffling. [= Sw. raffla = Dan. rafle, raffle; from the noun.] I. intrans. To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to raffle for a watch.

They were rafting for his coat. S. Butler, Satire upon Gaming. The great Rendezvons is at night, after the Play and Opers are done; and Raffling for all Things Vendible is the great Diversion. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 176.

II. trans. To dispose of by means of a raffle: 11. trans. To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with off: as, to raffle or raffle off a watch. raffle? (raf'l), v.; pret. and pp. raffled, ppr. raffling. [Perhaps < Icel. hrafta, scrape toge-ther (a slang term); cf. hrapa, hurry, hasten: seeraff, v. Cf. rafflel.] I, intrans. 1. To move or fidget about. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] - 2. To live in a disorderly way. Halliwell. [Prov. Even.]

Eng.] II. trans. 1. To stir (a fire).-2. To brush off (walnuts). Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] raffle<sup>2</sup> (raf'l), n. [< raffle<sup>2</sup>, v. Cf. raff, n.] Nant., raff; lumber; rubbish.

Her decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call rafle — that is, the muddle of ropes, torn canvas, staves of boats and casks, . . . with which the ocean ii-lustrates her violence. W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxx. raffie<sup>3</sup> (raf'l), n. [Origin obscure.] Same as raffle-net.

raffic-net. raffied (raf'ld), a. [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated. A peculiar small cut or raffed leaf resembling as ivy, or more nearly a vine leaf. Soulages Catalogue, p. 116, note to No. 365.

**raffle-net** (raf'l-net), *n*. A kind of fishing-net. **raffler** (raf'ler), *n*.  $[\langle raffle^2 + -er^1. ]$  One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lē'zi-ä), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1821), named after Sir Stamford Raffles, British gover-

nor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, *R. Arnoldi*, in 1818.] A genus of apetalous parasitic plauts of the or-der *Cytinaceæ* and type of the tribe *Raflesieæ*, the retired hus period to be better to characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are diccious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of small cells and nunerous ownles. The 4 species are ns-tives of hot and damp juogles in the Malay archipelago. The whole plant consists of a single flower, without leaves or proper stem, growing out from the porons root or stem of species of Vitis (Ciszus), at a time when the leaves and howers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark at first, sud enlarges for some months, resembling before opening a close cabhage, and remaining fully expanded only a few days. It exhales an odor of tained meat, securitog cross-fertilization by aid of the flies thus attracted to it. The flower reaches 3 inches or more in dismeter in *R. Rochus-seni* (valued by the Javanese for astringent and styptic properties), 6 inches in others, and 2 feet in *R. Patana. R. Armolit* has long been famed for its isize, greatly exceeding the Victoria Hij (23 inches), and even exceeding the *Aris-tolochia Goldieana* (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1860, was 23 inches long and 16 broad). The first flower



Rafflesia Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem.

Arthest Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem. A A Arnoldi found measured 3 feet across its flat circular, the stand weighed about 15 pounds; the roundish calys, lobes were each a foot long, and in piaces an inch thick; about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chesinnt-brown about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chesinnt brown about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chesinnt brown about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chesinnt brown of hard, curiously appendaged and lacunose seeds. The furnowed and brown or bluish scales beceath. It is called about a mew which they also give to another gigantic plant which grows with it, the ovoid Amorphophalus Titanum. Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē-zi-á's´c-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < Kafflesia + -aceæ.] Same as Kafflesiaæ, but formerly re-graded as a separate order. Rafflesiew (raf-lē-zī-ē's´c-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Robert hown, 1844), < Kafflesia + -eæ.] A tribe of apotalous parasitic plants, constituting with the snaller tribe Hydnoreæ the order Cytinaceæ. Hown, 1844), < Kafflesia + deal. A tribe of apotalous parasitic plants, constituting with the snaller tribe Hydnoreæ the order Cytinaceæ. How or three circles about a column in the center of the snarcterized by the presence of sattered or imbri-tied aceles in place of leaves, and flowers with from foor patheter tribe Hydnoreæ the order Cytinaceæ. How or three circles about a column in the center of how the stantante flower, and the one or many stigmas terming which grows or three circles about a column in the center of how the stantante flower, and the pistilist flower. The function the stantante flower, and harper lowered aplice, which south Africa, and Mexico. All are indwelling parasites shuths the order of based of harper indweller south Africa, send Mexico. All are indwelling parasites shuths the order of the order indweller south Africa, send Mexico. All are indwelling parasites shuths the order of the order of the order indweller south Africa, send Mexico. All are indwell

raffmant (raf'man), n. [( raff + man.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.

Grocers and raffemen. Norwich Records. (Nares.) raff-merchant (raf'mer"chant), n. A dealer in lumber or old articles. Also raft-merchant. [Prov. Eng.]

[Prov. Eng.] raft<sup>1</sup> (råft), n. [ $\langle ME. raft, ræft, rafte, a rafter, spar, beam, <math>\langle$  Icel. raftr (raftr), a rafter, beam (r final being sign of nom. case); = Sw. Dan. raft, rafter; with formative -t, perhaps  $\langle$  Icel. raft, ræftr, a roof, = OHG. rafto, MHG. rafto,  $\langle$  dial. raff, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr.  $\delta\rho\phi\phi_{0}c$ , a roof,  $i\rho\phi\phievv$ , cover. Cf. rafter<sup>1</sup>.] 1t. A beam; spar; raftor rafter.

# Aythir gripus a schafte Was als rude as a rafte. Avowynge of King Arthur, xxv.

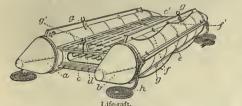
A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or lashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materi-als down rivers, across harbors, etc. Rafts of logs

raft



to be floated to a distant point are often very large, strongly constructed, and carry huts for the numerous men re-quired to manage them. Those of the Rhine are some-times 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A ci-gar-shaped rait of large logs, 560 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, was lost in December, 1887, under towage by sea from Nova Scotia to New York; but other large raits have been successfully transported. 3. A structure similarly formed of any mate-rials for the floating or transportation of ucr-

rials for the floating or transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars,



a, b, tanks or air-chambers; c, c', decks; e, fender; f, f', life-lines; e, rowlocks; e', steering and sculling rowlock; h, lashings.

barrels, etc., are often hastily lashed together to form a raft for escape. In passenger-vessels life-rafts frequently form part of the pernanent equipment. See life-raft. Where is that son That floated with thee on the Istai roft? Shak., C. of E., v. I. 348.

4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen An accumulation of unitwood from failed trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of this kind exist or have existed in the Mississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the largest ever formed being that of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the channel for 45 miles.
 A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, control in income and the multiple for the source of the source

certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. See cut under Ianthina.

raft<sup>1</sup> (råft), v. t. [< raft<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1. To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground should be hoisted out and raited clear, if there is any dan-ger of bliging on them. Luce, Seamanship, p. 182, note. The idea of radius timber by the ocean

The idea of rafting timber by the ocean. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To make a raft of ; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is *rofted*—tied to gether with ropes In a sort of raft—and lies In the water until taken on board ship. *C. M. Scannnon*, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

I could see him securing these planks to one another by lashings. By the time he had rafted them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandhank. W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvi.

II. intrans. To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.

They canoed, and rafted, and steam-bosted, and travelled ith packhorses. Academy, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 201. with nackhorses.

with packhorses. Acauma, not is the property of the packhorses. Acauma, not is the packhorse of the packhorses. Acauma, not is the packhorse of the packhorse as, a *raft* of papers; a whole *raft* of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]

This last spring a raft of them [Irlsin maids] was ont of employment. Philadelphia Times, Oct. 24, 1886.

raft<sup>3</sup> (ráft), n. [Origin uncertain; cf. raff.] A damp fusty smell. *Halliwell*, [Prov. Eng.] raft<sup>4</sup>. An obsolete preterit and past participle reuve

raft-breasted (råft'bres"ted), a. In ornith., ratite. W. K. Parker. raft-dog (råft'dog), n. An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for secur-ing logs together in a raft. The

points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each other

other. Raft-dock to ctorn a state of the second of the second state of the second stat

of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or

other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rates extend from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, abutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown-plate or ridge-plate as the case may be. For the different kinds of rafters in a structure, see roof, and cuts under curb-roof, jack-rafter, and mention and pontoon.

4937

toon. Shepherd, I tske thy word, And trust thy honest offer'd conrtesy, Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds With smoky *rafters* than in tap'stry halls. *Milton*, Comus, 1. 324.

2. Same as carline<sup>4</sup>, 2.-3. In anat., a trabecule or trabeculum: as, the rafters of the embryonic

or trabeculum: as, the rafters of the embryonic skull.—Binding-rafter, See binding.—Intermediate rafter, a rafter placed between the ordinary rafters, or between principal rafters, to strengthen a roof.—Prin-cipal rafter, a main timher lu an assemblage of car-pentry; especially, one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and are framed at their lower ends into the tite-beam, and either sbut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principal rafters support the purling, which sgain carry the common raf-ters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters. **rafter**1 (råt'ter), v. t. [ $\langle rafter$ 1, n.] 1. To form into or like rafters: as, to rafter timber. -2. To furnish or build with rafters: as, to rafter a house.

rafter a house.

Buildyng an hous cuen from the foundacion vnto the ettermoste raftreyng and reiring of the roofe. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 260. (Davies.)

3. In agri., to plow, as a piece of land, by turn-ing the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed. rafter<sup>2</sup> (råf'ter), n. [ $\langle raft^1 + .cr^1$ .] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting

it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and rafters live during . . six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 293.

A great many eggs [of the common cockroach] are laid at one time, the whole number being surrounded by a stiff childinous coat, forming the so-called raft. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 857. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 111. 203. Tafter-bird* (råf'ter-berd), *n.* The beam-bird or wall-bird, *Muscicapa yrisola;* the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.] or wall-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.] rafting-dog (raf'ting-dog), n. Same as ruftdoa

raff-merchant. raft-port (raft'port), n. In some ships, a large

square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow, for loading or unloading tim-See ent under lumber-port.

raft-rope (raft'rop), n. A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for string-iug seal-blubber to be towed to a whaling-vessel. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.

The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant] are strung on a raft-rope . . . and taken to the edge of the surf. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

ployed in the management of a raft.
rafty (råf'ti), a. [< raft<sup>3</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Musty;
stale.-2. Damp; muggy.-3. High-tempered;
violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]
rag<sup>1</sup> (rag), n. and a. [< ME. ragge, pl. ragges,</li>
shred of cloth, rag; cf. AS. \*raggid, in nent. pl.
raggie, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to
the rough coat of a horse (as if from an AS.
noun, but prob. from the Scand. adj.); < Icel.</li>
rägu bacginess (raggather shaggy) - Sw. ragg. From the Scand. adj.; ( rect.  $r\ddot{o}gg$ , shagginess (raggathr, shaggy), = Sw. ragg, rough hair (Sw. raggig, shaggy, Sw. dial. rag-gi, having rough hair, slovenly), = Norw. ragga, rough hair (raggad, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shagginess' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of ragged.] I. n. 1. A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a *ray* on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]

The material is Kentish rag, laid in regular courses, Ith fine joints. Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 466. with fine joints. We wound

About the cliffs, the copses, ont and In, Itammering and clinking, chattering stony names Of shale and hornbiende, *rag* and trap and tuff. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

3. In bot.: (a) A lichen, Stieta pulmonaria (see hazel-crottles). (b) Another lichen, Parmelia

saxatilis (stone-rag). (c) A catkin of the hazel, or of the willow, Saliz caprea. Also raw. [Prov. Eng.]-4. A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of cloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or part-ly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in rags; cotton and linen rags are used to make paper, and woolen rags to make shoddy.

Hir ragges thei anone of drawe, . . . She had bathe, she had reste, And was arraied to the beste. Gover, Conf. Amant., i.

Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers toss'd, And flutter'd into rags. Milton, P. L., iii. 491. 5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.

If you will embrace Christ in his robes, you must not think scorn of him in his rags. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rogs. Prov. xxiii. 21.

Trust me, I prize poor virtue with a rag Better than vice with both the Indies. Beau. and Ft. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, . . . some un-der tents, some under miserable hutts and hovells, many without a *rag* or any necessary ntensilis. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

The man forget not, though in *rags* he lies, And know the mortal through a crown's disguise. *Akenside*, Epistle to Curio.

6. Any separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a hand-kerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.

It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three fisg-to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel-for the name of getting their little *rag* back again. *Walt Whitman*, The Century, XXXVI. 827.

7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

So he up with his rusty sword, And chopped the old saddle to rags. Saddle to Rags (Chlid's Balisds, VIII. 267).

They [fathers] were not hearkened to, when they were heard, but heard perfunctorily, fregmentarily, here and there a rag, a piece of a sentence. Donne, Sermons, v. Not having otherwise any rag of legality to cover the

shame of their cruelty. 8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion. [Colloq.]

Lash hence these overweening rags of France, These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 328.

Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage! Shak., M. W. of W. (ioiio 1623), iv. 2, 194.

9. A farthing. Halliwell. [Eng. cant.]

Jac. 'Twere good she had a little foolish money To rub the time away with. Host. Not a rag. Not a denier. Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2. 10t. A herd of colts. Strutt. [Prov. Eng.]-11. 10<sup>†</sup>. A herd of colts. Strutt. [Prov. Eng.]-11. In type-founding, the bur or rough edge left on imperfectly finished type.-Coral rag, one of the limestones of the Middle Oolite, consisting in part of con-tinuous beds of petrified corals.-Hag, tag, and ragt, See hag3.-Kentish rag. See Kentish.-Litmus on rags. See limus.-Rag, tag, and bobtail, a rabble; ev-erybody indiscriminately. See rag-tag. [Colloq.]-Row-ley rag, a basaltic rock occurring in the South Stafford-shire cosl-field, much quarried for rosd-mending. See rag-stone.

II. a. Made of or with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: consisting of refuse pieces of fragments of cloth: as, rag pulp for paper-making; a rag carpet.— **Rag baby**. (a) A doll made entirely of rags or scrspe of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. (b) In U. S. political dang, the paper currency of the government; greenback money: so called with reference to the con-tention of the Greenback party, before and after the re-sumption of specie payments in 1879, in favor of mak-ing such money a full legal tender for the national debt and all other nurnoses and all other purposes

and all other purposes. Fortunately, the "specie basis" of the national banks is now chiefly paper - the rag-baby--three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks! N. A. Rev., CXLI. 207. **Rag carpet**, a cheap kind of carpeting woven with strips or abreds of woolen and other cloth, usually from worn-out garments, for the weft. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *list carpet*. **Rag money**, **rag currency**, paper money; cir-culating notes issued by United States banks or by the gov-ernment: so called in deprecision or contempt, in allu-sion to the origin of the material, to the ragged appear-ance of paper money when much hsudled, and to its in-trinsic worthlessness. [Slang.] All true Democrats were clasmorous for "hard-money" and against rag-money. The Nation, July 29, 1875, p. 66. **Rag naper**. See paper.

Rag paper. See paper. rag<sup>1</sup>(rag), v.; pret. and pp. ragged, ppr. ragging. [(rag1, n.] I. intrans. 1. To become ragged; fray: with out.

Leather thus ieisurely tanned and turned many times in the fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and rag out. Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, II. 312.

2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phrase to rag out, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.]

A finely dressed woman rags out. S. Boules, Our New West, p. 506.

II. trans. 1. To make ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dress-ing of the face of a grindstone.

In stragging or ragging [a grindstone] the stone is kept running as ususi. O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 422.

In mining statistic O. Sprite, Artistics infinition, p. 422.
 In mining, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See ragging, 2.
 rag<sup>2</sup> (rag), v. t.; pret. and pp. ragged, ppr. rag-ging. [Prob. < rag1, n., 5. In another view, < Icel. rægja, calumniate, = AS. wrēgan, accuse: see wray.] To banter; badger; rail at; irri-tate; torment. Compare bullyrag. [Local.]

To rag a man is good Lincolnshire for chaff or tease. At school, to get a boy into a rage was called getting his rag out. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 38.

out. N. and Q., itn ser., vi. se. rag<sup>3</sup> (rag), n. [< Icel. hregg, storm and rain.] A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eng.] rag<sup>4</sup> (rag), n. An abbreviation of raginee. ragabash (rag'a-bash), n. [Also raggabash, ragabrash, Sc. rag-a-buss, ragabush; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with rag<sup>1</sup> or ragamuffin.] 1. A shiftless, disreputable fel-low; a ragamuffin. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] The word unsimbabilial ragaabashes that ever bred

The most unalphabetical raggabashes that ever bred louse. Discov. of a New World, p. 81. (Nares.)

2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. Halli-well. [Prov. Eng.] ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in), n. and a. [Early

**ragamumn** (rag a-mut-in), *n*. and *a*. [Early mod. E. also raggemufin, ragamofin, ragomofin; erroneously analyzed rag-a-mufin, rag of Muf-fins;  $\langle$  ME. Ragamoffyn, the name of a demon, prob., like many other names of demons, mere-ly fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with rag1. For the sense 'demon,' cf. ragman<sup>2</sup>.] I. *n*. 1<sup>+</sup>. [cap.] The name of a demon.

Ac rys vp. Ragamoffyn, and rechc me alle the barres The Belisl thy bel-syre beot with thy damme. Piers Ploreman (C), xxl. 283.

2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person: formerly used as a general term of reprebension.

I have led my ragamufins where they are peppered. Shak., 1 flen. IV., v. 3. 36. Did that same tiranical-tongu'd rag-a-mufin

Horace turne bald pates out so naked? Dekker, Humorous Poet.

Once, attended with a crew of ragganuffins, she brokc Into his house, turned ali things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. Swift, Story of an Injured Lady. A titmouse: same as mufflin.

II. a. Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly. Here be the emperor's captains, you ragamufin rascal, and not your comrades. B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this raga-mufin assembly to the care of his butie. Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 23. (Davies.)

**rag-bolt** (rag'bolt), *u*. An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. Also

rag-bush (rag'bush), n. In some hea-then countries, a bush in some special locality, as near a sacred well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to pro-pitiate the spirits supposed to dwell Rag-bolts.

there. The rags are generally pieces torn from the garments of pilgrims or wayfarers.

There is usually a rag-bush by the well, on which bits of ilnen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirits of the waters. C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285.

waters. C. Etton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 255.
rag-dust (rag'dust), n. The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.
rage (rāj), n. [< ME. rage, < OF. rage, raige, F. rage, F. dial. raige = Pr. rabia, ratje = Sp. rabia = Pg. raiva, rabia = It. rabibia, dial. rag-gia, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) rabia, a later form of L. rabies, madness, rage, fury, < raberc, be mad, rave, = Skt. √ rabh, seize. Cf. rage, v., enrage, ravel, rabies, rabid,

etc.] 1+. Madness; insanity; an access of ma-niacal violence.

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad. . . . The reason that I gather he is mad, Besides this present instance of his rage, Is a mad tale he toid to-day. Shak., C. of E., iv. 3, 88.

4938

Violent anger mauifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furious words and gestures, with agitation.

Words well dispost Have secrete powre t'appease inflamed rage. Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

So he [Nsaman] turned and went away in a rage. 2 Ki. v. 12.

Heaven has no rage iike iove to hatred turned, Nor heii a fury like a woman scorned. Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

3. Extreme violence of operation or effect; in-S. Extreme violence of operation of electric for the set of degree, force, or urgency: used of things or conditions: as, the rage of a storm rage, n. See raggee. rageful (raj'ful), a. [ $\langle rage + -ful$ .] Full of

And in wynter, and especially in iente, it ys mervelows flowyng with rage of watir that comyth with grett violence thorow the valc of Josophat. *Torkington*, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Torkington, Diarie of Ling. Match, P. Fear no more the heat o' the sun, Nor the furious winter's rages, Shak, Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song). Ere yet from rest or food we seek reifef, Some rites remain, to glut our rage of grief. Pope, Iliad, xxii. 14.

Vehement emotion; generous ardor or enthusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence.

Thurgh which her grete sorwe gan aswage; She may not alwey duren in swich rage. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Taie, i. 108.

And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage, And stretched metre of an antique song. Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

Shak, Sources, And The soldiers about around with generous rage, And in thst victory their own presage. Dryden, Pai. and Arc., i. 117. Chili penury repressed their nohie rage, And froze the geniai current of the soui. Gray, Elegy.

5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propen-sity: as, the *rage* for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So o'er this sieeping soui doth Tarquin atay, His *rage* of just by gazing qualified. Shak., Lucrece, 1, 424.

What rage for fame attends both great and smsll! Better be d-d than mentioned not at all. Wolcot (P. Pindar), To the Royal Academicians.

In our day the rage for accumulation has apotheosized work. It. Spencer, Social Statles, p. 178. Croquet, which is now so far iost in the mists of an-tiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the rage for it, was actually not yet [1837] invented. W. Besant, Fifty Yeara Ago, p. 88.

6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue; fad: as, music is now all the rage. [Colloq.]—7. A violent wind. Therout cam a rage and such a vese That it made al the gates for to rese. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1127.

*Graves*, Spirltual Quixote, viil. 23. (Davies.) **ragamuffinly** (rag'a-muf-in-li), a. [<*ragamuf- fin* + -ly<sup>1</sup>.] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or slovenliness. [Rare.] His attire was . . shsbby, not to ssy ragamuffinly in the extreme, . . as to Inherent diareputableness of ap-pearance. J. Fothergill, March in the Ranks, x. **rage** (rag), v.; pret. and pp. raged, ppr. raging. [< ME. ragen, < OF. ragier, rager, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. rager, Picard dial. rabier, be furious, rage, = Pr. raviar, ratjar = Sp. rabiar **P**, raiper polytical conduction of the furious of the further of the f rabiarc, be furious, rage, < rabia, L. rabies, madness, fury, rage: see rage, n. Cf. enrage, ravel, rabiate.] I. intrans. 1. To be furious with an-ger; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

lie inly raged, and, as they talk'd, Smote him into the midriff with a stone. Milton, P. L., xi. 444.

2. To speak with passionate utterance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.

The fooi rageth, and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16.

Turn goda to men, and nis connuclu. Prov. Riv. Re. Turn goda to men, and make an hour an age. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2. As hee was thus madde and raging against the true Re-Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 84. Lexnet Mr. Tickler the men of the second ligion. I expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will rage if he miss his free-and-easy. Noctes Ambrosiane, Feb., 1832. 3. To act violently; move impetuously; be vio-lently driven or agitated; have furious course or effect: said of things: as, a raging fever; the

storm rages; war is raging. The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle ne against another in the broad ways. Nahum ii. 4. on

Like the hectic in my blood he rages. Shak., Hsmlet, iv. 3. 68.

If the Sickness rage in such Extremity at London, the Term will be held at Reading. *Howell*, Letters, 1, iv. 23. The storm of cheers and counter-cheers rages around him [Mr. Gladstone], as it can rage nowhere except in the House of Commons. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 24.

ragged

4t. To frolic wantonly; play; frisk; romp. O brotte wantomry; pray; rrisk; romp.
 When sche seyth galantys revell yu hall,
 Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage,
 Desyrynge with them to piey and rage,
 And stelyth fro yow full prevely.
 Relig. Antig., i. 29. (Halliwell.)
 On a day this hende Nicholas
 Fil with this yonge wyf to rage and pleye.
 Chaucer, Miller's Taie, f. 87.
 She bygan to place and gage

She bygan to plate and rage, As who ssith, I am well enough. *Gover*, Conf. Amant., i.

. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.] II. trans. To enrage; chafe; fret. 5.

Deal mildly with his yonth; For young hot coits being raged do rage the more, Shak,, Rich. IL, ii. 1. 70.

rage; furious.

With rageful eyes she bad him defend himseif. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Nor thou be rageful, like a handled bee. Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

ragemant, n. See ragman<sup>3</sup>. rag-engine (rag'en"jin), n. In paper-manuf., a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical eutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of

other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp. **rageoust** (rā'jus), a. [Also ragious;  $\langle rage + -ous$ , perhaps by association with the unrelated outrageous.] Full of rage; furious. Our Sauyour which e redeemed vs with so great a price may not thinke that it longeth to hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many great and ragious flodes. Bp. Fisher, seven Penitentiai Psalms.

rageousness; (ra'jus-nes), n. The quality of

being rageous; fury. Also ragiousness. What a ragiournes is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches! i'ives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, iii. 7.

rageryt (rā'jer-i), n. [< ME. ragerie, < OF. ragerie, rage, anger, < rager, rage: see rage, v.] 1. Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Piucked off . . . in a ragery. W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, i. 2. Wantonness; frolic.

He was al coltissh, ful of ragerye. Chaucer, Micrchant's Tale, i. 603. rag-fair (rag'fãr), n. A market for vending old elothes and cast-off garments.

clothes and cast-off garments.
raggt, n. See rag1.
raggabash, n. See ragabash.
ragged (rag'ed), a. [< ME. ragged, raggyd, shaggy, tattered, torn; < Icel. raggathr (= Norw. raggad), shaggy, < Icel. rögg, shagginess, = Norw. ragg, rough, uneven hair: see rag1.]</p>
1. Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or shear. sheep; shaggy.

A ragged colt. King Alisaunder, 1. 684.

What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? Dryden, tr. of Vlrgii's Eclogues, iii. 1. 2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. -3. Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregu-lar surface or outline; jagged; craggy; rug-gedly uneven or distorted: often used figura-tively.

My voice is ragged; I know I cannot please you. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 15. I sm so hold as to call so piercing and so glorious an Eye as your Grace to view those poore ragged lines. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 57.

Then, foraging this Isle, iong-promis'd them before, Amongst the ragged cleeves those monstrous Glants sought. Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 471.

We went somewhat out of y<sup>e</sup> way to see the towne of Bourbon i'Archambant, from whose sntient and ragged castle is deriv'd the name of the present Royal Family of France. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 24, 1644. Ragged clouds still streamed the paie sky o'er. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 162.

4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; frayed: as, a ragged coat; ragged sails.

If the sheik] came out to us in a *ragged* habit of green slik, lined with fur. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 166.

5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes: dressed in

Since noble arts in Rome have no support, And ragged virtue not a friend at court. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satlres, lii. He... perhaps thinks that after sli gipsies do not jook so very different from other ragged people. E. A. Freeman, Venlee, p. 58.

rags or tatters.

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6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, iow, ragged room . . . Margaret saw an old woman with a dish of coals and two tallow candles burn-ing before her on a table. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 15. 7. In her., same as raguly, especially of any-thing which is raguly on both sides. See ragged staff, below.-Ragged staff, in her., a pale couped at each end and raguly on each side: more commonly repre-sected as an actual knotted stick, or stout staff with short stumps of branches oo each side. The Earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steepie. R. Carsw, Survey of Cornwail.

ragged-lady (rag'ed-la#di), n. A garden flower, Nigella Damascena.

raggedly (rag'cd-li), *adv*. In a ragged condi-tion or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly and mcanly apparelled. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 219. (Latham.)

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust in moonlight nights, . . . barking *raggedly* aod demoniacsily like forest dogs. *Thoreau*, Waiden, p. 298.

raggedness (rag'ed-nes), n. The state or char-acter of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, . . . How shall Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you From seasons such as these? Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 31. ragged-robin (rag'ed-rob"in), n. The enckoo-

flower, Lychnis Flos-cuculi. Ser all

ragged-sailor (rag'ed-sā'lor), n. A plant of the genus Poly-" óf

ganum: same as prince's-feather,2. ragged-school (rag'ed-sköl), n. See school<sup>1</sup>.

ragged-staff

(rag'ed-ståf), n. A kind of polyzoan, Alcyonidi-um glutinosum. Also called mermaid's-glove.

maid's-glove. raggee (rag 'õ), n. [Also raggy, ragee; < Hind. Canarese rāgī.] A grass, Eleusine coracana, a pro-lifie grain-plant cultivated in Ja-pap and parts of pan and parts of Îndia.

ragging (rag'ing), n. [Verbal n. of ragI, v.]
1. A method of fishing for the striped-bass, etc., in which a red rag is used as a fly. [U. S.]
-2. In miniug, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less veinstone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nearly the same as spalling; while cobbing may mean a still more thorough ragging, while cobbing may mean a still more thorough secaration; but all are done with the hummer, without special machnery.
ragging-frame (rag'ing-fram), n. Same as rack-

ragging-frame (rag'ing-fram), n. Same as rack-ing-table.

raggle (rag'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. raggled, ppr. raggling. [Freq. of rag<sup>1</sup>.] To notch or groove irregularly.
raggle (rag'l), n. [< raggle, v.] A ragged piece;</li>

a torn strip.

Striding swiftly over the heavy snow, he examines each trap in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a spilendid ermine torn to *raggles* by "that infernal carcajou." Cosmopolitan, Feb., 1888.

**raggy** (rag'i), a. [ $\langle ME. *raggy, \langle AS. raggig$ , gig (pl. raggie), rough, shaggy,  $\langle Sw. raggig$ , shaggy, Sw. dial. raggi, rough-haired, sloven-ly,  $\langle ragg$ , rough hair, = Icel. rögg, shagginess: see rag<sup>1</sup>.] Rough; rugged; rocky.

A stony and raggy hill. Holland.

raght. Same as raught for reached. ragi (rag' $\hat{o}$ ), *n*. See ragec. raginee (rag'i-n $\hat{o}$ ), *n*. [Hind. rāginī, a mode in music (= Skt. rāginī, possessing color or pas-sion), ef. rāg, a mode in music,  $\langle Skt. rāga, color ing, color, feeling, passion; <math>\langle \sqrt{raj}, be colored.$ ] One of a class of Hindu melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to rag.

Ragged-robin (Lychnis Flos-cuculi) I, upper part of stem with inflorescence;
 2, lower part of stem with rhizome; a, a fruit.

raggery (rag'ér-i), n. [< rag<sup>I</sup> + -ery.] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.] Grim, portentous oid hsgs, such as Michael Angeio painted, draped in majestic raggery. Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

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He blessed hem with his breuet, and blered hure eyen, And raghte with hus ragman rynges and broches. Piers Plowman (C), i. 72. Rede on this ragmon, and rewle yow theraftur. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 7. (Halliwell.)

as ragman-roll, 1.

person.

The records in connexion with the financial operations of Richard II. and Richard III. make it clear that a ragman or rageman – I believe the word is spelled both ways – meant simply a bond or personal obligation. The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 47.

2. Same as ragman-roll, 2.

Mr. Wright . . . has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of ragman. Hallivell.

ragman-roll; (rag'man-rol), n. [ME. \*ragman-rolle, ragmane-roll; (ragman² + roll, n. Also ragman's roll, ragman's reve (i. e. row). Hence by abbr. ragman3, by corruption rig-my-roll, rig-murole: see rigmarole.] 1. A parchment roll with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register a deed or a paped bull; hence cany with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register, a deed, or a papal bull; hence, any important document, catalogue, or list. The name was applied specifically, and perhaps originally (in the supposed invidious sense 'the Cravens' Roli'), to the coliection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotiand were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolis of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pleces bound to-gether, and kept in the Tower of London. (Jamieson.) What one man emong many thousandes . . . hath so moche vacaunte tyne, that he male bee at leasure to tourne ouer suid ouer in the bookes of Plato the rag-mannes rolles . . . whiche Socrates doeth there vse? Erasmus, Pref. to Apophthegms, tr. by Udall. The list of names in Fame's book is called ragman. roll

The list of names in Fame's book is cailed ragman roll in Skelton, i. 420. Halliwell.

2. A game played with a roll of parchment containing verses descriptive of character, to each of which was attached a string with a pendant. The parchment being rolled up, each player selected one of the projecting strings, and the verse to which it led was taken as his description. **3.** A written fabrication; a vague or rambling

story; a rigmarole.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyli gyve lycene To this false knave in this audience To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes. *The Pardoner and the Frere* (1533). (Halliwell.)

ragman's rewet. Same as ragman-roll, 2.

These songes or rimes (because their original beginning issued out of Fescentum) were called in Latine Fescennina Carmins or Fescennini rythmi or versus; whiche I doe here translate (sccording to our English prouerbe) a rog-man's rave or a bible. For so dooe we call a long jeste that railleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere. Udolt's Erasmus's Apophth., p. 274.

ragman's roll; (rag'manz rol), n. See ragman-

**ragingly** (ra'jing-li), *adv*. In a raging manner; **rag-money** (rag' mun"i), *n*. See *rag money*, with fury; with violent impetuosity. under  $rag^1$ .

with fury; with violent impetuosity. ragious; ragiousness: See rageous, rageons. rags. rag-knife (rag'nif), n. In a rag-engine, one of the knives in the eylindrical cutter, working against those in the bed or bottom-plate. raglan (rag'lan), n. [So called after Lord Rag-lan, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, hav-ing very full sleeves, or a sort of cape covering the arms, worn about 1855 and later. As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my ragina, a water-proof light overcost, without sleeves. **rag-looper** (rag'lö'per), n. An apparatus for reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.

ragona (ra-gō'ä), n. Same as goa, 1. ragondin, n. The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, Myopotamus coypus; nutria. ragoot, n. An obsolete English spelling of ragout.

ragout. ragout (ra-gö'), n. [Formerly spelled ragoo or ragou, in imitation of the F. pron., also ragoust,  $\langle OF.$  ragoust, F. ragout, a stew, a seasoned dish,  $\langle ragouster, ragouter, bring back to one's$  $appetite; <math>\langle re- (\langle L. rc- \rangle, again, + a- (\langle L. ad), to, + gouster, F. gouter, \langle L. gustare, taste: see$  $gust^2.] 1. A dish of meat (usually mutton or$ real meritables cut areally catered becomeveal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Moreils in strong *Ragousts* are found, And in the Sonpe the slimy Snail is drown'd. *Gay*, Trivia.

And thus they bid fareweli to carnsi dishes, And solid meats, and highly-spiced *ragouts*, To live for forty days on ill-dress'd fishes. *Byron*, Beppo, st. 7.

When he found her prefer a plain dish to a ragout, had nothing to say to her, Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29.

2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piqnant combination of persons or things.

I assure you she has an odd *Ragoútof* Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, ii.

Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, il. **rag-picker** (rag'pik"er), n. 1. One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste ar-ticles of some little value, from streets, ash-pits, dunghills, etc.—2. A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cot-ton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.—Rag-pickers' disease msiignant anthrax. **ragshag** (rag'shag), n. [A riming variation of rag, as if  $\langle rag^1 + shag$ .] A very ragged per-son; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.] While the Ragshags were marching, . . . [he] caught his

While the Ragshags were marching, . . . [he] caught his foot in his ragged garment and fell. Conn. Courant, July 7, 1887.

**rag-shop** (rag'shop), *n*. A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use. **rag-sorter** (rag'sôr"tèr), *n*. A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use.

The subjects were grouped as follows : six ragsorters, four female cooks, etc. Medical News, LIII. 600.

registone (rag'ston), n. [ $\langle rag^1 + stone.$ ] 1. In Eng. gcol., a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Low-er or Bath Oölite. The shale series is some-times called the *Ragstone* or *Ragstone series.*— 2. In masonry, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs. or slabs.

rag-tag (rag'tag), n. [Also tag-rag, short for tag and rag: see rag1, tag, n., tag-rag.] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble : sometimes used attributively. [Colloq.]-Rag-tag and bobtail, all kinds of shabby or shiftless people; persons of every degree of worthiess-ness; a disorderly rabble. [Colloq.]

Rag-tag and bobtoil, disguised and got up with make-shift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now de-cided batties. Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 169.

rag-turnsol (rag'tern"sol), n. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant Chrozophora tinctoria, used as a test for acids. See turnsol, 2.

ragulated (rag'ū-lā-ted), a. In her., same as

raguly. ragulé (rag- $\bar{u}$ -lā'), a. Same as raguly. raguled (rag' $\bar{u}$ ld), a. [< ragul-y + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as raguly.

**raguly** (rag' $\tilde{n}$ -li), *a*. [< Heraldic F. *ragulé*; < E. *rag*1 + -ui + -e.] In *her.*, broken into regular projections and depressions like battle-

## 4939

**rag-looper** (rag'lö"pèr), *n*. An apparatus for knotting together strips and pieces of fabrics in making a rag carpet.

ragman<sup>1</sup> (rag'man), n.; pl. ragmen (-men). [(ME.ragmann; (rag<sup>I</sup> + man.] 1<sup>+</sup>, A ragged

Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe laggyd [var. roggyd] clothys, pannicius vei pannicia. Prompt. Parv., p. 421.

2. A man who collects or deals in rags. ragman<sup>2</sup>t, n. [ME. \*ragman, raggman, ragge-man, prob. < leel. ragmenni, a craven (cf. regi-madhr, a craven), < ragr. craven, cowardly (ap-par. a transposed form of argr, craven, coward-ly, = AS. earg, cowardly: see arch<sup>3</sup>), + madhr (\*mannr), man, = E. man. Cf. ragman-roll.] 1. A craven. [Not found in this sense, except as in ragman-roll and the particular application in definition 2 following, 1-2. The devil.

in definition 2 following.] -2. The devil. Filius by the faders wil flegh with Spiritus Sanctus, To ransake that *ragemon* and reue hym hus apples, That fyrst man deceynede thorgh frut and false by-heste. *Piers Piorman* (C), xix. 122.

ragman3+ (rag'man), n. [ME. ragman, ragmon,

rageman, ragemon, ragment, a deed sealed, a papal bull, a list, a tedious story, a game so called: an abbr. of ragman-roll, q. v.] 1. Same

2. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ments, except that the lines make oblique angles with one another: said of one of the lines in heraldry, which is used to separate the divisions of the field or to form the boundary of

Ragusan (ra-gö'san), a. and n. [ Ragusan (ra-gö'san), a. and n. [ Ragusa (see def.) + -an. Cf. ar-gosy.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adri-

atic, a city belonging to Austria, but for many centuries prior to the time of Napoleon I. an independent republic.

Napoleon I. an independent republic.
II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa.
ragweed (rag'wēd), n. 1. Any plant of the composite genus Ambrosia; especially, the common North American species A. trifida, the great ragweed or horse-cane, and A. artemisiæfolia, the Roman wormwood or hogweed. Both are sometimes called bitterweed. The former is commonly found on river-banks, has three-lobed leaves, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The latter, a much-branchlog plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with dissected leaves, grows everywhere in waste places, along roads, etc., and is troublesome in fields. Its pollen is regarded as a cause of hay fever. The plants of this genus are monocious, the flowers of the two sexes borne in separate heads, the female heads producing a single flower with the ovoid involucer closed over it. The flowers are greenish and inconsplcuous. See Ambrosia, 2.
The ragwort or St.-James-wort, Senecio Jaco-

2. The ragwort or St.-James-wort, Senecio Jaco-

- bæa. [Prov. Eng.]
   rag-wheel (rag'hwēl), n. 1. In mach., a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—2. A cutlers' polishing-wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fobrie. some fabric. - Rag-wheel and chain, a contribute for use instead of a band or helt when great resistance is to be overcome, consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch. See cut under *chain-wheel*. **rag-wool** (rag'wil), *n*. Wool from rags; shoddy.
- **rag-work** (rag'werk), n. 1. Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and having a rough exterior, whence the name. -2. A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag, which are either knitted or woven together. Compare rag carpet, under rag1.

The name of several

ragwort (rag'wern), n. Same as mud-worm. ragwort (rag'wern), n. The name of several plants of the genus Scuecio; primarily, S. Ja-eobæa of Europe and porthern Asia northern Asia. This is northern Asia. This is an erect herb from 2 to 4 feet high, with bright-yel-low radiate heads in a com-pact terminal corymb; the leaves are irregularly lobed and toothed, whence the name. Also called benweed, cankerweed, St. James-wort, kadle-dock, jacobea, etc.; in Ireland fairles'-horse, Some-tilmes ranveed. - African Ireland fairies'-horse, Some-times ragueed.—African ragwort. See Othoma.— Golden ragwort, a North American plant, Senecio aureus, from 1 to 3 feet high, sometimes lower, bearing corymbs of golden-yellow heads tn spring: very common and extremely variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary with the Indians, and is by some regarded as an em-menagogue and dinretic. Also called squaw-weed and liferost.—**Purple rag-wort**, the purple jacobea, *Senecio elegans*, a handsome orarien sweetes from the

Scheeve elegans, a handsome (Scheeve Part of the stem garden species from the with the lower part of the stem Cape of Good Hope: a and the leaves; a, the acheoe. smooth herb with pinnatiful eaves and corymbed heads, the rays purple, the disk yellow or purple.— Sea-ragwort, Same as dusly-miller, 2.— Woolly ragwort, Senecio tomen-tosta of the southern United States, a plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool.

rahatet, v. t. An erroneous form of rate1.

He nener linued rahatyng of those persones that offred acrifice for to have good health of bodie. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 86. (Davies.)

Rahu (rä'hö), n. [Skt. Rāhu; derivation ob-scure.] In Hindu myth., the demon that is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

and moon. **Raia**  $(r\hat{a}'\hat{a}), n$ . [NL., also  $Raja, \langle L. raia, a ray:$ see  $ray^2$ .] A genus of batoid selachians: used with various limits. (a) By the old authors it was ex-tended to all the species of the order or suborder *Raize*. (b) By modern authors it is restricted to those Raidx (in the narrowest sense) which have the pectorals separated by the snont, the csudal rudimentary, and the ventrals distinct and notched. It comprises nearly 40 species, generally called *skates* or *rays*. See cuts under *skate* and ray4.

**Raiæ**  $(r\tilde{a}'\tilde{e})$ , *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raia*, a ray: see *Raia*.] An order or suborder of selachians,

comprising the rays or skates, and distinguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the by the postion of the body, and the depressed and disk-like trunk in combination with the out-spread pectorals. Also called *Batoidei*. **raian** ( $\bar{a}'an$ ), *a*. and *n*. [ $\langle NL. Rai(a) + -an$ .] Same as *raioid*.

raible (rā'bl), v. A Scotch form of rabble1.

Wee Miller neist the guard relieves, And orthodoxy raibles. Burns, Holy Fair. raid (rād), n. [Also rade; d with E rade, Northern form of rode,  $\langle$  AS.  $r\ddot{a}d$ , a riding, = Icel, reidh, a riding, a raid: see road, of which raid is a va-riant, prob. in part from the cognate Icel, form.] raid (rad), n. 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a swooping assault for injury or plunder; a foray.

Then he a proclamation maid, All men to meet at Inverces, Throw Murray Isand to mak a raid. Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII, 184).

So the ruffians growl'd, Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man, Their chance of booty from the morning's *raid*.

Tennyson, Geraint, Hence -2. A suddeu onset in general; an irruption for or as if for assault or seizure; a descent made in an unexpected or undesired man-

ner: as, a police *raid* upon a gambling-house. [Chiefly colloq.] **raid** (rad), v. [ $\langle raid, n. \rangle$ ] **I**. *intrans.* To go upon a raid; engage in a sudden hostile or dis-turbing incursion, foray, or descent.

The Saxons were perpetually raiding along the confines of Gaul. The Atlantic, LXV, 153,

II. trans. 1. To make a raid or hostile attack upon; encroach upon by foray or incursion. -2. To attack in any way; affect inju-Henceriously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind: as, to raid a gambling-house. [Col-10q.] — To raid the market, to derange prices or the course of trade, as on the stock-exchange, by exciting dis-trust or uncertainty with regard to values; disturb or de-press prices by creating a temporary panic. [Colloq.] raider (rā'der), n. [< raid + -er1.] One who</p>

makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or pred-

atory incursion. **raign**<sup>1</sup>t, r. t. [ME. reynen; by apheresis for ar-raign<sup>1</sup> (ME. araynen, etc.).] To arraign.

And many other exstorcioners and promoters in dyners contreys within the reame was broght to London, and put in to prysons, and *reyned* at the Gyld Halte with Empson and Dudiey. Arnold's Chronicle, p. xliv.

raign<sup>2</sup>t, n. and r. An obsolete spelling of reign. Raiidæ (rā'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Raia + -idæ.] A family of hypotreme selachians, or Raiæ, typified by the genus Raia; the skates and rays typified by the genus *Raia*; the skates and rays proper. The species have a moderately broad rhombic disk, a more or less acute snout, the tail stender but not whip-like, and surmonnted by two smalt dorsals without spines, and no electrical apparatus. The females are ordparous, eggs inclosed in quadrate corneous espanles being cast. In this respect the *Raidae* differ from all the other ray-like selschisms. The species are quite numer-ous, and every see has representatives. Formerly the family was taken in a much more extended sense, em-bracting all the representatives of the suborder except the saw-fishes. Also *Rajidæ*. **Raiinæ** (rā-i'nē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Raia + -inæ$ .] A subfamily of rays, coextensive with the fam-ily *Ruiidæ* in its most restricted sense.

A subfamily of rays, coextensive under a subfamily Raiidæ in its most restricted sense.

raikt, v. i. See rake2.

all' (rail), n. [< ME. rail, raile, rayl, \*rezel, \*rezol (in comp. rezolstieke, a ruler), partly < AS. regol (not found in sense of 'bar' or 'rail' rail<sup>1</sup> (rāl), n. except as in regolsticca (> ME. regolsticke), a ruler, a straight bar, but common in the de-rived sense 'a rule of action,' = MD. reghel, rijghel, rijehel, richel, a bar, rail, bolt, later riehgel, a bar, shelf, D. rigchel, a bar, = MLG, regel, LG. regel, a rail, cross-bar, = OHG. rigil, MHG. I.G. regel, a Fall, cross-bar, = OHG. rigil, MHG. rigel, G. riegel, a bar, bolt, rail, = Sw. regel = Dan. rigel, a bar, bolt; partly < OF. reille, raille, roille, roile, reilke, rele, a bar, rail, bolt, board, plank, ladder, plow-handle, furrow, row, etc., F. dial. reille, ladder, reille, raile, plowshare (< LG.); < L. regula, a straight piece of wood, etdibbar stoff rod wule, when bares or whe a stick, bar, staff, rod, rule, ruler, hence a rule, pattern, model: see *rule*<sup>1</sup>. *Rail*<sup>1</sup> is thus a doub-let of *rule*<sup>1</sup>, derived through AS., while *rule*<sup>1</sup> is derived through OF., from the same L. word. Cf. rail<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to anpassing from one post or other support to an-other. Ralls, variously secured, as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports, etc., are used to form fences and barriers and for many other purposes. In many parts of the United States rail fences are com-monly made of rails roughly split from logs and laid zig-zag with their ends resting upon one another, every inter-section so formed being often supported by a pair of cross-stakes driven into the ground, upon which the top rails rest. rail

sustaining posts, balusters, or pillars, and con-stituting an inclosure or line of division: often used in the plural, and also called a *railing*. The rails of massive stone, elaborately sculptured, which form the ceremonial inclosures of snelent Buddhist topes, tem-ples, sacred trees, etc., in India, are among the most char-acteristic and important features of Buddhist architec-ture, and are the most remarkable works of this class honore. known.

The Grownd within the Rayles must bee coveryd with blake Cloth. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), 1. 33.

There lyeth a white marhle in form of a graves-stone, environed with a *rale* of brasse. Sandys, Travailes, p. 127.

The Bharhut rail, according to the inscription on It, was erected by a Prince Vádha Pala. . . The Buddh Gaya rail is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 98 ft. J. Fergusson, Hilst. Indian Arch., p. 85.

3. In joincry, a horizontal timber in a piece of 3. In joinery, a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling. Specifically—(a) In a door, sash, or any paneled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie, the vertical pieces being called *stice*. See cut noder *door*, (b) The course of pieces into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stair are mortised. (c) In furniture-making and fine joinery, any piece of the construction passing between two posts or other members of the frame: as, the head-rail or foot-rail in a bedstead. Hence—(d) A corresponding member in coostruction in other materials than wood, as a tie in brass or iron furniture.

to brass or iron furniture. 4. Naut, one of several bars or timbers in a ship, serving for inclosure or support. Therai, specifically so called, Is the fence or upper part of the bulwarks, consisting of a course of molded planks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions, or sometimes to the timber-heads. The part passing round the stern is the tafrait. The forecastle-rail, poop-rail, and top-rail are bars extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle-deck, the fore part of the poop, and the after part of each of the tops, respectively. A pin-rail is part of a rail with holes in It for belaying-pins; and a fife-rail is a rail around the lower part of a mast, above the deck, with similar holes. The rails of the head are curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the hull of the head, for its support. 5. One of the iron or (now generally) steel bars or beams used on the permanent way of a rail-

or beams used on the permanent way of a rail-

way to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors. The wheels of cars and motors. The general form now nost in use for steam-railways is that known as the *T-rail*. But, though these rails all have a section vagne-ly resembling the letter T, the proportions of the different parts and the weights of the ralls are nearly as various as the rail-ways themselves. In the accompanying diagram is shown a section of a rail weight ing 75 pounds per yard in length, the weight of the length of one yard heing the common mode of stating the weights of rails. These weights are in modern rails sometimes as great as 80 or 85 pounds per yard, the more recent tendency having been tows the comparative dimensions of the various parts. (Compare fish-joint, fish-plate, and fishl, v. t., 8.) The curved junctions of the web with the head and the base are called the fillets. 6. The railway or railroad as a means of trans-port: as, to travel or send goods by rail. [Col-



port: as, to travel or send goods by rail. [Colloq.]

French and English made rapid way among the drago-manish officials of the *rail*. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 24.

On the question of rail charges a good deal might be ritten. Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 319. written.

The tourists find the steamer waiting for them at the end of the rail. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 270.

7. In cotton-spinning, a bar having an up-and-down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins.—Adhesion of wheels to rails. See ad-hesion.—Capped rail. See cap!.—Compound rail, a railway-rall made in two longitudinal counterparts bolted together in such manner that opposite ends of each pro-ject beyond the other part to produce a lapping joint when the rails are spiked to the ties or sleepers. Also called continuous rail.—Double-headed rail, a railway-rail without fianges, with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always nase with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always and with chairs, and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become so worn as to be usedes.—False rail, in ship-carp., a toln plece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—Fish-bellied rail, a cast-fron railway-rail having a convex or downwardly arching un-der surface to attrengthen its middle part, after the man-ner of some cast-iron beams and girders. It was intro-duced in 1805.—Flat rail, a railway-rail of cast-iron or wrought-fron fastened by spikes to longitudinal steepers. The cast-licon flat rail was first used in 1776.—Middle rail, in earp., that rail of a door which is on a level with the hand, and on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock-rail*. See cut under *door*.—Pipe rail, a rail of iron or brass, are now much used in engine-rooms of ships, at the sides of locomotives, on iron bridges, elevated railways, etc.—Pipe-rail fittings, the serew-threaded fittings, including couplings, elbows, crosses, tees, fanges, etc., used in putting together pipe-railings, and usually of an ornamental pattern.—Point-rail, a pointed rail used in the construction of a railway-switch.—Rail-drilling machine, at machine for drilling holes in the web of steel rails for the insertion of fish-plate bolts.—Rail-





A Cross Raguly

rail straightening machine, a portable acrew-press for under (mand.) with the leer all a ubmerged : as, the vessel ice of the straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bara. — Rail under (mand.) with the leer all aubmerged : as, the vessel iron or steel by rolling. — Steel-headed rail, a railway-rail having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having a wrought-from base and web and a steel and having the the wreet manufactured in England by Mushet in 1857. The development of the use of steel and have given place to the Bessemersteel rails way-rail. The first steel rails for wrought-from rails on near bubatitution of steel rails for wrought-from rails on near at see raide. — Virginia rail tence. Same as some and see with the near fence. — "All (rail), v. [ (ME, rigelen, G, riegeln), rail; ef. OF, rightion, MHG, rigelen, G, riegeln), rail; ef. OF, rightion, MHG, rigelen, G, riegeln), rail; ef. OF, rightion, willier, railier, inclose with rails, ef. of the nour, Cf. rail<sup>2</sup>, v.] I, trans, 1, to inclose with rails; often with *in* or of. . . The and hence must bee raylyd about, and hangyd with

The sayd herse must bee raylyd about, and hangyd with biake Cloth. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

It is a spot railed in, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed. Pococke, Description of the East, II. H. 101.

Mr. Langdon . . . has now reached the *railed* space. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 150. 2. To furnish with rails; lay the rails of, as a a street. [Recent.] [Recent.]

Fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this apring, will not be railed, because it is not safe for the company to make further investments in that State. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 125. Tail<sup>6</sup>t (rāl), v.i. [Early mod. E. rayle;  $\zeta$  ME.

II. intrans. To fish with a hand-line over the rail of a ship or boat. [Colloq.]

In England, the summer fishing for mackerei is carried on by means of hand ilnes, and small boats may be seen railing or "whifting" amoogst the schools of mackerei. Nature, XLI. 180.

rail<sup>2</sup>† (rāl), v. t. [< ME. railen, raylen, < AS. as if \*regolian (= D. regelen = G. regeln), set in order, rule, < regol = D. G. Sw. Dan. regel, < L. regula, a rule: see rail<sup>1</sup>, and cf. rule<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OF. regula, a rule: see rail1, and cf. rule1. reillier, roillier, rail, bar, also stripe, from the noun.] To range in a line; set in order.

Ai watz rayled on red ryche golde naylez, That al glytered & glent as glem of the sunne. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 603.

They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed, some at London, and the rest at divers places. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Audley, Flammock, Joseph, The ringieaders of this commotion, *Railed* in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors, Wait your determinations. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1. rail<sup>3</sup>† (rāl), n. [Early mod. E., also rayle; < ME. rail, reil, rezel, < AS. hrægel, hrægl, a gar-ment, dress, robe, pl. clothes, = OS. hregil = OFries. hreil, reyl, reil = OHG. hregil, clothing, garment, dress; root unknown.] 1. A gar-ment; dress; robe: now only in the compound night-rail.-2. A kerchief. Rayke for a warmen method

Rayle for a womans neck, crevechief, en quarttre douhles

And then a good grey frocke, A kercheffe, and a raile. Friar Bacon's Prophesie (1604). (Halliwell.) rail<sup>3</sup> (rail), v. t. [ME. railen; < rail<sup>3</sup>, v.] To dress; clothe.

Reali railled with wel riche clothes. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1618. rail<sup>4</sup> (rāl), n. [Early mod. E. rayle; < OF. raale, rasle, F. rále (> G. ralle, ML. railus), F. dial. reille, a rail; so called from its cry; ef. OF. rasle, F. rále, a rattling in the throat; < OF. raller, F. ráler, rattle in the throat, < MD. rasle, F. raile, a rattling in the throat;  $\langle OF$ . raller, F. railer, rattle in the throat;  $\langle OF$ . ratelen, rattle, make a noise: see rattle. Cf. also D. rallen, rellen, make a noise: see rattle. Cf. also D. rallen, rellen, make a noise, Sw. ralla, chatter (rallfågel, a rail), Dan. ralle, rattle.] A bird of the subfamily *Rallinæ*, and especially of the genus *Rallus*; a water-rail, land-rail, marsh-hen, or crake. Rails are small marsh-iov-ing wading birds, related to coots and gallinules. They abound in the marshes and awamps of most parts of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the gess; the young run about as soon as hatched. The com-mon rall of Europe is *Rallus aquaticus*; the clapper-rail or salt water marsh hen of the United States is *R. crepi-tans*; the king-rail or fresh-water marsh-hen is *R. elegans*; the Virginia rail is *R. virginaus*, also called *red rail*, *little red-breasted rail, lesser clapper-rail, small mud-hen*, ctc. Very genersily, in the United States, the word *rail* med absolutely means the sora or sore. *Porzana caro-kua*, more fully called *rail-bird*, chicken-billed *rail*, English *rail. Carolina rail, American rail, commor rail, sora-rail, ortolan, Carolina erak e, erak-gallinule*, etc. See Crez, *Porzana*, and cut under *Rallus*.—Golden rail, a suppe of the genus *Rhyncheea*; a painted-snipe or rail-snipe.—

Spotted rail, the spotted crake, Porzana maruetta, also called spotted skitty and spotted water-hen.-Weka rail. See Ocydromus.

see ceyaromus, rail<sup>5</sup> (rāl), v. [Early mod. E. rayle;  $\langle OF. rail-$ ler, F. railler, jest, deride, mock, <math>= Sp. rallar, grato, scrape, vex, molest. = Pg. ralar, scrape, rub, vex,  $\langle L.$  as if "radulare, dim. or freq. of radem corrected area to a for a for a for a form. radere, scrape, scratch: seo rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>. Cf. L. rallum (contr. of \*radium), a scraper, radula, a scraping-iron: see radula. Hence rally<sup>2</sup>, rail-lery.] I. intrans. To speak bitterly, opprobri-ously, or reproachfully; use acrimonious ex-pressions; scoff; inveigh.

Thou raylest on, right withouten reason, And blameat hem much for small encheason. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Angela . . . bring not railing accusation against them. 2 Pet. ii. 11.

A certain Spaniard . . . railed . . . extremely at me. Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

With God and Fate to *rail* at suffering easily. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna. =Syn. of rail at. To upbraid, scold or scold at or scold about, invelgh against, abuse, objurgate. Railing and scolding are always undignified, if not improper; literally, abusing is improper; all three words may by hyperbole be used for talk which is proper. II.; trans. To scoff at; taunt; scold; banter; affect by railing or raillery. Till those over card the scole form off my bord

Tili thou canst rail the seals from off my boud, Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so ioud. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 139.

Such as are capable of goodness are railed into vice, that might as easily be admonished into virtue. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

railen, reilen, roilen, flow, prob. a var. of roilen, roll, wander: see roil<sup>1</sup>.] Torun; flow.

Whan the Geanute fett hym wounded and saugh the biode *raile* down by the lifte iye, he was nygh wode onte of witte. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 342. I saw a spring out of a rocke forth *rayle*, As clear as Christall gainst the Sunnie beames. Spenser, Visions of Beilay, i. 155.

rail-bender (ral'ben "der), u. A screw-press or hydraulic press for straightening rails, or for bending them in the construction of railway-curves and -switches. The rail is supported upon two bearers, between which the pressure is applied. Also called *rail-bending machine*. **rail-bird** (rāl'bėrd), *n*. The Carolina rail or sora, *Porzana earolina*. [U. S.] **rail-bittern** (rāl'bit<sup>#</sup>ern), *n*. One of the small bitterns of the genus *Ardetta*, as *A. neozena*, which is some remeater aroomble rails. *Concent*,

which in some respects resemble rails. Coucs. rail-board (rāl'bōrd), u. A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mack-

erel with hand-lines. rail-borer (rāl'bōr"er), n. A hand-drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fishrail-brace (ral'bras), n. A brace used to pre-

vent the turning over of rails or the spreading vent the titring over of rans of the spreading of tracks at curves, switches, etc., on railways. **rail-chair** (ral'char), *n*. An iron block, used especially in Great Britain, by means of which railway-rails are secured to the

are secured to the sleepers. With the flat-bottomed rail common in the United States, chaira are not required, the ralla being attached to the alcepera by apikes. **rail-clamp** (rāl'-klamp), n. A wedge or tightening-key for alcoming a will firmly

**(a.i)-clamp** (rāl'-klamp), n. A wedge or tightening-key for elamping a rail firmly in a rail-chair, so as to  $\epsilon_i$  spikes. prevent lateral play.

rail-coupling (rai'kup'ling), *w*. A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway together at critical points, as curves or switches, where a firmer connection than is afforded by

where a inner connection that is aboved by the sleepers is needed. railer<sup>1</sup> (rā'lėr), n. [ $\langle rail^1 + -er^1$ .] One who makes or furnishes rails. railer<sup>2</sup> (rā'lėr), n. [Early mod. E. rayler,  $\langle F.$ railleur, railer, jester,  $\langle railler, rail, jest, mock:$ see rail<sup>5</sup>.] One who rails, scoffs, insults, cen-cures or expression of a provide a pro sures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

I am so far off from deserving you, My beanty so unfit for your affection, That I am grown the scorn of common railers. Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Junius is never more than a railer, and very often he is third-rate even as a railer. John Morley, Burke, p. 47. rail-guard (rāl'gärd), u. 1. In English loco-motives, one of two stout rods, reaching down to about two inches from the track, before a front wheel. In America the cow-catcher or

railroad pilot serves the same purpose .- 2. A guardrail

railing (rā'ling), n. [< ME. raylynge; verbal n. of rail, r.] 1. Rails collectively; a combina-tion of rails; a construction iu which rails form an important part. Hence -2. Any openwork construction used as a barrier, parapet, or the like, primarily of wood, but also of iron bars,

railingly (ra'ling-li), alw. In a railing manner; with scoffing or opprobrious language. railing-post (ra'ling-post). n. Same as rail-

railipotent (rậ-lip'ộ-tent), a. [Irreg. < raill + potent, as in omnipotent.] Powerful in railing or vituperation, or as incentive to railing; ex-tremely abusive. [Rare.]

The most preposterous principles have, in requital, shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly railipotent. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., Pref.

 radipotent.
 F. Had, Mod. Eng., Fret.
 rail-key (rāl'kē), n. A wedge-piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair. Compare rail-clamp.
 raillery (rāl'- or ral'èr-i), n. [Early mod. E. raillerie, raillery, raillery; < F. raillerie, jesting, mockery, < railler, jest: see rail5 and raily2.]</li>
 Cood barrow alocastury on ridiculo: setting. Good-humored pleasantry or ridicule; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

Let raillery be without malice or heat. B. Jonson. When you have been Abroad, Nephew, you'li understand Rallery better. Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 16.

Rallery better. Congreve, way or the internet is auppressed will ever appear tedlous and inalpid. Sheridan, School for Scandai, i. 1. 21. A jest. [Rare.]

They take a pleasing raillery for a serions truth. Gentleman Instructed, p. 13. (Davies.) railleur (ra-lyer'), n. [F. railleur, railer, jester, mocker: see railer<sup>2</sup>.] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philoso-pby is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony. *Rp. Sprat*, Ilist. Royal Soc.

railly (rā'li), n.; pl. raillies (-liz). [Dim. of rail3.] Same as rail8. [Seotch.] rail-post (rāl'pōst), n. In earp.: (a) A balus-ter for a stair-rail, hand-rail, or a balustrade. (b) A newel. Also called railing-post. rail-punch (rāl'punch), n. A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails. and for oraclocous uses

analogous uses.

railroad (rai/rod), n. [ $\langle rail + road$ .] A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight, or designed to transport passengers or irright, or both. [In this sense the words railroad and railroay (which are of about equal age) are synonymous; but the former is more commonly (and preferably) used in the United States, the latter now universally in England. In both countries steam-railroads are called roads, seldom ways. For convenience, the subject of railroads, and the various compound words, are treated in this dictionary under railway.]

under railway.] The London "Courier," in detailing the advantages of rail-roads upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present minis-ter in London . . . : "Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making rail-roads, and there can be no doubt of their im-mediate adoption throughout that country." Niles's Register, April 2, 1825. Aias I even the ciddiness attendant on a journey on this

Niles's Register, April 2, 1825. Aias! even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this anchester real-road is not so perilous to the nerves as lat too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the leal world. Scott, Count Robert of Paris, Int., p. xi. (Oct. 15, 1831).

On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the railroad, which will then be opened the whole way. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 20.

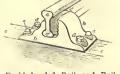
Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1833: "I have a letter from Sir John, who strongly recommenda my going by the *railroad*." N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 379.

by the railroad." N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 379. Commissioner of Railroads. See commissioner.—Ele-vated railroad. See railway.—Railroad euchre. See euchre.—Underground railroad. (a) See underground railway, under railway. (b) Io the United States before the aboiltion of slavery, a secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another till they reached Canada or some other place of safety. **railroad** (rāl'rõd), v. t. [< railroad, n.] To hasten or push forward with railroad speed; expedite rushingly: rush: as to railroad a bill

expedite rushingly; rush: as, to *railroad* a bill through a legislature. [Slang, U. S.]

A New York daily some time ago reported that a com-mon thicf . . . was railroaded through court in a few days. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII, 758.

The Alien act, that was railroaded through at the close of the last session. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 37,



railroader (rāl'rō-der), n. A person engaged or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U.S.]

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring to harmonise the interests of shippers and railroaders. The Engineer, LX VI. 18.

railroading (rāl'rō-ding), n. [< railroad + -ingl.] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of construct-ing or operating railroads. [U. S.]

Wonders in the science of railroading that the tourist will go far to see. Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

railroad-worm (räl'röd-werm), n. The apple-maggot (larva of *Trypeta pomonella*): so called because it has spread along the lines of the rail-

roads. [New Eng.] rail-saw (rāl'sâ), n. A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -resawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -re-pairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to be sawn, its frame carrying a reciprocating segmental saw working on a rock-shaft, which is operated by lster-ally extending detachable rock-levera. It has mechanism which slowly moves the saw toward the rail. A rail can be cut off by it in fitteen minutcs. **rail-snipe** (rāl'snip), n. A bird of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), as *R. capensis*, the Cape rail-anipe, also called *painted Cape snipe* and *adden rail*.

and golden rail.

rail-splitter (ral'split"er), n. One who splits **311-Splitter** (ral split"er), *n*. One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, who in his youth had occasionally split rails, was sometimes popularly called *the rail-splitter*, and clubs of his partizans assumed the name *Rail-splitters*. [U.S.]

Yes: he had lived to shame me from my sneer, To Isme my pencil, and confute my pen; To make me own this hind of princes peer, This rail-splitter a true-born king of men. Tom Taylor, Abrsham Lincoln.

railway (râl'wâ), n. [ $\langle rail^1 + way$ .] 1. In mech. engin., broadly, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cara are now more usually flanged; but furallways forming parts of machines they are sometimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the rails.

2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or pro-pelled on one or more lines of rails that sup-port the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their port the wheels of the venteres, and glude their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railroad. (See railroad.) The parts of an ordinary passenger- and freight-railway proper are the road-bed, ballast, sleepers, rails, rail-chairs, splices, splices, switches and switch mechanism, collectively called *permanent way*, and the signals; but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms railway and rail-road has been extended to include not only the perma-nent way, but everything necessary to its operation, as the rolling-stock and buildings, including stations, ware-houses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair shops, and also all other property of the operating company, as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Most ex-isting railways employ steam-locomotives; but systems of propulsion by endless wire ropes or cables, by electric locomotives, and by electronotors placed on findividual cars to which electricity generated by dynamos at suitable stations is supplied from electrical conductors extending along the line, or from storage-batteries carried by the cars, have recently made notable progress. Horse-rail-ways or tranways, in which the cars are drawn by horses or mules, are also extensively used for local passenger and freight traffic; but in many places such railways are now being supplanted by electric or cable systems. *Railways.—* A new fron *railway* has heen invented In course by the lateral pressure of the rails against

being supplanted by electric or capic systems. Railway.— A new iron railway has heen invented in Bavaria. On an exactly horizontal surface, on this im-provement, s woman, or even a child, may, with spparent ease, draw a cart loaded with more than six quintais... It is proved that those iron railings are two-thirds better than the English, and only cost half as much. Nile's Register, Jan. 26, 1922.

Niles' Register, Jan. 26, 1822. Abandonment of railway. See abandonment. — Aërial, Archimedean, atmospharic, entripetal, electric trailway, See the adjectives. — Elevated railway, or ele-ated railroad, in contradistinction to surface railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways. The elevated sirnctures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cryscable-fraction, more commonly the former. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways. — Inclined railway, a railway having such a steep grade that special means other than ordinary loco-motive driving-wheels are necessary for drawing or pro-pelling cars on it. The use of locomotives with gripping-wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the orack-rail similarly placed, is a feature of many such rail-ways. Cables operated by a stationary engine are also used. — Marine railway. See marine. — Military railway, a railway equipped for military service. Armored locomo-tives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles and some of them carrying swivel-guns, are prominent features

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The railway spine has taken its place in medical nomen-ature. Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 22. clature. Underground railway, a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets or other parts of

continuous tuinei, as inder the stretes of other parts of a city; a subterranean rallway. ailway-car (rāl'wā-kär), n. Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, wherailway-car ther for the transportation of freight or of passengers.

railway-carriage (rāl'wā-kar"āj), n. A rail-way-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.] railway-chair (rāl'wā-chãr), n. Same as rail-

chair.

railway-company (rāl'wā-kum"pa-ni), n. stock company, usually organized under a char-ter granted by special legislativo cnactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restric-

tions, by the terms of its charter. railway-crossing (railwa-krôs<sup>s</sup>ing), n. 1. An intersection of railway-tracks.—2. The intersection of a common roadway or highway with

the track of a railway. railway-frog (rāl'wā-frog), n. See  $frog^2$ , 2. railway-slide (rāl'wā-slīd), n. A turn-table. [Eng.

[Lng.] railway-stitch (rāl'wā-stieh), n. 1. In erochet, same as tricot-stiteh.—2. In embroidery, a sim-ple stitch usually employed in white embroi-dery, or with floss or filoselle.—3. In worsted work or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used

work or Berlin-Wool Work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and cov-ering the surface quickly.
railway-switch (rāl'wā-tī), n. See tie.
railway-train (rāl'wā-tī, n. See tie.
railway-train (rāl'wā-tī, n. See train.
raim (rām), r. t. Same as ream<sup>2</sup>.
raiment (rā'ment), n. [Early mod. E. rayment; \see ME. raiment, rayment, short for arayment, later argument, mod. argument: see arayment. later arraiment, mod. arrayment: see arrayment. Cf. ray, by apheresis for array.] That in which one is arrayed or clad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now only poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. Shak., Lear, il. 4. 158.

Truth's Angel on horseback, hls rainent of white silk powdered with stars of gold. *Middleton*, Triumphs of Truth.

=Syn. Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costinne, array. These words are all in current use, while raiment and essure have a poetic or sntique sound. "aimondite (ra'mon-dit), n. [Named after A. Raimondi, an Italian scientist who spent many

years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a vellow color.

rain<sup>1</sup> (rān), n. [Early mod. E. rayne,  $\langle$  ME. rein, reyn, reyne, reane, rezn, rien, ren, ran,  $\langle$  AS. regn (often contr.  $r\bar{c}n$ ) = OS. regan, regin = OFries. rein = D. regen = MLG. regen = OHG. regan, MHG. regen, G. regen = Icel. Sw. Dan. rega = Goth. riga, rain; cf. L. rigare, moisten (see irrigation), Gr.  $\beta \rho \epsilon \chi \epsilon \nu$ , wet (see embroca-tion).] 1. The descent of water in drops through the atmosphere, or the water thus falling. In general, clouds constitute the reservoir from which rain descends, but the fall of rain th very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasionally observed. The squcous vupor of the atmosphere, which condenses

rain

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A muchel wind alith mid a lutel rein.

Ancren Riwle, p. 246. Also a man that was born in thys yle told vs that they had no *Rayne* by the space of x months; they sow ther whete with owt *Rayne*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. Figuratively—(a) A fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnic stars from as of blossoms or of the pyroteenine stars from rockets and other fireworks. *Blood-rain* is a fall of fragments of red sigs or the like, raised in large quan-titles by the wind and afterward precipitated. *Subplur-rain* or yellow rain is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (b) A shower, downpour, or abun-dant outpouring of anything.

Whilst Weslth it self doth roll In to her bosom in a golden Rain. J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 88.

The former and the latter rain, In Palestine, the rains of autumn and of spring; hence, rain in its due season. -- The Rainsi, a tract of the Atlantic ocean formerly so called. See the quotation.

called. See the quotation. Crossing toward the west, from Africs, it is now known that between about five and filteen north latitude is a space of ocean, nearly triangular, the other limit heing about twenty (long.) and ien (lat.), which used to be called by the earlier navigators the Rains, ou account of the calms and almost incessant rain slways found there. Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 115.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 115. = Syn.1. Rain, Ilaze, Fog, Mist, Cloud. A cloud resting upon the earth is called mist or fog. In mist the globules are very fine, but are separately idistinguishable, and have a visible motion. In fog the particles are separately indis-tinguishable, and there is no perceptible motion. A dry fog is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occasion any sense of microscopic minuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in gen-eral exhibits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus, among haze, fog, mist, and rain, the size of the constituent particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic, though frequently cloud merges into fog or mist, and mist into rain, by insensible gradations. **rain1** (rān), v. [< ME. raynen, reinen, reynen, reznen, rinen, rynen (pret. rainde, reinede, rinde; sometimes strong, ron, roon), < AS. rignan, rare-

regnen, rinen, rynen (pret. rannae, reineae, rinae; sometimes strong, ron, roon), < AS. rignan, rare-ly regnan, usually contracted rinan, rÿnan (pret. rinde; rarely strong, rān), = D. regenen = MLG. regenen = OHG. reganôn, regonôn, MHG. regenen, G. regnen = Icel. regna, rigna = Sw. regna = Dan. regne = Goth. rignjan, rain; from the noun; see rain<sup>1</sup>, n.] **I.** intrans. 1. To fall in drops through the air, as water: generally used impersonally.

There it reyneth not hut litylle in that Contree: and for that Cause they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere. Mandeville, Travels, p. 45. Ryvere. Evermore so sternliche *it ron*, And blew therwith so wonderliche loude, That wel neighe no man heren other konde. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 677.

And in Elyes tyme henene wss yclosed, That no reyne ne rone. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 66.

The rain it raineth every day. Shak., T. N., v. 1. 401. 2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears rained from their eyes.

The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Moorish mis-siles, which rained on them with pitiless fury. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Down rained the blows upon the unyielding oak. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 111, 252,

## rain

II. trans. To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; pour or send down abundantly. Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you. Ex. xvi. 4.

Does he rain gold, and precions promises, Into thy lap? Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1. Into thy lap? Freener, the property why, it rains princes; though some people are disappointed of the arrival of the Pretender. Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

To rain cats and dogs. See cat1. rain<sup>2</sup> (rān), n. [Origin obseure.] 1. A ridge. Halliwell.-2. A furrow. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

They reaped the corne that grew in the raine to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie. Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family, p. S7. (Encyc. Dict.) rainbow-fish (rān' bō-fish), n. One of several

rain<sup>3</sup>t, n. An obsolete spelling of  $rcin^1$ . rainball (ran'bál), n. One of the festoons of the mammato-cumulus, or pocky cloud: so called because considered to be a sign of rain.

[Prov. Eng.] rainband (ran'band), n. A dark band in the solar spectrum, situated on the red side of the D line, and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. The intensity of the rainband va-ries with the amount of vapor in the air, and is thus of some importance as an indication of rain. Direct-vision spectroscopes of moderate dispersion are beat adapted for observing it. Pocket instruments of this kind, designed for the purpose, are called rainband-spectroscopes

At every hour, when there is sufficient light, the inten-sity of the rainband is observed and recorded. Nature, XXXV. 589.

Nature, XXXV. 589. rain-bird (rān'bėrd), n. [< ME. reyne-bryde; < rain<sup>1</sup> + bird<sup>1</sup>.] A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions, as the rain-crow. Many birds become nolsy or nneasy before rain, the pop-ular belief having thus considerable foundation in fact. (a) The green woodpecker, Geeinus riridis. Also rain-foul, rain-pie. [Eng.] (b) The large ground-enckoo of Jamai-ca, Saurothera veilue; also, a related cuckoo, Piaya plu-vialis.

viaits. rainbow (rān'bō), n. [ $\langle ME. reinbowe, reinboge, renboge, \langle AS. regn-boga, rēnboga (= OFries.$ reinboga = D. regenboog = MLG. regenboge, re-gensboge (cf. LG. water-boog) = OHG. regenbo-go, MHG. regenboge, G. regenbogen = Icel. regn- $bogi = Sw. regnbage = Dan. regnbue), <math>\langle regn, rain, + boga, bow: see rain^1 and bow^3, n.]$  1. A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of the prismatic colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of rain or reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the heavens opreneering in the part of the heavens op-posite to the sun. When large and strongly illumi-nated, the rainbow presents the appearance of two con-centric arches, the inner being called the *primary* and the onter the secondary rainbow. Each is formed of the colors of the solar spectrum, but the colors are arranged in reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary. The pri-mary bow is formed by rays of the sun that enter the up-per part of falling drops of rain, and undergo two refrac-tions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refrac-tions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colors of the secondary low are fainter than those of the primary. The rainbow is regarded as a symbol of divine beneficence toward man, from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth should never again be destroyed by a flood (Gen, ix. 13-17). Smaller hows, sometimes circular and very bri-lint, are often seen through masses of mist or spray, as from a waterfall or from waves about a ship. (See fog-box.) The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and ealled a *lunar* rainbow. rainbow.

Thanne ic ofe[r]-téo hefenes mid wicne, thanne bith atáwed min rén böge, betwuxe than folce [vel wicne], thaune beo ic gemenéged mines weddes, that ic nelle henon forth mancyn, nid watere adrenche, Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., xxiv. 225. (Rich.)

Taunede [showed] him in the wa[1]kene a-buuen Rein-bowe. Genesis and Exodus, 1. 637.

When in Heav'n I are the Rain-boaw bent.

I hold it for a Pledge and Argument. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Intersecting rainbows are not uncommon. They require, of course, for their production, two sources of parallel rays; and they are seen when, behind the spectator, there is a large sheet of calm water. Tait, Light, § 165. In her., the representation of a half-ring divided into seven concentric narrow rings and

arched upward, each end resting on a clump of

arched upward, each end resting on a clump of clouds. To avoid the difficulty of finding seven different tinetures, the number of concentric rings is sometimes di-minished to three, usually *azure*, or, and *gules*—that is, blue, gold, and red. 3. In *ormith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena*, containing two most brilliantly plumaged species, *D. iris* of Bolivia, and *D. hes-perus* of Ecuador.—4. The rainbow-fish.—**Rain**— **bow style**, a method of callco-printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.—Spurious or **supernumerary rainbow**, a how always seen in connec-tion with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colors are fainter and less pure, as they proceed from the

principal bow, and finally merge in the diffused white light of the primary bow, and ontside the secondary. rainbow-agate (rān'bō-ag'āt), n. An irides-

rainbow-darter (ran bo-dg at), *n*. All muss-cent variety of agate. rainbow-darter (ran bo-där ter), *n*. The sol-dier-fish or blue darter, *Pacilichthys cæruleus*, of gorgeous and varied colors, about 2½ inches long, found in the waters of the Mississippi basin; as a book-name, any species of this genus. rainbowed (rān'bōd), a. [ $\langle rainbow + -ed^2$ .] 1. Formed by or like a rainbow.—2. Encireled with a rainbow or halo. Davies.

See him stand Before the altar, like a *rainbowed* saint. *Kingsley*, Saint's Tragedy, i. 3.

different fishes of bright or varied coloration. (a) The blue darter, Pacifichthys cæruleus. [U. S.] (b) A sparoid fish, Scarus or Pseudoscarus quadrispinosus. [Bermuda.]

rainbow-hued, rainbow-tinted (rān'bō-hūd, -tin'ted), a. Having hues or tints like those -tin<sup>#</sup>ted), a. of a rainbow.

rainbow-quartz (ran'bo-kwarts), n. An iri-

descent variety of quartz. rainbow-trout (rān'bō-trout), n. A variety or subspecies of the Californian Salmo gairdneri, specifically called S. irideus. It is closely related



Rainbow-trout (Salmo irideus).

to the brock-trout of Europe, but not to that of the United States. It has been quite widely distributed by piscieni-turists. In the breeding season its colors are respiendent, giving rise to the popular name. rainbow-worm (rān 'bō-werm), n. A species of

tetter, the herpes iris of Bateman. rainbow-wrasse (rān'bō-ras), n. A labroid fish, Coris julis, the only British species of that genus: so called from its bright and varied colors. rain-map (rān'map), n. Same as rain-chart. rain-box (rān'boks), n. A device in a theater arraignment.

ment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works

ment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works in which the fumes of any metal, as lead, are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water. rain-chart (rān'chärt), n. A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world. Also called rain-mop. rain-cloud (rān'kloud), n. Any cloud from which rain falls: in meteorology called nimbus. Two general classes may be distinguished -(a) cumulo-nimbus, where rain falls from cumulus clouds, generally in squalts or showers, and (b) strato-nimbus, where rain falls from stratus clouds. The name is sometime espe-cially given, in a more restricted aense, to the ragged. the low, torn fragments of cloud called seud, which are characteristic associates of rain-storms. See cut un-der cloud. rain-crow (rān'krō), n. A tree-cuckoo of the

rain-crow (rān'krō), n. A tree-cuckoo of the genus Coccygus, either C. americanus or C. ery-throphthalmus: so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to predict rain. [Local, U. S.] raindeert, n. See reindeer.

rain-doctor (ran'dok"tor), n. Same as rainmaker

rain-door (rān'dôr), *u*. In Japanese houses, one of the external sliding doors or panels in a veranda which are closed in stormy weather

a veranda which are closed in storing the and at night. raindrop (rān'drop), n. [< ME. raindrope (also reines drope), < AS. regudropa (= D. dim. re-gendroppel, regendruppel = OHG. regentropho, MHG. G. regentropfen = Sw. regndroppe = Dan. regndraabe, raindrop), < (regn, rain, + dropa, drop: see rain<sup>1</sup> and drop, n.] A drop of rain. - Raindrop glazo, in eeram., a glaze with very slight raines<sup>1</sup>t, n. An obsolete spelling of reign. raines<sup>2</sup>t, n. [Also raymes, reins; < Rennes (see def.].] A kind of linen or lawn, manufactured at Rennes in France. She ahould be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine raines. Bale, Select Works, p. 542. (Davies.)

rainfall (rān'fâl), n. 1. A falling of rain; a shower.—2. The precipitation of water from elouds; the water, or the amount of water, coming down as rain. The rainfall is measured by

means of the pluviometer or rain-gage. The average rain-fall of a district includes the anow, if any, reduced to its equivalent in water.— Rainfall chart, an isohyetal chart. See isohyetal.

rain-fowl (rān'foul), n. [< ME. reyn fowle; < rain<sup>1</sup> + fowl<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Same as rain-bird (a). [Eng.] - 2. The Australian Scythrops novæhollandia.

rain-gage (rān'gāj), n. An instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall lecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place. Many forms have been used; their size has been a few square inches or square feet in area, and their material has been sheet netral, porcelain, wood, or glass. The form adopted by the United States Signal Service consists of three parta—(a) a funnel-shaped re-ceiver, having a turned brass rim S inches in diameter; (b) a collecting turne, made of seamless brass tubing of 2.53 inches Inside diameter, making its area one tenth that of the receiving aurface; and (c) a galvanized iron overflow-eylinder, which in time of snow is used slone as a now-gsge. A cedar measuring stick is used to measure the depth of water collected in the gage. By reason of the ratio between the area of the collecting tube and that of the receiving surface, the depth of rain is one tenth that measured on the stick. See cut under plaviometer. rain-goose (rān'gös), n. The red-throated diver or loon, Urinator or Colymbus septentrionalis, supposed to foretell rain by its cry. [Local, British.]

British.]

rain-hound (rān'hound), n. A variety of the hound. See the quotation.

Mastiffs are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts [in England], in company with other breeds which it is not easy now to identify, such as the rati-hound, which keeps watch by itself in rainy weather. The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

raininess (ra'ni-nes), n. [ $\langle rainy + -ness.$ ] The

raininess (rain-nes), n. [(raing + -ness.] The state of being rainy. rainless (rain'les), a. [(rain1 + -less.] With-out rain: as, a rainless region; a rainless zone. rain-maker (rain'mā'kèr), n. Among super-stitious races, as those of Africa, a sorcerer who pretends to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incortation or supernatural means of rain by incantation or supernatural means. Also called rain-doctor.

The African chief, with his rain-makers and magicians. The Century, XL. 303.

nus: so called from its might due to a theater arraignment. rain-box (rān'boks), n. A device in a theater arraignment. for producing an imitation of the sound of rain-paddock (rān'pad"ok), n. The batrachian falling rain. Breviceps gibbosus, of South Africa, which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather.

not admitting the entrance of rain or penetra-tion by it; rain-tight; water-proof in a shower.

Their old temples, . . . which for long have not been rain-proof, crumble down. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 7.

rain-quail (ran'kwal), n. The quail Coturnix coromandelicus, of Africa and India, whose migrations are related in some way to rainy seasons.

rain-storm (ran'stôrm), n. A storm of rain; a rain.

The fells sweep skyward with a fine breadth, freshened by strong breezes; clouds and sunshine, ragged rainstorms, thunder and lightning, chase across them forever. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 824.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the rain water to fall over his neighbour's land, . . . uoless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription. Bourder, Law Dict., II. 419.

rainy ( $\bar{ra}$ 'ni), a. [ $\langle late ME. rayne, \langle AS. *regnig, renig, rainy, \langle regn. ren, rain: see rain<sup>1</sup>.] Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping with or as if with rain; showery: as, rainy$ rainy (rā'ni), a. weather; a rainy day or season; a rainy sky.

cather; a rung day of a very rainy day. A continual dropping in a very rainy day. Prov. xxvii. 15.

Both mine eyes were rainy like to his. Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 117.

A rainy day, figuratively, a time of greater need or of clouded fortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune in the future : as, to lay by something for a rainy day.

The man whose honest industry just gives him a com-petence exerts himself that he may have something against a rainy day. Everett, Orations, I. 285.

raioid (ra'oid), a. and n. [< L. raia, ray, + Gr. eidoc, form.] I. a. Resembling or related to idoc, form.] I. a. Resembling or related to the ray or skate. II. n. A selachian of the family *Raiidæ* or

- suborder Raiæ. Raioidea (rā-oi'dē-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see raioid.] A superfamily of rays represented by the family Raiidæ.

raip (rāp), n. A dialectal form of rope. rair (rār), v. and n. A dialectal form of roar. rais (rā'is), v. Same as reis<sup>1</sup>. raisable (rā'zā-bl), a. [ $\langle rais(e)^1 + -able.$ ] Ca-pable of being raised or produced; that may be lifted up. [Rare.]

They take their sip of coffee at our expense, and cele-brate as in song; a chorus is raisable at the shortest pos-alble notice, and a chorus is not easily cut off in the mld-dle, C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, xviii.

dle. C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, xviii. raise<sup>1</sup> (rāz), v.; pret. and pp. raised, ppr. rais-ing. [Early mod. E. also rayse;  $\langle ME. raisen, raysen, reisen, reysen, <math>\langle$  Icel. reisa (= Sw. resa = Dan. reise = Goth. raisjan = AS. ræran, E. rear<sup>1</sup>), raise, cause to rise, causal of rise, rise, = AS. rīsan, E. rise: see rise<sup>1</sup>. Cf. rear<sup>1</sup>, the native (AS.) form of raise.] I. trans. 1. To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or cause to be carried up-ward or aloft; hoist: as, to raise one's hand or head; to raise ore from a mine; to raise a flag to the masthead. flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall raise his car Above the border of this horizon, We'll forward towards Warwick. Shak, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

The oxen raise the water by a bucket and rope, without a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the bucket is drawn up. Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 61. The high octagon summer house you see yonder is raised ou the mast of a ship, given me by an East-India captain. Colman and Garrick, Claudestine Marriage, ii. 2. To make upright or erect; cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand

or set up: as, to raise a mast or pole; to raise the frame of a building; to raise a fallen man.

He wept tendirly, and reised the kynge be the hande. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 354.

The elders of his house arose and went to him, to raise him up from the earth. 2 Sam. xii. 17. him up from the earth. 2 Sam, M. H. 3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of; build up, fill, or em-bank; make higher: as, to raise a building by adding a garret or loft; to raise the bed of a road; the flood raised the river above its banks. -4. To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value: heighten, exto rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, ex-alt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify: as, to raise a man to higher office; to raise one's reputation; to raise the temperature; to raise prices: to raise the tariff.

Merrick said only this: The Earl of Essex raised me, and he hath overturned me. Baker, Chronicles, p. 392.

Those who have carnal Minds may have some raised and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viil.

I was both weary and hungry, and I think my specifie was raised by seeing so much food. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 93.

The duty [on sait] was raised by North, in the war of American Independence, to 5s, the bushel. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or raised as it is technically called, by passing through a weak bath of blchrome. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 667.

To estimate as of importance; cry up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws, And sit attentive to his own applanse; While wits and templars every sentence raise, And wonder with a foolish face of praise. Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, 1. 211.

6. To form as a piled-up mass, or by upward accretion; crect above a base or foundation; build or heap up: as, to raise a cathedral, a

I will raise forts against thee. Isa. xxix, 3, All these great structures were doubtless raised under the bishops of Damasens, when Christianity was the estab-lished religion here. *Pococke*, Description of the East, 11. i. 121.

To lift off or away; remove by or as if by lifting; take off, as something put on or im-posed: as, to *raise* a blockade.

posed: as, to raise a biochaster. Once already have you prisoned me, To my great charge, almost my overthrow, And somewhat raised the debt by that advantage. Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28). The Sorbonne raised the prohibition it had so long Iald upon the works of the Greeisn philosopher [Aristotic]. Mind, XII. 257.

To canse to rise in sound; lift up the voice in; especially, to utter in high or lond tones.

When I raised the psalm, how did my volce quaver for Swift, Mem. of P. P. fear !

# In sounds now lowly, and now strong, To raise the desultory song. Scott, Marmion, Int., ili.

They hoth, as with one accord, raised a dismal cry. Dickens, Haunted Man.

9. To cause to rise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to raise a kite; to raise a wreck.

The dust Should have ascended to the roof of heaven, Raised by your populous troops, Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 50,

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to raise the dead.

dead. Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a rounde marble stone, where the very hooly crosse was pronyd by *reysinge* of a deed woman, whanne they were in doubte whiche it was of the thre. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymnge, p. 25. We have testified of God that he *raised* up Christ : whom he *raised* not up, it so be that the dead rise not. 1 Cor. xv. 15.

# Thou must restore him flesh again and life, And raise his dry bones to revenge this scandal. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation: bring into view; sight, as by approach: chiefly a nautical use: as, to raise the land by sailing toward it.

When first seeing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed raising a whale, C. M. Scammon, Marine Manmals (Glossary), p. 311.

In Gctoher, 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford raised a whale and lowered for it. The Century, XL 562. 12. To cause to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to raise bread with yeast.

I learned to make wax work, japan, paint upon glass, to raise paste, make sweetmeats, sances, and everything that was genteel and fashionable. was genteel and fashionable. Quoted in J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [1, 23.

The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to plump or raise them, as it is called. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 240.

13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to raise a riot; to raise a ghost.

I will raise up thy seed after thee, which shall be of th sons, I Chron, xvii. 11.

ns. He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind. Ps. cvii, 25.

I'll learn to conjure and raise devils. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

Come, come, leave conjuring; The spirit you would *raise* is here already. *Beau, and FL*, Custom of the Country, iii. 2. 14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to raise a family of children (a colloquial use); to raise crops, plants, or cattle.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide ; One raised in blood. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 247. Most can raise the flowers now, For all have got the seed. Tennyson, The Flower.

"Where is Tina?". "Asphysia 's took her to raise." "to what?" said the boy, timidly. "Why, to fetch her up-teach her to work," said the little old woman. H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 112. 15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion; rouse; stir up: as, the wind *raised* the sea; to *raise* the populace in insurrection; to *raise* a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!" And raise our faithful friends! Fletcher, Donble Marriage, v. 1.

Raise up the city ; we shall be murder'd all ! Ford, 'Tla Pity, v. 6.

# IIe sow'd a slander in the common ear, . . . Raised my own town against me in the night. Tennyson, Geraint.

16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude: draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to *raise* a company or an army; to raise an expedition.

The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and raised a Thousand armed Men. Baker, Chronicles, p. 130. He had by his . . needless raising of two Armies, in-tended for a civil Warr, begger'd both himself and the Public. Milton, Eikonokisstes, v.

Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can raise three-acore horse and better. Scott, Monastery, xxxlv. 17. To take up by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of; bring to-gether for use or possession: as, to raise funds for an enterprise; to raise money on a note;

to raise revenue. At lenght they came to raise a competente & comforte-able living, but with hard and continual labor. Bradford, Plymonth Plantation, p. 17.

He was commissioned to raise money for the Hussite rusade. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 834. crusade.

These young men find that they have to raise money by mortgaging thelr land, and are often obliged to part with the land because they cannot meet the interest on time mortgages. If, F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitobs, vi. 18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation ; originate; start: as, to raise a laugh; to raise an expectation or a hope; to raise an outcry.

The plot I had, to raise in htm doubts of her, Thon hast effected.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2. This will certainly give me Occasion to raise Difficulties, Steele, Conscions Lovers, ii. 1.

There, where she once had dwelt 'mid hate and praise, No smile, no shudder now her name could raise. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 161.

19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to raise a question or a point of order.

Moses' third excuse, raised ont of a natural defect. Donne, Sermons, v.

They excepted against him for these 2, doctrins raised from 2 Sam. xll. 7. Bradford, Plymnuth Plantation, p. 177. What a beautiful Description has our Author raised upon that Hint in one of the Prophets! Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scotch.]

The herds that came set a' things here asteer, And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer. *Ross*, Helenore, p. 45. (Jamieson.)

Nahum was raised, and could give no satisfaction in his newers. Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 138. (Jamieson.) answers.

He should been tight that danr' to raise thee Ance in a day. Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare. 21. To incite in thought; cause to come or proceed; bring, lead, or drive, as to a conclusion, a point of view, or an extremity.

I cannot but be raised to this persuasion, that this third period of time will far surpses that of the Græcian and Roman learning. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 358.

eriod of time will far arress that of the Greedan and man learning. Baco, Advancement of Learning, it 253.

## 4944

a bead or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing. See bead, n., 6.—To raise a blockade. See blockade.—To raise a bobbery, Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, a racket, a row, a rumpus, etc., to make mischief or trouble; create con-fusion, disturbance, conflict, or rist. [Slang.]

Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'li make such a Noise in your House I'li raise the Deril in it. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v.

The head-editor has been in here raising the mischief and tearing his hair. Nark Twain, Sketches, i. (Mr. Bloke's Itcm).

I expect Susy's boys'li be raising Cain round the house; they would if it wasn't for me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 242.

II. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 242. To raise a check or a note, to make a check or a note larger by dishonestly siltering the smount for which it was drawn.—To raise a dust. See dust..—To raise a house, to raise and join together the parts of the trame of a house built of wood. See house-raising and raising-bee. [Rural, U. S.].—To raise a purchase(naut.), to dis-pose or arrsinge appliances or apparatua in such a way as is exert the required mechanical power.—To raise a siegg, to relinquish the attempt to capture a place by be-sieging it, or to cause the sttempt to be relinquished.— To raise bread, cake, etc., to render bread, etc., light, porous, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid gas in the substance of the dough, as by the use of yeast or ieaven.—To raise money on (something), to procure money by pledging or pawning (something). To raise one's bristles or one's dander, to excite one to anger or resentment; make one angry. [Vuigar, U. S.] They began to raise any dander by belittling the Yankees. *Haliburton*, Sam Silck, The Clockmaker, lats ser, xxii. To raise the curtain. See curtain.—To raise the

To raise the curtain. See curtain.—To raise the dust. Same as to raise the wind (b). [Slang.]—To raise the land. See land!.—To raise the market upon, to charge more than the current or regular price. [Col-

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in raising the market upon Mr. Mertonn. Scott, Pirate, ii.

**To raise the wind.** (a) To make a disturbance. [Colloq.] (b) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. [Colloq.] — To raise upt, to collect.

# To reysen up a rente That longeth to my iordes duetee. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, 1. 90.

That longeth to my iordes dneetes. Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 90. = Syn, 1 and 2. Raise, Lift, Erect, Elevate, Exalt, Height, fin, Heave, Hoist, Raise is the most general and the most prepresents all the rest, and also many others, as shown in the definitions. Lift is peculiar in implying the exercise of physical contact in the place where it hysical comparatively short distance upward, but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it is the anomen of the set of the set of the set of the set and in the set of the set of the set of the set of physical contact with the place where it is an inch; to raise a ladder, we may lift one and head or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to raise it. We lift a ladder is to take it wholly off the ground, it orig an inch; to raise a ladder, we may lift one's head or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to raise it. We lift a child over a place; we raise one that has fallen. To erect is to set up perpendicinally; as, to raise the word is thus used in a physical sense in Isa. The bighten is to fares; the word is often no more than a dignified synonym for raise. To exalt is to raise to dignify; the word is thus used in a physical sense in the highten is to fareses in height, either physically or mor-heighten is to fareses in the other seems antique. To heighten is to fareses in the lift exalted, and elsewhere in the bity; the whom we estem already is heightened in our es-tion who with effort, and somethes to raise to raise to raise to siowness or effort, generally with mechan-heighten is to farese; as to briese a thing of some weight with stabilor. To hoist is to raise a thing of some weight with stabilor. To hoist is to raise a thing of some weight with stabilor. To hoist is to raise a thing of some weight with stabilor. To hoist a rock are core, or show here, for head prime and the physical care; bit and anomen. Event performed to the soil; to raise horses and cattle, Where were you browight uph of, w

**Transform** The throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.] **raise**<sup>1</sup> (rāz), *n*. [ $\langle raise^1, v.$ ] **1**. Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]

There are yet some considerable remsins of stones which still go by the name of raises. Hutchinson, Hist. Cumberland. (Halliwell.)

That exquisite drive through Ambleside, and . . . up Dunmail Raise by the little Wythburn church. Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.] No further difficulty is anticipated in making permanent the raise of the freight blockade in this city [St. Lonis]. *Philadelphia Times*, April 6, 1886.

3. A raising or enlarging in amount; an in-3. A raising or enarging in amount; an in-crease or advance: as, a raise of wages; a raise of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]—4. An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a raise of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.] raise2 (rāz). A dialectal (Seotch) preterit of vice

**raiser** ( $r\bar{a}'zer$ ), *n*. [ $\langle raise^1 + -er^1$ .] **1**. A person who raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc.

A raiser of huge melons and of pine. Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

311

2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anything: as, to reason in this, or elevating anything: as, a water-raiser. Specifically -(a) In  $arp_{a}$ , same as riser. (b) In a vehicle, a support or stay of wood or metai under the front scat, or some material placed under the trimmings to give them greater thickness. (c) In whale-fishing, a contrivance for raising or buoying up a dead whale.

whale, raisin (rā'zn), n. [ $\langle$  ME. raisin, reisin, reysun, reysone, reysunge, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, raisin, = D. razin, rozin = MLG. rosin = MHG. rasin, rosine, G. rosine = Dan. rosin = Sw. russin (ML. rosina), raisin;  $\langle$  OF. raisin, reisin, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (rai-sins de eabas, dried grapes, raisins), F. raisin, dial. rasin, roisin, rosin, grapes (un grain de rai-sin, a grape : raisins de eaisse. raisins) = Pr. rasin, a grape; raisins de eaisse, raisins), = Pr. ra-zim, rozim, razain = Cat. rahim = Sp. racimo =Pg. racimo = It. racemo (dim. racimolo), a cluster of grapes, < L. racemus, a cluster of grapes: see raceme, a doublet of raisin.] 1†. A cluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vyneyerd thou schalt gadere reysyns and greynes fallynge donn, but thou schalt leeve to be gaderid of porc men and pilgryms. Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (Trench.)

of pore men and pilgryms. Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (Trench.) 2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, Vitis vinifera. Only certain saccharine va-rieties of the grape, however, thriving in special localities, are available for raisins. The larger part of ordinary large raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Mediter-ranean Spain. These are all sometimes classed as Malaga-rations, but this name belongs more properly to the "des-sert-raisins" grown about Mislaga: they are also called muscatels from the varlety of grape, blooms from retaining a glacous surface, and, in part at least, raisins of the sun or sun-raisins because dried on the vine, the leaves being removed, and sometimes the cluster-stem half-severed. When packed between sheets of paper, these are known as layer raisins. Raisins suitable for cookery, or "pudding-raisins," sometimes called *lexica*, are produced especially at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from the vine, in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the quality in the latter case being inferior. The clusters are often dipped in potash lye to soften the skin, favor drying, and impart a gloss. Excluding the "Corinthisn raisin (see below), the next most important source of raisins is the vicinity of Smyrna, including Chesme, near Chios. Here are produced nearly all the sultans, smail seedless raisins with a golden-yeilow delicate skin and sweet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Per-sia, of Greece, Italy, and sonthern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and California. No variety of native American grape hasy eye been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. See raisin-wine.

Then Abigail made hastc, and took . . . an hundred usters of raisins. 1 Sam. xxv. 18. clusters of raisins.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . four pounds of prunes, and as many of raising of the su Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 51. Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of rsisin will large seeds.—Corinthian raisin, the currant, or Zanle currant, the dried fruit of the variety Corinthiaca of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long, and the berry is not larger than a pea. It is produced in very large quantities in the Morea and the neighboring islands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.—Eleme raisin, a Smyrna raisin nf good size and quality, hand-picked from the stem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant markets. markets.

raised chieft for sings wores or sent to distant markets.
raising (rā'zing), n. [< ME. reysynge; verbal n. of raisel, v.] 1. The act of lifting, elevating, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specifically -(a) An occasion on which the frame of a new building, the pieces of which have been previously prepared, but require many hands to put into place, is raised with the heip of neighbors. See house-raising and raising-bce. [Rursl, U. S.] (b) In metal-work, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metal by hammering, spinning, or stamping. (c) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to swell and to open the pores in order to hasten the process of tanning. (d) In dyeing, the process or method of intensifying colors.</li>
2. Same as raising-piece.

Franke-posts, raisins, beames . . . and such principals. W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 12.

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or

The head of the Victor Verdier type (of roses) originated with the greatest of all the raisers, Lacharme, of Lyons. *The Century*, XXVI, 351. 2. That which raisers; a device of any kind used for raising lifting or cloupting appropriate or solution of the solution of the

mer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmiths and coppersmiths to form a

by siversmiths and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a cup or bowl shape. **raising-knife** (rā'zing-nif), n. A coopers' knife used to set up staves in form for a cask. **raising-piece** (rā'zing-pēs), n. In carp., a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the poets or purchase of a timber formed the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed

house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet. raising-plate (rā'zing-plāt), *n*. In *carp*, a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertical timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wallplate.

raisin-tree  $(r\tilde{a}'zn-tr\tilde{e})$ , *n*. The common eurrant-shrub, *Ribes rubrum*, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or eurrant. [Prov. Eng.] - Japanese raisin-tree, a small rhamnaceous tree, *Hovenia dulcis*. The peduncie of its fruit is edible.

raisin-wine (ra'zn-win), n. Wine manufacraison where (ra 2n-will),  $\pi$ . Where maintain the transform drived graphes. Malaga where is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Hungary is made from partiy dried truit. Raisin-wine was known to the sneletok. **raison d'être** (rā-zôn' dă'tr). [F.: raison, reason; d for de, of, for;  $\ell tre$ , being,  $\langle \ell tre$ , be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational canse or ground for avistance.

ground for existence. raisonné (rā-zo-nā'), a. [< F. raisonné, pp. of raisonner, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments. etc.: see *rcason*<sup>1</sup>, v.] Reasoned out; systematic; logical: occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase *catalogue rai*-Reason-

raivel (rävl), n. A Seoteh form of ravel<sup>1</sup>, 3. raj (räj), n. [Hind.  $r\bar{a}j$ , rule,  $\leq$  Skt.  $\sqrt{r\bar{a}j}$ , rule. Cf.  $raja^2$ .] Rule; dominion. [India.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive anperiority over the British raj. Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, xvi.

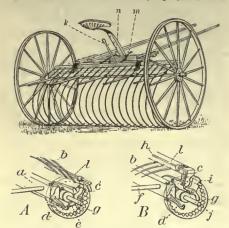
Raja<sup>1</sup>, n. Same as Raia.

raja<sup>2</sup>,  $\pi$ ,  $\pi$  is an  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  is a state  $\pi$  interval  $\pi$  $r\bar{aj}a$ , great king; akin to L. *rer*, king (see *rex*);  $\langle \sqrt{r\bar{aj}}$ , rule: see *regent*.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a fendatory; a king; a chief: used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as *na-bob* is for Mohammedans. The power of nearly all the rajas is now subordinate to that of British officials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actual sovereignty are commonly distinguished by the title

maharaja (great raja). Rajania (rā-jā'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an adapted form of Jan-Raja (Plumier, 1703), so called after John Ray (Latinized Raius), 1628-1705, a celebrated English naturalist, founder of a natural system of classification.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order Dios-coreaceæ, the yam family. It is characterized by diocious bell-shaped or flattened six-lobed flowers, with six stamens and a three-celled ovary, ripening into a flat-tened broad-winged and one-celled samara. The 6 species are all natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either hal-berd- or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowers in ra-cemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. R. pleioneura, common in woods of the larger West Indies, is there called wild yam and waw-waw. rajaship, rajahship (rä'jä-ship), n. [< raja<sup>2</sup> + -ship.] The dignity or prineipality of a raja. Rajidæ, n. pl. Same as Raiidæ. Rajput, Rajpoot (raj-pöt'), n. [< Hind, rajpūt, a prince, son of a raja, < Skt. rājapntra, a king's son, a prince, < rājan, a king, + putra, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numer-ous clans, who regard themselves as descen-dants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. of monocotyledonous plants of the order Dios-

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-eake; leaven. Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (eited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U. S.] - 4. In printing, the overlays in a press for woodeut-printing. **raising-bee** (rā'zing-bē), n. A gathering of neighbors to help in putting together and fighter to framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolcte. Compare husking-bee, quilting-bee. [U. S.] Raising-bee (rā'zing-bēd), n. In leather the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a corringtied board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a crippler. E. H. Knight.

or scraping things together, evening a surface of loose materials, etc. In its simplest form, for use by hand, it consists of a bar in which the teeth are set, and which is fixed firmly at right angles to a handle. Bakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, and the



Horse-rake. A and B show details of dumping-apparatus.

Horse-take. A and B show details of dumping-apparatus. a, backpiece for holding clearer-sticks: b, steel teeth; c', pawl engaged with ratchet; c, pawl disengaged from ratchet: d, trip for pawl; c, pawl acting by its gravity to disengage ratchet; f, clearer-sticks, which clear the rake when dumping; g, ratchet; h, wood sticks, which clear the rake when dumping; e, ratchet; h, wood axie: t, "hand up;" by which the drive, counter-band the pawl; j, axie: t, "hand up;" by which the drive for self-dumping; m, foot-lever for holding down teeth; m, trip-lever attached to trip-rod I for dumping the rake. Pressure of the foot on m locks the pawls into the ratchet g', then axle and cap trim with the wheels until the pawls automati-cally disengage from the ratchet by striking d, when the teeth fall back again into original position.

teeth are inserted either perpendicularly or at a greater or less inclination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening, for drawing together hay or grain in the field, leveling beds, etc. For farm-work on a large scale horse-rakes of many forms are used; the above figures represent the so-called *sulku-rake*.

sulky-rake. 2. An instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth, either entire, as a gam-blers' or a maltsters' rake, or notched so as to form teeth, as a furriers' rake. See the quotations.

The rake [for malt] . . . is an Iron blade, about 30 inches long and perhaps 2 inches broad, fixed at each end by holders to a massive wood head, to which is attached a atrong wood shaft, with a cross-head handle.

Ure, Diet., III. 188. The skin la first carded with a *rake*, which is the blade of an old shear or plece of a scythe with large teeth notched into its edge. Ure, Dict., IV. 380.

The skin and of an old shear or pre-into its edge. Clam. *Mactra solidissima*.—Under-rake, a knowned state of the solidissima.—Under-rake, a last the solidissima.—Under-rake, a price solidissima.—Under-rake solidissima. Trake (rak), collect, heap up; see rakel, n.] I. To take a course; price and pp. raked, pprice solidistic so

gether, up, or in.

All was *rak'd* up for me, your thankful brother, That will dance merrily upon your grave. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Who had hence raked some objections sgainst the Chris-tians, for these thiogs which had not authoritile of Scrip-ture. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 63. Times when chimney-corners had benches in them

where old people sat poking into the ashes of the past, and raking out traditiona like live coals. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to rake all history for examples.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. Swift, On Dreams.

4. To pass along with or as if with a scraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.

## Thy thunders roaring *rake* the skies, Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies. Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. lxxvii.

Every mast, as it passed, Seemed to rake the passing clouds. Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

5. Milit., to fire upon, as a ship, so that the shot will pass lengthwise along the deek; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.

6t. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See to rake up, below.

Whanne thi soule is went ont, & thi bodi in erthe rakid, Than thi bodi that was rank & Vndeuout, Of alle men is bilhatid. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

To rake hell, to search, as it were, among the damned, implying that the person or thing referred to in the con-text is so had or so extreme that an equal could searcely be found even in hell.

This man I brought to the general, assuring his excel-lency that if I had raked hell I could not find his match for his skill in mimicking the covenanters. Swift, Meau. of Capt. Creichton.

To rake up. (a) To cover with material raked or scraped together; bury by overlaying with loose matter: as, to rake up a fire (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace).

up a fire (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace). Here, in the sands, Thee (a corpset ] 11 rake up, the post unsanctified Of murderous lechers. Shak., Lear, Iv. 6. 281. The Bellowes whence they blowe the fire Of raging Luci (before) whose wanton flashes A tender breat rak't-up in shamefac't ashes. Syltester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, i. 2.
(b) To draw from oblivion or obscurity, as something for-gotten or shandoned; bring to renewed attention; resus-eltate; revive: used in a more or leas opprobrious sense : as, to rake up a forgotten quarrel. Nobody thluka any more of the late King than if he had

Nobody thluka any more of the late King than if he had been dead fifty years, unless It be to abuse him and to rake up all his vices and misdeeds. Greville, Memolrs, July 16, 1830.

To rake up old claims based on a forgotten state of things, after treaty or long use had buried them, la profligate. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ill., p. 438.

II. intrans. 1. To use a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.—2. To make search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; peer here and there.

Now pass we to the bold beggar That raked o'er the hill. Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196). In hunting: (a) Of a hawk, to range wildly;

fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art, Diet and aeeling, jesses, leash and lure. "She ls too noble," he said, "to check at pies, Nor will she rake; there is no baseness in her." *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

(b) Of a dog, to follow a wrong course. See the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to rake: that Is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 466.

To rake about, to gsd or wander about. [Seotch.] rake<sup>3</sup> (rāk), v.; pret. and pp. raked, ppr. rak-ing. [ $\langle OSw. raka, project, reach (raka fram, reach over, project), = Dan. rage, project, pro-$ trude, jut out; allied to AS. recean, stretch:see rack<sup>1</sup>, retch<sup>1</sup>.] I, intrans. To incline from

rakehellonian

the perpendicular or the horizontal, as the mast, stem, or stern of a ship, the rafters of a roof, the end of a tool, etc. See the noun.

The stern, when viewed in the sheer plan, rakes alt, the bounding line being straight, and making an obtuse anglo with the line forming the boundary of the buttock. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 107.

II. trans. To give a rake to; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Every face in i [the theater] commanding the stage, and the whole so admirably raked and turned to that cen-tre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being scen from thence. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Journey iii.

soldiers or a parapet; enfinade. They made divers shot through her (being but inch hoard), and so raked her fore and aft as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indiana. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226. Raking a ship is the act of cannonading a ship on the stern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks; which is one of the most dangerous incidents that can happen in a naval action. Falconer, Marine Diet, (ed. 1778). Bt. To cover with earth raked together: hury. slope away from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a slip's most fs its inclination back-ward, or rarely (in some peculiar rigs) forward; that of its stem or its atern (the fore rake and the rake atf of the ship) is the slope inward from the upper works to the keel; also called hava. (See cut under patamar.) The rake of a roof is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the eaves. The rake of a saw tooth is the angle of inclination which a straight line drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth and its point forms with a radius also drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either slde or both sidee. Rake in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pres-sure st one edge.

or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pres-sure at one edge. 2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.] **rake**<sup>4</sup> (rāk), n. [Abbr. of *rakchell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an

idle person of fashion.

We have now and then rakes in the habit of Roman sen-ators, and grave politicians in the dress of rakes. Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair Way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female Rakes who, under pretence of taking their inno-cent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . These Rakes are your idle Ladles of Faahlon, who, having nothing to do, employ themselvea in tumbling over my Ware. Steele, Spectator, No. 336.

**rake**<sup>4</sup> (rāk), e. i.; pret. and pp. raked, ppr. rak-ing. [< rake<sup>4</sup>, n.] To play the part of a rake; lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.

"The his own fault, that will rake and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave. Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces, Nor romp'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at public places, Shenstone, Epll. to Dodsley's Cleone.

Those who take pleasure to be all thir life time rakeing rake-dredge (rāk'drej), n. A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in nat-*Milton*, Itist. Eng., iv. ural biotory. It has been to be all thir life time rakeing and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A shaped iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thin, sharp teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted hack fo back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge-net, is placed behind the rake to re-ceive and retain the animals raked from the mud or sand.

rakee, n. See raki. rakee, n. In her, n bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.

short rod. **rakeheli** (rāk'hel), a. and n. [A corruption of rakel, simulating rakel, v., + obj. hell, as if one so bad as to be found only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell (in double allu-sion to the "harrowing of hell": see harrow<sup>2</sup> and harrowing of hell": see harrow<sup>2</sup> and harrow<sup>1</sup>): see rakel, and cf. to rake hell, under rake<sup>1</sup>, v.] I. a. Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, amid their *rakehell* bands, They spide a Lady left all succourlesse. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

II. n. An abandoned fellow; a wieked wretch; especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.

especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake. I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to sequalit your goodness with the abominable, wieked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabile-ment of rake-hells, that under the pretence of great miss-ery, diseases, and other innumerable calamities, which they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gsin great alms in all places where they willy wander, to the utter deluding of the good givers. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. il. A sort of lawd rafe hells, that care neither for God non-transaction of the good givers.

A sort of lewd rake-hells, that care neither for God nor le devil. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1. the

A rakehell of the town, whose character is set off with no other accomplishment but excessive prodigality, pro-faneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vice had almost ruined. Swift, AgaInst Abolishing Christianity. rakehelloniant (rāk-he-lō'ni-an), n. [< rake-hell + -onian, as in Babylonian, etc.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakehell. [Rare.]

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been contessed a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*. Tom Brown, Works, II. 313. (Daries.)

## rakehelly

rakenelly4344railyrakehelly (rāk'hel-i), a. [< rakehell + -yl. Cf.<br/>rakely.] Like or characteristic of a rakehell.<br/>I scorne and spue out the rakehelly croute of our ragged<br/>rymers.<br/>Dissipated, not to say rakehelly, countenances.<br/>J. Paya, Mystery of Mirbridge, p. 32.raking² (rā'king), p. a. [Ppr. of rake³, v.] In-<br/>raking² (rā'king², p. a.] (raliy² + -crl.] One<br/>who rallies or reassembles; one who reunites,<br/>as disordered or seattered forces.<br/>ralliform (ral'i-fôrm), a. [< rally? + -crl.] One<br/>who rallies or reassembles; [Rare.] Imp. Dict.<br/>ralliform (ral'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. ralliformis,<br/>the or of the centering, and are driven in to allow the centering<br/>to dro colear when the arch is completed.In a bridge<br/>the structure of or an affinity with the rails; ral-<br/>line in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the<br/>Ralliformes.rakkala, wander, rove, freq, of raka, run hastily:2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of scenery<br/>used to mask an incline.Ralliformes.<br/>Ralliformes.</ rakkla, wander, rove, freq. of raka, run hastily: see rakk<sup>2</sup>. Cf. leel. rækall, Sw. räkel, Dan. rækel, a heund, lout, used as a term of abuse.] I. a. Rash; hasty.

O rakel hand, to doon so foule amys. Chaucer, Mancipie's Tale, J. 174.

II. n. A dissolute man. See rakehell. rakeli, v. i. [ME. raklen; < rakel, a.] To act rashly or hastily.

Ne I nyl not rakle as for to greven here. Chaucer, Troilua, iii. 1642. rakelnesset, n. [< ME. rakelnesse, haste, rashness; < rakel + -ness.] Hastiness; rashness.

O every man, he war of rakelness, Ne trowe no thyog withouten strong witnesse. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, 1. 179. rakely; a. [< rak Rakish; rakehelly.

raker (ra'kèr), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rakere, rakyer;  $\langle$  rake<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which rakes. Specifically -(a) A person who uses a rake; formerly, a scavenger or street-cleaner.

Their business was declared to be that they should hire persons called *rakers*, with carts, to clean the atreets and carry away the dirt and filth thereof, under a penalty of 40s. *Mayheve*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 232. 408. (b) A machine for raking hay, straw, etc., by horae or other power. (c) An instrument for raking out the ashes from a fire or grate; In locomotives, a self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate. (d) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

Down! ahe's welcome to us: Every man to his charge! man her i' the bow well, And place your rakers right. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1. (c) A piece of iron having pointed ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar

2. A rake-like row of internal branchial arch appendages of some fishes. See gill-raker. rakery (ra'kèr-i), n. [ $\langle rake^4 + -ery$ .] The conduct or practices of a rake; dissoluteness.

[Rare.]

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the rakery and intrigues of the lewd town. Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 300.

rakeshamet (rāk'shām), n. [(rake1, v., + obj. shame, n., as if 'one who gathers shame to him-self'; formed in moral amendment of rakehell.]

A vile, dissolute wretch.

Tormentora, rooks, and rakeshames, sold to lucre. Milton, Reformation in Eng., if. rakestalet (rāk'stāl), n. [Also dial. rakestele;  $\langle rake^1 + stale^1, steal^2$ .] A rake-handle.

That tale is not worth a rakestele. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 93.

rake-vein (rāk'vān), n. In lead-mining, in England, a vertical or highly inclined fissure-vein, as distinguished from the flat-vein, or flat, and the pipe-vein (a mass of ore filling an irregularly elongated cavern-like opening). [Derbyshire, Eng.]

raki, rakee (rak'ē), n. [< Turk. raki, spirits, brandy. Cf. arrack, rack<sup>11</sup>.] A colorless aro-matic spirituous liquor, prepared from grain-spirit, as in Greece, or from distilled grapejuice, as in the Levant.

The hill-men on such occasions consume a coarse sort of rakee made from corn. W. II. Russell, Diary in India, II. 181.

Raw grain apirit, which is used in the country for mak-ing raki. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvifi. (1886), p. 640.

raking<sup>1</sup> ( $\bar{n}a'$ king), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rakynge; verbal n. of  $rake^1$ , v.] 1. The art of using a rake; a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake; also, that which is raked or raked up. But such a raking was never seen As the raking o' the Rullien Green. Battle of Pentland Hills (Child'a Ballads, VII. 242).

2. The act of raking into or exploring some-thing; hence, a rigid scrutiny or examination; a depreciatory overhauling; censorious criticism.

The average common school received a raking which would even gratily the sharp-set critical appetite. Jour. of Education, XVIII. 136.

2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of second y used to mask an incline. rakish<sup>1</sup> (rā'kish), a. [ $\langle rake^3 + -ish^1$ .] Naut., having an unusual amount of rake or inclina-tion of the masts, as a vessel. The piratical The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build.

But when they found, as they soon did, that the beauli-ful, *rakish*-looking schooner was averae to piracy, and care-less of plunder, . . . they declared first neutrality, then adhesion. Whyte Melville, White Roae, II. i.

rakish<sup>2</sup> ( $r\bar{a}$ /kish), a. [ $\langle rake^4 + -ish^1$ .] 1. Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolnte life; lewd; debauched. The arduous task of converting a rakish lover. Macaulay.

## 2 Jaunty

[< rake4 + -ly1. Cf. rakehelly.] rakishly (rā'kish-li), adv. [< rakish2 + -ly2.] 1. In a rakish or dissoluto manuer.—2. Jauntily. ung Féliowa live as much by their Wits rakishness<sup>1</sup> (rā'kish-nes), n. [< rakish<sup>1</sup> +

Takish; rakeheliy. Our rakely young Fellows live as much by their Wits rakishness<sup>1</sup> (rā'kish-nes), n. [ $\langle rakish^1 + sever$ . c. Shadwell, Humours of the Army (1713). ker (rā'kish, n. [ $\langle ME. rakerc, rakyer; \langle rakishness^2$  (rā'kish-nes), n. [ $\langle rakish^2 + ake^1 + -er^1$ .] 1. One who or that which rakes. ker (rā'kish raker of being rakish or the sever of being rakish or the sever. -ness.] 1. The characte dissolute; dissoluteness.

If the lawyer had been presuming on Mra. Transome's ignorance as a woman, or on the atupid rakishness of the original heir, the new heir would prove to him that he had calculated rashly. George Eliot, Felix Holt, II. 2. Jauntiness.

rakket, n. A Middle English form of rack<sup>1</sup>.
rakket, v. i. A variant of rakel.
rakshas, rakshasa (rak'shas, rak'sha-sä), n.
[Skt.] In Hind. myth., one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monatera, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideons, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

**Rakusian** (ra-kū'si-an), *n*. [Ar.] A member of a Christian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia. Little is known of it, but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Men-dmene or Sabiage *Blunt* 

be a further corruption of those of the Men-daeans or Sabians. Blunt. **râle** (räl), n. [ $\langle$  F. råle, OF. raale, rasle, rat-tling in the throat,  $\langle$  F. råler, OF. raller, rattle,  $\langle$  LG. ratelen, rateln, rattle: see rattle. Cf. rail4.] In pathol., an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal reon auscentration of the fungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal re-spiratory murmur. – Cavernous råle. See cavern-ous. – Crepitant råle, a very fine crackling råle heard during inspiration in the first stage of pneumoola. Also called vesicular råle. – Dry råle, a non-bubbling reapira-tory råle, caused by constriction of a bronchlal tube or larger alt-passage. The high-pitched whistling dry råle is called a sibilant råle, and the low-pitched snoring dry råle is called a sibilant råle, and the low-pitched snoring dry råle is called a sibilant råle, and the low-pitched snoring dry råle is called a sibilant råle, and the low-pitched snoring dry råle is called a sibilant råle, and the low-pitched snoring dry råle is called a sibilant råle, and the low-pitched snoring dry råle is called a sibilant råle, a very fine bronchial bubbling råles, fine or coarse, produced by liquid or semillquid in the bron-chial tubes, bronchi, trachea, or larynx. – Pleural råle, an abnormal sound produced within the pleura, as a fric-tion sound, or metallic tinkling, or a succussion sound. – Suberepitant råle. Same as crepitant råle. Ralfsia (ralf'si-ä), n. [NL. (Berkeley), named in honor of Johin Ralfs, an English botanist.] A small genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the class Phæosporeæ, type of the order Ralfstaceæ. They are rather small homely plants, growing on stones, rocks, or the shells of mollusks and crustaceans. Three species are found on the New England coast. Ralfsiaceæ (ralf-si-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., {Ralf-

spectres are round on the New England coast. **Ralfsiaceæ** (ralf-si-ā'sō-ō), n. pl. [Nl.,  $\langle Ralf-sia + -accæ.$ ] An order of olive-brown sea-weeds, typified by the genus *Ralfsia*. The fronds are horizontally expanded, sometimes crustaceous; and fructification is in raised spots, composed of a few club-shaped paraphyses and spheroidal sporangia. **rall.** An abbreviation of *rallentando*.

rall. An abbreviation of rallentando. rallentando (rál-len-tán'dō), a. [It., ppr. of ral-lentare = F. ralentir, slacken, relent, abate, re-tard: see relent.] In music, becoming slower; with decreasing rapidity. Also rallentato. Ab-breviated rall. Compare ritardando and ritenuto. ralliancet (ral'i-ans), n. [ $\langle rallyl + -ance.$ ] The act of rallying. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. Rallidæ (ral'i-dō), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rallus + -idæ.$ ] A family of paludicole grallatorial pre-cocial birds, typified by the genus Rallus, and divided into Rallinæ, Gallinulinæ, and Fulicinæ, or rails, gallinules, and coots, to which some add

or rails, galliunles, and coots, to which some add Oeydrominæ and Himantornithinæ; the rails and their allies their allies. There are upward of 150 species, found

Ralliformes (ral-i-fôr'mēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of ralliformis: seo ralliform.] A superfamily of paludicole precocial grallatorial birds, repre-sented by the family Rallida in a broad sense, containing the rails and their allies, as distinguished from the Gruiformes, or related birds

guished from the Gruiformes, or related birds of the crane type.
Rallinæ (ra.li'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Rallus + -inæ.]</li>
The leading subfamily of Rallidæ, including the genus Rallus and related genera; the rails. The species are strictly paludicole; the body is greatly compressed; the form tapers in front, and is thick set behind, with a short tipped-up tail; the wings are abort and rounded; the tail has tweive feathers; the thighs are very muscular, and the fank-feathers are notably colored; the tibles are naked below; the tars are seuteliate in front; and the cleas related to the base, and not lobed or obviously margined. Besides Rallus, the leading genera are Porzana and Crez. There are about 60 species, found in most countries.
ralline (ral'in), a. [NL., < Rallus + -ine1.] Pertaining or related to the genus Rallus or family Rallidæ; resembling a rail; ralliform in a narrow sonse.</li>

narrow sense.

rallum (ral'um), n.; pl. ralla (-ä). [L., < ra-derc, scrape, scratch: see rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>.] An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans, consisting of a straight

handle and a triangular blade... Rallum-shaped, growing wider toward the eod and terminating squarely, as the blade of a stylus. Rallus (ral'us), n. [NL., <F. rále, OF. rasle, a rail: see rail<sup>4</sup>.] The leading genus of Ralling, containing the trne rails, water-rails, or marsh-



Virginia Rail (Rallus virginianus).

hens, having the bill longer than the head, slender, compressed, and decurved, with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils, and the coloration plain below, but with conspicuously

coloration plain below, but with conspicuously banded flanks. See rail<sup>4</sup>. rally<sup>1</sup> (ral<sup>4</sup>), v.; pret. and pp. rallied, ppr. ral-lying. [Early mod. E. rallie,  $\langle OF. rallier, ra lier, F. rallier, rally, <math>\langle re., again, + alier, allier, bind, ally: seo ally<sup>1</sup>, and cf. rely<sup>1</sup> and rcly<sup>2</sup>.] I.$ trans. 1. To bring together or into order againby urgent effort; urge or bring to reunion forjoint action; hence, to draw or call togetherin general for a common purpose: as, to rallyin general for a common purpose: as, to rally disorganized army; to rally voters to the a polls.

i. There's no help now; The army's scatter'd all, through discontent, Not to be *rallied* up in hasie to help this. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 1. 2. To call up or together, unite, draw, gather up, concentrate, etc., energetically.

Prompts them to rally all their sophistry. Decay of Christian Piety. Grasping his foe in mortal agony, he rallied his strength for a final blow. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Philip rallied himself, and iried to speak up to the old standard of respectability. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

1. To come together or into or-II. intrans. der again with haste or ardor; reunite ener-getically; hence, to gather or become conjoined for a common end; cohere for aid or support.

And then we rally'd on the hills. Up'and War Them A', Willie (Child's Bailads, VII. 260).

## They rallied round their flags, and renewed the assault. The Century, XXIX. 297.

2. To come into renewed energy or action; ac-quire new or renewed strength or vigor; un-dergo restoration or recovery, either partial or complete: as, the market *rallied* from its de-pression; the patient *rallied* about midnight.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to rally to-gether and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.* 

Catholicism had *rallied*, and had driven back Protestant-ism even to the German Ocean. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popea.

Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes. rally<sup>1</sup> (ral'i), n.; pl. rallies (-iz). [< rally<sup>1</sup>, v.] **1.** A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind; a renewal of energy in joint action; a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion, as of a body of troops or other persons.—2. *Theat.*, specifically, the general scramble or chase of all the players in a pantonime; a mélée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene. transformation scene.

The last scene of all, which in modern pantomime fol-lows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the rally. Encye. Brit., XVIII. 216.

3. In lawn-tennis, the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively.—4. A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; renewal of energy or of vigorous action; return to or toward the prior or normal condition, as in disease, trade, active exertion of any kind, etc.: as, a rally in the course of a disease; a rally in prices.

The two stand to one another like men; rally follows rally in quick succession, each fighting as if he thought to finish the whole thing out of hand. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ll. 5.

rally<sup>2</sup> (ral'i), v.; pret. and pp. rallied, ppr. ral-lying. [< F. railler, rail: see rail<sup>5</sup>.] 1. trans. To attack with raillery; treat with jocose, sa-tirical, or sareastic pleasantry; make merry with in regard to something; poke fun at; quiz.

Strephon had long confess'd hls amorous paln, Which gay Corinna rallied with disdaln. Gay, The Fan, i. 40.

Snake has just been rallying me on our mutual attsch-nent. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1. ment

=Syn. Banter, etc. (see banter), joke, quiz, tease. II. intrans. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Inerriment. Juvenal has risided more wittily than Horace has rallied. Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Saitre. This gentleman rallies the best of any man I know; for he forms his ridicuie upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him : to wit, that you are guilty of an excess in something which is in itself laudable. Steek, Spectator, No. 422.

rally<sup>2</sup> (ral'i), n. [< rally<sup>2</sup>, v.] An exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. [Rare.] rallyingly (ral'i-ing-li), adv. In a rallying, bantering, or quizzical manner. [Rare.]

"What! tired already, Jacob's would-be successor?" asks she rallyingly. R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, ix.

rallying-point (ral'i-ing-point), n. A place, person, or thing at or about which persons rally, or come together for action.

ralph (ralf), n. [Appar. from the personal name Ralph.] 1. An alleged or imagined evil spirit wood does mischief in a printing-house. [Printers' slang, Eng.]-2. A familiar name of the raven, Corvus eorax.

ralstonite (râl'ston-it), n. [After J. Grier Ralston, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.] A flu-oride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in transparent isometric octahedrons with cryolite in Greenland.

in Greenland. ram<sup>1</sup> (ram), n. [ $\langle$  ME. ram, ramme, rom,  $\langle$  AS. ram, ramm, rom; = D. ram = MLG. LG. ram = OHG. ram, rammo, MHG. ram, G. ramm, a ram, male sheep. Hence ram<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ram<sup>3</sup>.] The male of the sheep, Ovis aries, and other ovine quadrupeds; a tup. See cuts under Ovis and quadricornous.—The Ram, Aries, one of the signs and constellations of the zodisc. See Aries. ram<sup>2</sup> (ram), n. [ $\langle$  ME. ram, ramme,  $\langle$  AS. ram, ramm = D. ram, m., = MHG. G. ramme, f., a battering-ram; orig, a particular use of ram1, in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting.] 1. An instrument for battering.

fighting.] 1. An instrument for battering, erushing, butting, or driving by impact. Specifi-cally—(a) Same as battering-ram.

Bring up your rams, And with their armed heads make the fort totter. Fletcher, Bonduca, Iv. 4. (b) A solid pointed projection or beak jutting from the bow of a war-vessel, used both in ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy's vessel by heing driven against it. See def. 2, and cut nuder *embolon*. (c) The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine, which fails upon the head of the pile: same as monkey, 3. (d) The piston in the large cylinder of a hydraulic press. (c) A hooped apar used in ship-building for moving timbers by a jolt-ing blow on the end. (f) In metal-working, a steam-ham-mer used in forming a bloom. 2. A steam ship of war armed at the prow be-

low the water-line with a heavy metallic beak



Ram. a, bow-rudder.

or spur, intended to destroy an enemy's ship or spur, intended to destroy an enemy's snip by the force of collision. The beak is often so far independent of the vital structure of the ship that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be carried sway with-out essential injury to the ship to which it helongs. See also cuts under beak. - Hydraulic ram. See hydraulic ram<sup>2</sup> (ram), v.; pret. and pp. rammed, ppr. ram-ming. [ $\langle ME. rammen, ram, ram; cf. D. ram-$ men = MLG. rammen, ram, batter, = G. rammen,ram hore or drive in () Dayn ramme hit strikeram, bore or drive in (> Dan. ramme, hit, strike, ram, drive); from the noun: see  $ram^{I}$ , n.] I. trans. 1. To strike with a ram; drive a ram or trans. 1. To strike with a ram; drive a ram or similar object against; batter: as, the two ves-sels tried to ram each other. -2. To force in; drive down or together: as, to ram down a cartridge; to ram a charge; to ram piles into the earth.

Somewhat of trepidation might be observed lu his man-ner as he rammed down the balls. Barham, Iogoldshy Legends, I. 143.

3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

To fill or compact by potneting of data and Lady Len. No man shall ever come within my gates. Mension and Barksted, Insailate Countess, i. A Ditch... was filied with some gound materials, and ramm'd to make the foundation solid. Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 76.

4. To stuff as if with a ram; cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! ranned me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. Shak., M. W. of W., fil. 5, 90.

They ramme in great piles of woode, which they lay very cep. Coryat, Cruditles, I. 206. dcep.

Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can ram up his month with clovea. *R. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

any of the transitive senses of ram.

So was it impossible that the wais of Iericho should fall downe, being neither vndermined nor yet rammed at with cogines. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 134. Finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he act one of the gates on fire. Bacon, Hlat. Hen. V11.

With all the watchfulneas and all the aklll in the world, it would be futile to attempt to pass through the real ice-pack without a ship built for ranning. Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

ram<sup>3</sup> (ram), a. [ $\langle$  leel. ram, strong (ramliga, strongly), = Sw. ram, strong, pcrfect, mero (en ram bonde, 'a perfect boor'), = Dan. ram, sbarp, acrid, rank, mere (ram jydsk, 'pure Jut-ish').] I. Strong; as a prefix, very: used as a prefix in ramshaekle, rambustious, ote.-2. Strong scanted, stinking, as ram as for Strong-scented; stinking: as, ram as a fox. Latham.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ram-a-dan'), n. [Also Ramazan, Ramadzan, and Rhamazan; = F. ramazan, ramadan = Sp. ramadan = Pg. rama-dan, remedão = Turk. Pers. ramazãn, (Ar. ramadan, the name of the 9th month of the Moslem year, (ramed (ramad), be heated or hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, and the period of the annual thirty days' fast or Mohammedan Lent, rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year, so that It passes through all the seasons successively in a cycle of about thirty-three years; but it is supposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months, through lunisolar reckoning. The close of the fast is fol-lowed by the three days' feast called the *Lesser Bairam*.

lowed by the three days' least called the Lesser Bairam. ramage<sup>1</sup>† (ram'āj), a. and n. [I. a.  $\langle ME. ram age, \langle OF. romage, of or belonging to branches,$  $wild, rude, <math>\langle LL. *ramaticus, of branches, \langle ra mus, a branch: see ramus. II. n. <math>\langle OF. ramage,$ branches, branching, song of birds on the branches, etc.,  $\langle LL. *ramaticum,$  neut. of \*ra-maticus, of branches: see I.] I. a. I. Hav-ing left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches; said of birds.

A brancher, a ramage hawke.

Cotarave. Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinc-tions of eyes and ramage liawks, Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

Hence-2. Wild or savage ; untamed.

Longe ye gan after hym abyde, Cerching, enquering in wodes ramage, A wilde swine chasing at that homed tyde. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 527.

Ellis he is not wise ne sage, No more than is a gote ramage. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 5384.

Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand, so ramage as she would be reclaimed with no leave. Greene, Gwydonius (1593). (Halliwell.)

Also ramish, rammish. II. n. 1. The branching of trees or plants; branches collectively.-2. The warbling of birds among branches; bird-song.

When Immelodious winds but made thee [a lute] move, And hirds their ramage did on thee beatow. Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

Drummond, Sonnets, il. 10. 3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. Cotgrave.-4. Courage. Prompt. Parv., p. 422. ramage<sup>2</sup>t, n. Same as rummage. ramagioust (ra-mā'jus), a. [< ME. ramagous, ramagious, < ramage, wild: see ramage<sup>1</sup>.] Un-tamed; wild. Coles, 1717. ramal (rā'mal), a. [< NL. \*ramalis, < L. ramus, a branch: see ramus.] 1. In bot., of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameal.-2. In anat. and zoöl., pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the ramal part of the jaw-bone.

a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the ramal part of the jaw-bone. **Bamalina** (ram-a-li'näj), n. [NL. (Acharius),  $\langle L. ramale, twigs, shoots, \langle ramus, a branch:$ see ramus.] A genus of crustaceous lichens ofthe tribe*Parmeliacei*and family*Usneei*. Thethallus is fruiteulose or finally pendulous, mostly com-pressed or at length aubioliaceous; the apothecia areacutelliform; the spores are ellipsoid or oblong, bilocu-lar, and colorless.*R. scopulorum*furnishes a dya com-parable with archil.**Famassi** $(ra-mas'), v. t. [<math>\langle F. ramasser$ , bring to-gether, gather,  $\langle rc.$ , again, + amasser, heap up: see amass.] To bring together; gather up; unite.

unite.

And when they have ramast many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they trest, they open one vessel, and then another. Comical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659). (Halliwell.)

They ramme in great piles of woode, which they lay very Cornat, Cruditles, I. 206 Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can up his month with clovea. E. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1. II. intrans. To beat or pound anything, in ny of the transitive senses of ram. So was it impossible that the wais of lericho should fall genes. So was it impossible that the wais of lericho should fall genes. Finding that he could do no good by ramming with gis of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. Finding that he could do no good by ramming with gis of timber, he set one of the set on fire. With all the watchfulness and all the skill in theword, With all the watchfulness and all the skill in theword, The provide the gates on fire. Connical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659) (Halliwell.) ramastrumt (ra-mas 'trum), n.; pl. ramastra (ramastrumt (ra-mas 'trum), n.; pl. ramastra (ramastrumt, (ra-mas, a branch, + dim. -as-ter.] In bot., one of the secondary petioles, or petioleles, of compound leaves. Ramayana (rama'ya-nä), n. [Skt. Rāmāyana, (Rama (see def.) + ayana, a going, course, pro-gress, expedition, < i, go: see go.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Mahabharata. It gives the bistory of Rama, especially of his expedition through the Deccan to Ceylon, to recover, by the aid of the monkey-god lianuman, his wife Sita, carried away thither by Rama

rambade (ram'bād), n. [< F. rambade, "the bend or wale of a gally" (Cotgrave), also ram-bate; cf. Pg. ar-rombada, a platform of a gal-ley.] Naul., the elevated platform built across

the prov of a galley for boarding, etc. rambeh (ram'be), n. [Said to be connected with Malay rambūtan, < rambut, hair: see rambutan.] The fruit of a middle-sized tree, Baccaurea sa-pida, of the Euphorbiaceæ, found in Malacca, Burma, etc. Burma, etc. The fruit is globose, half an Inch long, yellowish in color, several-celled, with a pleasant subacid pulp

ramberget (ram'bèrj), n. [Also remberge; OF. ramberge; origin obscure.] A long, nar-row war-ship, swift and easily managed, for-merly used on the Mediterranean.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial guats, are the huge ramberges, mighty gallions, &c., launch-ed from their stations. *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelals, iii. 51. (Nares.)

ramble (ram'bl), r. i.; pret. and pp. rambled, ppr. rambling. [An altered form (with dissimi-lation of mm to mb) of dial. rammle,  $\langle$  ME. "ramelen, freq. of ramen, E. dial. rame, roam, ramble: see roam.] 1. To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner; go from point to point carelessly or irregularly; rove: as, to ramble about the city or over the country. Beld Bobh Hord be would carble owner.

Bold Robin Hood he would ramble away. Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballada, V. 207).

My first Entrance upon this *Rambling* kind of Life. Dampier, Voyages, II., Pret.

2. To take a wavering or wandering course; proceed with irregular turns, windings, or transitions; show a lack of definite direction or arrangement: as, a *rambling* path or house;

a rambling discourse; the vine rambles every way; he rambled on in his incoherent speech. But wisdom does not lie in the rambling imaginations of men's minds. Stillingfleet, Sermona, I. ii.

O'er hla ample sidea the rambling apraya Luxuriant aboot. Thomson, Spring, I. 794.

Our home is a rambling old place, on the outskirts of a puntry town. The Century, XL 278. country town.

country town. The Century, XL 278. 3. To reel; stagger. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.] =Syn. 1. Ramble, Stroll, Saunter, Rove, Roam, Wander, Range, Stray. Ramble, by derivation, also stroll and saunter, and stray when used in this sense, express a less extended course than the others. To ramble or stroll is to go about, as fancy leads, for the pleasure of being abread. To saunter is to go along idly, and therefore slowly. One may saunter or stroll, stray or wander, slong one atreet as far as it goes. To ramble, rove, or roam is to pursue s course that is not very straight. One may rove, ream, or wander with some briskness or for some object, as in search of a lost child. One may wander about or stray about because he has bot his way. The wild beast ranges, roves, or roams in search of prey. Roam expresses most of definite pur-pose : as, to roam over Europe. **ramble** (ram'bl), n. [< ramble, v.] 1. A roving or wandering movement; a going or turning

or wandering movement; a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely; especially, a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying directions.

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble. I found a letter upon my table.

ter upon my table. In the middle of a brook, whose allver *ramble* Down twenty little fails, through reeds and bramble, Tracing along, it brought me to a cave. *Keats*, Endymton, l.

On returning from our ramble, we passed the house of the Oovernor. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 57. 2. A place to ramble in; a mazy walk or tract. -3. In coal-mining, thin shaly beds of stone, taken down with the coal, above which a good

roof may be met with. Gresley. rambler (ram'bler), n. [ $\langle ramble, v., + -cr^1$ .] One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch house, to secure night ramilers in. Dampier, Voyagea, II. i. 77.

rambling (ram'bling), n. [Verbal n. of ram-ble, v.] 1. The act of wandering about, or from ble, v.] 1. The place to place.

Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, ucless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made. Pococke, Description of the East, II. it. 277.

Thy money she will waste In the vain rambtings of a vulgar taste, Crabbe, Works, I. 73.

And oft in ramblings on the wold . . . I saw the village lights below. *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

ramblingly (ram'bling-li), adv. In a rambling manner.

rambooset, ramboozet, n. See rumbooze. ram-bow (ram'bou), n. A ship's bow of such construction that it may be efficiently used in ramming

rambunctious (ram-bungk'shus), a. Same as rambustious. [Colloq., U.S.] rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), a. [Also ram-

bunctious; a slang term of no definite forma-tion, as if  $\langle ram^{S} + bust^{2} + .ious$ . Cf. E. dial. rumbustical, rumgumptious, rumbumptious, etc., boisterous, slang forms of the same general type.] Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant. [Low.] And as for that black-whiskered alligstor, . . . let me first get out of those rambustious unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his. Bulwer, My Novel, xl. 19.

ahaped claws of his. Bulwer, My Novel, xi. 19. rambutan, rambootan (ram-bö'tan), n. [Also rambostan; < Malay rambūtan, sö called in al-lusion to the villose covering of the fruit, < ram-but, hair.] The fruit of Nephelium lappaceum, a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago. It is of an oval form, somewhat flattened, 2 Inches long, of a reddish color, and covered with soft spines or hairs. The edible part is an aril, and is of a pleasant subacid taste. The tree is related to the licht and longan, and is cultivated in numerous varieties. rambyt, a. [ME.: cf. ramp.] Spirited: prannumerous varieties. ramby, a. [ME.; cf. ramp.] Spirited; pran-cing; ramping (?).

I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes, On a ramby stede fulle jolyly graythide. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 373.

ram-cat (ram'kat), n. A tom-cat.

am-cat (ram'kat), n. A tom-cat. Egad old malds will presently be found Clapping their dead ram-cats in holy ground, And writing verses on each mousing devil. Wolcot (P. Pindar), Peter's Pension. Ram-cat is older than Peter. Smollett uses the word in his translation of Gil Blas: "They bronght me a ragout made of ram-cat" (vol. i. ch. vil.). N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 351.

ramé (ra-mā'), a. [OF. rame, branched, < L. \*ramatus, branched, < ramus, a branch: see ra-mus.] In her., same as attired.

Also rameous. Ramean (rā'mē-an), n. [< Ramée or Ramus (see Ramist) + -an.] A Ramist. ramed (ramd), a. [Appar., with E. suffix -ed<sup>2</sup>, < F. ramé, pp. of ramer, prop, support (creep-ing plants), < rame, f., OF. raim, m., a branch, stake, F. dial. rain, raime = Pr. ram, ramp = the rame of L manufal It. rame,  $\langle L. ramus$ , a branch: see ramus.] Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by

the ram-line. **ramee**, n. See ramie. **ramekin** (ram'e-kin), n. [Also rammekin, rame-quin;  $\langle F. ramequin$ , a sort of pastry made with cheese,  $\langle OFlem. rammeken$ , toasted bread: The set of beauty of the set of the Toasted cheese and bread, or toast and cheese; Welsh pabbit; also, bread-crumb baked in a pie-pan with a farce of cheese, eggs, and other ingredients. E. Phillips, 1706. ramelt, n. See rammel. ramellose (ram'el-ōs), a. [< ramellus + -osc.]

In algology, bearing or characterized by ra-melli. See ramellus.

Fasciculi of extreme branches densely ramellose. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 207.

ramellus (rā-mel'us), n.; pl. ramelli (-ī). [NL., dim. of L. ramus, a branch: see ramus, ramu*lus.*] In *algology*, a ramulus, or, more specifically, a branch smaller and simpler than a ramulus, occurring at the growing tip.

rament (rā-ment'), n. [< L. ramentum, usually in pl. ramenta, scrapings, shavings, chips, scales, bits, < radere, scrape, shave: see rase1, raze1.] 1. A scraping; shaving.—2. In bot., same as ramentum. [Rare.]

ramentum. [Kare.] ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shius), a. [< rament + -aceous.] In bot., covered with ramenta. ramentum (rā-men'tum), n.; pl. ramenta (-tā). [NL.: see rament.] 1. Same as rament, I.— 2. In bot., a thin, chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis, sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots, and par-ticuley well developed on the stalks of many ticularly well developed on the stalks of many

 that are made.
 Pococke, Description of the East, II. it. 277.
 A roving excursion or course; an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth.
 Thy money she will waste
 Thy money she will waste as rameal.

gunshoch, rangunshock, rugged; origin obscure.] Rough; rugged. [Seotch.]

Our ramgunshock, glum gudeman Ia out and owre the water. Eurns, Had I the Wyte. ram-head (ram'hed), n. 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2t. Naut., a halyard-block.—3t. A cuckold.

To be called ram-head is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. John Taylor.

ram-headed (ram'hed "ed), a. Represented ram-neaded (ram her ed., a. heptesented with the head of a ram, as a sphinx; furnished with ram's horns, as a sphinx's head; crioceph-alous (which see). rami, n. Plural of ramus.

rami, n. Furth of ramus. ramicorn ( $\bar{ra}$ 'mi-kôrn), n. and a. [ $\langle NL. ramicorn (\bar{ra}'mi-kôrn), n. and a. [<math>\langle NL. ramicorns, \langle L. ramus, a branch, + cornu, horn.]$ I, n. In ornith., the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible, in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill.

Ramicornes.

rameal (rā'mē-al), a. [<rame-ous + -al.] Grow-ing upon or otherwise pertaining to a branch. Also rameous.
 Ramean (rā'mē-an), n. [< Ramée or Ramus (see Ramist) + -an.] A Ramist.
 Ramean (rā mē-an), a. [
 Ramie or Ramus
 Ramean (rā mē-an.] A Ramist.
 Ramean (rami) a. [

næ. See ramose. ramie (ram' $\tilde{e}$ ), n. [Also ramee; Malay.] A plant, the so-called China grass, Bæhmeria niplant, the so-called China grass, Bachay, J Aplant, or its fiber. The plant is a perennial shrub with herbaccous shoots, native in the Malsy islands, China, and Japan. It has long been cultivated in parts of the East Indies to supply fiber for fish-nets and cloths, and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material. (See grass-cloth.) In length, thickness, and woodinces the stema most nearly reaemble hemp. The fiber is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional de-gree nuaffected by molsture. In fineness rivals fax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute. The plant can be grown in any moderst climate—in the southern United States and as far north as New Jersey, as demonstrated by experiment. Also called cambric, sike-grass, and ramie-hemp; in India, rhea. See cut under Eacharetia. ramie-fiber (ram'ē-fi'hèr), n. See ramie. ramification (ram'i-i-fi-kā'shon), n. [= F. rami-fication = Sp. ramificacion = Pg. ramificação = It. ramificazione, < ML. "ramificação (n.), < ramificare, ramify: see ramify.] 1. The act or process of ramifying, or the state of being rami-fied; a branching out; division into branches,

process of ramitying, or the state of being rami-fied; a branching out; division into branches, or into divergent lines, courses, or parts, as of trees or plants, blood-vessels, a mountain-chain, a topic or subject, etc.—2. The manner or re-sult of ramifying or branching; that which is ramified or divided into branches; a set of here on the convication of a correl; the branches: as, the ramification of a coral; the ramifications of an artery or a nerve; the ramifications of the capillaries, or of nerves in an insect's wing. See cuts under Dendrocæla and embruo.

Infinite vascular ramifications, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microacepe. Is. Taylor.

3. In bot., the branching, or the manner of branching, of stems and roots.—4. One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided; a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source: as, the ramifications of a conspiracy; to pursue a subject in all its ramifications.

When the radical ides branches out into parallel rami-fications, how can s consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? Johnson, Eng. Dict., Prcf. 5. The production of figures resembling

branch: see ramus. Cf. ramous, ramose.] Same
branch: see ramus. Cf. ramous, ramose.] Same
as rameal.
ramequint, n. See ramekin. **Rameside** (ram'e-sid), a. and n. [< Ramescs</li>
+ -ide<sup>2</sup>.] I. a. Pertaining or relating to any
of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses
as ramfeezle (ram-fé'zl), v. t.; pret. and pp. ram
feezled, ppr. ramfeezling. [Appar. < ram<sup>3</sup> + feezled.]
My awkward nuse asir pleads and begs I would na write.
The tapelless ramfeezl d hizzie.
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to John Laprak.
ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok), a. [Also ram-gunshock, rangunshock, rugged; origin obscure.]
Rough; rugged. [Scotch.] analogous to it; branch out.

When they [asparsgua-plants] are older, and begin to ramify, they loae this quality. Arbuthnot, Aliments, p. 61. The "test" has a single round orifice, from which, when the animal is in a state of activity, the sarcodic substance atreams forth, speedily giving off *ramifying* extensions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microa., § 397.

2. To diverge in various ways or to different points; stretch out in differont lines or courses; radiate.

The establishments of our large carriers ramify through out the whole kingdom. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 441

II. trans. To divide into branches or parts; extend in different lines or directions.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and ramified them to so much variety. Johnson, Million.

It is also infinitely ramified, diversified, extending every-where, and touching everything. D. Webster, Speech, March 18, 1834.

from that covering the rest of the only The ramicorn, which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible. Cover, Proc. Phila. Acad. (1866), p. 276. **Ramilie** (ram'i-lē), n. [< Ramillies : see def.] **II**. a. In entom., having ramified antenne, A name given to various articles or modes of dress, in commemoration of Marlborough's vice the sector of the se tory at Ramillies in Belgium over the French

Ramilie4950under Villeroi, in 1706: chiefly nsed attribu-<br/>tively. The Ramilie hat was a form of cocked hat worn<br/>in the time of George I. Its peculiarity consisted in the<br/>adjustment of the hat brim — apparently the one in which<br/>the three cocks are nearly equal in length and similar in<br/>arrangement. The Ramilie wig, worn as late as the time<br/>of George III., had a long, gradually diminishing plait,<br/>called the Ramilie plait or tail, with a very large bows at<br/>the top and a smaller one at the bottom.rammer (ram'ér), n. [= G. rammer; as a fam²,<br/>v., + -er1.] An instrument for ramming, or<br/>driving by impact. The pavers' rammer, used in set-<br/>ting stones or compacting earth, is a heavy mass of fron-<br/>bound wood, of tapering form, with handles at the top<br/>and as smaller one at the bottom.A peculiar-shaped hat was known as the "Ramilie cock."<br/>Kil and powdered passed for as good as the Ramilie wig<br/>a branch, + 'parere', produce.] Producing<br/>a branch, + 'parere', produce.] Producing<br/>as ramigge1.. [I. rammish<br/>t (ram'ish), a. [. [. Rammods, sud some<br/>transmer. See ram?, 2, and ramed; see also cut ha<br/>receding column, and cut under gun-carriage.<br/>The paintifi had declared for a ramish hawk, which is<br/>a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by<br/>consequence fere nature.<br/>Nelson, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (Encyc. Dick).. The paintifi had declared for a ramish hawk (see def.) +Ramism (ramirizm), n. [. [Kamws (see def.) +. For altie world, they stinken as a goot:<br/>the save in sor aramish a so hot.

ramiparous (rā-mip'a-rus), a. [< L. ramus, a branch, + parere, produce.] Producing

ramisht, a.

The plaintiff had declared for a ramish hawk, which is a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by consequence fere nature. Nelson, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (Encyc. Dict.)

Nelson, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (Encyc. Dict.) **Ramism** (rā'mizm), n. [< Ramus (see def.) + -ism.] The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée (born in Pieardy, 1515; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572). The doctrine was that of Aristoile, with the omission of the more difficult aud metaphysical parts, and with a few ad-ditions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources (such as the doctrine of dichotomy). It was characterized by simplicity and good sense, and was set forth with some literary skill. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the unbounded hostility to Aristotic professed by Ramus, and was taught for many years in the Scottish universi-ties and at Cambridge. John Milton wrote a Ramistiogic. In England, Cambridge alone, always disposed to reject

In England, Cambridge alone, slways disposed to reject the authority of Aristotie, and generally more open to new ideas than the sister university, was a stronghold of Ra-mism. R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 803.

Ramist (rā'mist), n. and a. [<F, ramiste, a Ra-mist, pertaining to Ramus, < Ramus (see Ra-mism).] I. n. A follower of Peter Ramus. See

mist, pertaining to Ramus, < Ramus (see Ramism).] I. n. A follower of Peter Ramus. See Ramism). The main position of Ramus was that "everything that Aristolle taught was false," but there was nothing original in his writings. Ile introduced into logic the dilemma, which had always been taught as a part of I rhetorie, to which he greatly inclined.</li>
II. a. Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism; characterized by or characteristic of Ramism.— Ramist consonants (French consonnes ramides), the letters j and v: so called by French writers, because Ramus I was the first, in his grammatical writings, to distinguish them as consonants form the vowels i and u.
ram-line (ram'lin), n. [
ram-line (ram'lin), a. [
rameling the sheer of the ship, or for other similar purposes.—2. In spar-making, a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar.
rammed (ramd), a. [Pp. of ram<sup>2</sup>, v.] Excessive. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
rammel(ram'el), n. [Also ramell, ramille, branches, twigs, < LL. ramale, usually in pl. ramalia, branches, twigs, sticks, < L. ramus, a branches, twigs or small branches, or decayed woody matter. Rubbish, rammel, and broken stones. Holland.</li>

Rubbish, rammel, and broken stones, Holland.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.] **rammelt** (ram'el), r. i. [< rammel, n.] To turn to rubbish; molder.

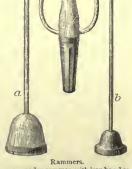
Franare [1L], . . . to rammell or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stone will doe of themselves, Floria (1611), p. 195.

## rammelsbergite

(ram'elz-bêrg-it), n. [After K. F. Rammelsberg (born 1813), a German chemist.] An arsenide of nickel, like chloanthite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

## rammel-wood+ (ram'el-wud),

Natural copsewood. There growyth many allers and other ramell-wood, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses. MS. Cotton. Calig. B, vili. [(Halliwell.)



For al the world, they stinken as a goot: Her savour is so rammish and so hoot, That though a man from hem a myle be, The savour wol infecte him, trusteth me. *Chaucer*, Proi. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 334.

Whose father being a rammish ploughman, himself a perfumed gentieman. Middleton, Phœnix, i. 2.

rammish<sup>2</sup> (ram'ish), a. Same as ramage<sup>1</sup>. rammishness (ram'ish-nes), n. [ $\langle rammish^1 + -ness$ .] The state or character of being rammish.

rammy (ram'i), a. [ $\langle ram^{I} + -y^{I}$ .] Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mution, but without question he means that ranny mutton which is in Turkie and Asia Minor. Burton, Anat. of Mel., ii. § 2.

**ramollescence** (ram-o-les'ens), n. [ $\langle$  F. ra-mollir, soften, refl. become soft ( $\langle$  re-, again, + amollir, soften: see amollish), + -escence. Cf. L. remollescere, become soft again, become soft.] A softening or mollifying; mollification. Imp. Dict. [Rare.]

Imp. Dict. [Kare.] ramollissement (ra-mo-lēs'moi), n. [< F. ra-mollissement, < ramollir, soften, become soft: see ramollescence.] In pathol., a morbid condi-tion of some part of the body, as the brain or the liver, in which it becomes softened. ramoon (ra-mön'), n. [< Sp. ramon, the top of branches cut as food for sheep in snowy wea-ther (= F. ramon, a broom of twigs or branches), < ramo, < L. ramus, a branch: see ramus.] A low West Indian tree. Trophis Americana, be-

(ramo, < L. ramus, a branch: see ramus.] A low West Indian tree, Trophis Americana, be-longing to the mulberry tribe, with milky juice and drupe-like fruit. Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle. ramose (rā 'môs), a. [< L. ramosus, full of branches: see ramous.] 1. Same as ramous.-2. In zoôl.: (a) Branching: much branched trarri

In zoöl.: (a) Branching; much-branched; rami-fying frequently, as corals and other zoöphytes; ramous. (b) Resembling a branch or branches; shooting out like a branch: as, the ramose spines of some shells.— Ramose antenna, antennen which the joints are rather long, a few of them emitting from the base or apex—generally on the outer side, rarely on both sides—long cylindrical processes or branches. ramosely (rā'mõs-li), adv. In a ramose or branching manner. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water

2. Rubbish, especially bricklayers' rubbish. The Pictes ridding away the earth and ramell wherewith It was closed up. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.] rammel! (ram'el), v. i. [< rammel, n.] To turn to rubbish. [Obsolet or prov. Eng. in both senses.] rammel! (ram'el), v. i. [< rammel, n.] To turn [Obsolet or prov. Eng. in both senses.] [Obsolet or prov. Eng. [Obsolet or prov. Eng.] [Obsolet or prov.] [Obsolet branches; ramifying; ramose.

branches; ramilying; ramose. Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelli-gible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous.* A ramous efflorescence of a fine white spar found hang-ing from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern.

ramp (ramp), v. [Also romp (now partly differ-enced in use: see romp); (ME. rampen, < OF. ramper, raumper, creep, crawl, also climb, F. ramper, creep, erawl, cringe (cf. rampe, a flight of stairs (>G. rampe), = It. rampare, clutch (ram-pa, a claw, a grip, rampo, a grappling-iron), a nasalized form of \*rappare, in comp. ar-rap-pare, = Pr. Sp. Pg. rapar, snatch up, carry off, seize upon; of Teut. origin: LG. rappen, rapen, snatch np hastily; Bavar. dial. rampfen, G. raffen, snatch, etc.: see rap2, rap2, raff.] I. intrans. 1. To rise by climbing or shooting up, as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up in growth.

Some Sorts of Plants . . . are either endued with a Faculty of twining about others that are near, or else furnish'd with Claspers and Tendrils, whereby . . . they catch Hold of them, and so ramping upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they mount up to a great Height. Ray, Works of Creation, p. 111.

Trees of every sort On three sides, siender, spreading, long and short; Each grew as it contrived, the poplar ramped, The fig-tree reared itselt. Browning, Sordelio.

2. To rise for a leap or in leaping, as a wild

beast; rear or spring up; preparo for or make a spring; jump violently. See rampant.

a spring; jump violently. See rampant. Tho, rearing up his former feete on hight, He rampt upon him with his ravenous pawes. Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 29. Surely the Prelates would have Saint Paul's words rampe one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks. Millon, On Det, of Humb. Remonst. Thither I climb'd at dawn And stood by her garden-gate; A ilon ramps at the top, He is claspt by a passion-flower. Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 1. 3. To many with wielest

**3.** To move with violent leaps or starts; jump or dash about; hence, to act passionately or violently; rage; storm; behave with insolence.

Whan she comth hoom, she rampeth in my face, And cryeth, "False coward, wreck thy wyf." *Chaucer*, Proi. to Monk's Tale, 1. 16. The Govr, hearing y<sup>e</sup> tumuite, sent to quiet it, but he ramped more like a furious beast then a man. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 174.

For the East Lynn (which is our river) was ramping and roaring frightfully. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

To spring about or along gaily; frolic; gambol; flirt; romp. See romp.

Good wenches would not so rampe abrode ydeily. Udail, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

Then the wild bear, being so stont and strong, . . Thrashed down the trees as he *ramped* him along. Jocial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

Peace, you foui ramping jade! B. Jonson, Barthoiomew Fair, iv. 3.

[This verb, although still employed in litera-ture, is not common in colloquial use.] II. trans. 1. To hustle; rob with violence. [Thieves' slang.]-2. To bend upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like. Halliwell.

Mr. R. Phipps is introducing at Campbell Road, Bow, Messra. Parkin and Webb's patent ramped wheel tire. The Engineer, LXVIII. 535.

To ramp and reavet, to get (anything) by fair means or foul. Halliwell. ramp (ramp), n. [< ME. rampe; < ramp, r. Cf. romp, n.] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

## The boid Ascalonits Fled from his iion ramp. Milton, S. A., 1. 189.

2. A rising passage or road; specifically (*milit.*), a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level behind the parapet.

The ascent is by easy ramps. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 400. We crossed literally a ramp of dead bodies loosely cov-ered with earth. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 312.

3. In masonry and carp., a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half- or quarter-pace.—4. In arch., etc., any slope or inclined plane, particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level.

In some parts [of the temple at Khorsabad] even the parapet of the ramp still remains in situ. J. Fergusson, Hist, Arch., I. 154.

5†. A coarse, frolicsome woman; a jade; a romp.

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3. Although that she were a lusty bouncing rampe, some-what like Galilmetta, or Mald Marian. G. Harvey.

The bouncing ramp, that roaring girl my mistress. Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

6. The garden rampion, or its root.—71. A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwell.*—8. In the game of pin-pool, a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down. A player making a ramp at any stage of the any line that rises and winds simultaneously. rampt (ramp), a. [< ramp, v.] Ramping; leap-ing; furiously swift or rushing.

Ride out, ride out, ye ramp rider! Your steed's baith stout and strang. The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 46). rampacious (ram-pā'shus), a. [A var. of ram-pageons, prob. confused with rapacious.] Same as rampageous. [Colloq.]

a, wooden rammer, with iron band or hoop ;  $\vartheta_i c_i$  paving-rammers —  $\vartheta$  being used to compact sand, and c for cob-blestones, etc.

## rampacious

A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

rampadgeon (ram-pā'jon), n. [< rampageous + -on.] A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsomo fellow. Hallinell. [Prov. Eng.] rampage (ram'pāj or ram-pāj'), n. [< ramp + -age.] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious move-ment; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the summume: to go on a rampage. [Collog.] the rampage; to go on a rampage. [Collog.] She's been on the ram-page this last spill about five minutes. Dickens, Great Expectations, ii. A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that faculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the ram-page, seems to Continental Courts a terror. Spectator (London), June 28, 1890.

Spectator (London), June 28, 1890. rampage (ram'pāj or ram-pāj'), v. i.; pret. and pp. rampaged, ppr. rampaging. [Also (Sc.) ram-pauge; < rampage, n.] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [Colloq.] Were I hest go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will rampauge on my return. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xvi. Now we will see how these rammaring Hurses lived

Now we will see how these ranipaging Hurons lived when outlying in ambushments. J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

2. To run or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [Colloq.]

An' they rampaged about [on horseback] wi' their grooms, and was 'untin' arter the men. *Tennyson*, Village Wife, vii.

How do you propose to go rampaging all over Scotland, and still be at Oban on the fifteenth? *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

rampageous (ram-pā'jus), a. [Also rampa-gious (and rampaeious, q. v.); < rampage + -ous.] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [Colloq.]

The farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a ram-pageous antiquity. Gall, Provost, xv. (Davies.) A lion – a mighty, conquering, generous, rampageous Leo Belgicua.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Week'a Holiday.

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodia as can be. George Eliot, Adam Bede, v. Ilence-2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [Colloq.]

There comes along a missionary, . . . with a rampagious gingham.

gious gingham. Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885. (Encyc. Dicl.) The ornamentation is for the most part in rampageous rocallle style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or white imitation marble. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 200.

rampageousness (ram-pā'jus-nes), n. The character of being rampageous. [Colloq.]

One there is, a lover-cousin, who out-Herods every one else in rampagiousness and lack of manners. Athenæum, No. 3249, p. 145.

rampairt, v. t. [< F. remparer, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see rampire, rampart.] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.

Theyr frame is raysed of exceedynge hyghe trees, sette close together and fast rampaired in the grounde, so stand-yng a slope and bending inward that the toppes of the trees loyne together. Peter Martyr (tr. In Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 68).

rampalliant, rampalliont (ram-pal'yan, -yon), n. [< ramp + -allian, -allion, a vague termina-tion of contempt, as in rapscallion, rumgallion.] Rapscallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.

Word.
Away, you scullion! you rampallian, you fustilarian! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ti. 1. 65.
Out upon them, rampallions! 111 keep myself safe enough out of their fugers. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man'a Fortune, II. 2.
I was almost strangled with my own hand by twa ram-pallians, wha wanted yestreen . . . to harle me into a change-house. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

**rampancy** (ram'pan-si), n. [< rampan(t) + -cy.] The state or quality of being rampan(; ex-cessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporal power be-ing quite In a manner evacuated by the *rampaney* of the spiritual. Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

This height and rampancy of vice. South.

rampant (ram'pant), a. [< ME. \*rampant, also rampand, rampend, < OF. rampant, ppr. of ram-per, creep, climb: see ramp.] 1. Climbing or springing unchecked; rank in growth; exu-berant: as, rampant weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and rampant. C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 95. 2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; un-bridled; unrestricted. He is tragicall on the Stage, but *rampant* in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

The custom of street-hawking is *rampant* in Spain. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 19.

Happily the love of red rags which is so rampant on either side of Parenzo, at Trieste and at Zara, seema not to have spread to Parenzo itself. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I conceive, should be grave, severe, intense, not luxuriant, not ram-pant. A. Phelps, English Style, p. 144.

They were going together to the Doncaster spring meet-

The tawny lion . . . springs, as broke from bonds, And rampant shakes his brinded mane. Milton, P. L., vii. 466.

When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwstes saltant or *rampant*, which he neuer useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant. *Holtand*, tr. of Pliny, viil. 16.

4. In her., rising with both fore legs elevated,

the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the lat-ter: noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also ramping, effrayé. See also cut under affronté.

Old Nevil's creat, The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1, 203.

MUTUT

E.

Lion Rampant.

es?

Rampant affronté, rampant combatant. See coun-

*tsr-rampant.*— Rampantarch, In arch., an arch whose imposts or abut-ments are not on the same level.—Ram-pant bandage, as bandage applied in such a manner that the turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave uncovered spaces between.— Rampant dis-played, in hcr., facing directly out from the shield and seated on the haunches or raised erect on the hind legs, the fore paws extended: noting a lion or other beast of prey.— Ram-pant gardant, in her., having the same attitude as in rampant, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield —that is, affronté. — Rampant in



Rampant Arches a, grand staircase of the Nouvel Opéra, Paris; b, crowning arcade in façade of Sta. Maria del Orto, Venice.

-that is, affronté. Maria del Orto, Venice. - Rampant in-dorsed. See coulter-rampant.—Rampant in full as-pect. Same as rampant displayed.—Rampant passant, aid of an animal when walking with the dexter fore paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position. - Rampant regardant, in her., rampant, but with the head turned round, so that the creature looks in the di-rection of its tail.—Rampant sejant, in her., seated on the hind quarters, but with the fore paws raised, the dexter above.—Rampant vault. See vault. rampantly (ram' pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner.

manner.

**rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant-li), adv. In a rampant manner. **rampart** (ram'pant), a. [Early mod. E. also mapar, rampare, rampare, rampire, rampire, rampire, rampire, rampare, a turnip: see rape<sup>3</sup>. For the form, cf. Sp. rampion, a species of lo-belia.] 1. One of the bellfowers, Campanula Rapuneulus, a native of central and southern parer, ref., fortify oneself),  $\langle re-, again, + em-$ parer, defend, fortify, surround, seize, takepossession of (F. emparer, seize, take posses- $sion of), <math>\langle en. + parer, defend: see parel, par ry. Cf. It. riparo (= Pg. reparo), a defense, <math>\langle$ riparare, defend, = Pg. reparar, repair, shel-ter: see repair<sup>1</sup>. Cf. parapet, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In fort., an elevation or mound of earth round a place, eapable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet. the lever part of the outer slope is usally constructed of masoory. The top of the rampart behind the parapet should have sufficient width for the free passage of troops; guna, etc. See cut under paraget. Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the rampire Sire B. Sire at ware life in the samelify (ram/pish), a. [ $\langle ramp + -ish^1$ .] Ram-part. Palsyrare. (Halliwell.) **rampler** (ramp'ler), n. and a. [Also ramplor; appar. equiv. to ramper<sup>2</sup>, lit. one who ramples or roves: see ram-part. Parapare. [I a A oray roving or unset. **rampare** and the sampart is banner upon the rampire

Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the rampier of the enemy. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Iii.

When bands Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd, Forcrun the royal camp, to trench a field, Or cast a *rampart*. Milton, P. L., 1. 678.

## rampler

The term *rampart*, though stricily meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the para-pet itself.

Brande and Cox, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art, 111. 205 Hence -2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

What rangize can my human frailty raise Against the assault of fate? Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2. At length they reached an open level, encompassed on all sides by a natural rangart of rocks. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

 They were going together to the Doncaster spring meeting, where Bohemianism would be rampant.
 Miss Braddon, Only a Clod, xxvi.
 Rampart gun. See gunl. =Syn. See fortification.
 rampart (ram'pirt), v. t. [Formerly also rampire, ramper; (rampart, rampire, n.] To fortify with ramparts; protect by or as if by a rampire to be been as the second se part; bolster; strengthen.

Set but thy foot Against our rampired gates, and they shall ope. Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 47. Those grassy hills, those glittering dells, Proudly ramparted with rocks. Celeridge, Ode to the Departing Year, vil.

'Neath rampired Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance! Browning, Hervé Riel.

rampart-grenade (ram'pärt-grē-nād"), n. See arenade.

rampart-slope (ram'pärt-slop), n. In fort., the slope which terminates the rampart on the in-terior, connecting the terre-plein with the pa-rade; the ramp or talus.

rade; the ramp of talus. rampet, v. and n. An obsolete form of ramp. ramper<sup>1</sup> (ram'per), n. 1. An obsolete or dia-lectal form of rampart.—2. A turnpike road. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] ramper<sup>2</sup> (ram'per), n. [ $\langle ramp + -er^1$ .] A ruf-fian who infests race-courses. [Slang.] Encyc. Dict

Dict.

ramph-. For words beginning thus, see rhamph-. rampick, rampike (ram'pik, ram'pik), n. [For-merly also ranpike, ranpike; appar. < ran-(iden-tified by some with ran- in ran-tree, roan-tree, mountain-ash (cf. rantle-tree)) +  $pick^1$  or  $pike^1$ . A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also *rampicked*). [Old and prov. Eng.; U.S. and New Brunswick, in the form *rampike*.]

When their fleeces gin to waxen rough, He combes and trims them with a rampicke bough. The Affectionale Shepheard (1594). (Halliwell.)

The aged *ranpick* trunk where plow-men cast their seed. Draytou, Polyolbion, ii. 205.

The march of the fire was marked next morning by ... hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a com-mon one here; the poles are termed ram-pikes. W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitobs, iii.

rampicked (ram'pikt), a. [< rampick + -ed2.] See rampick.

According to Wilbraham, a rampicked iree is a stag-headed tree, i.e. like an overgrown oak, having the strumps of boughs standing out of its top. Halliwell,

rampiert, n. An obsolete form of rampart. rampike, n. Sce rampick. ramping (ram'ping), p. a. In her., same as rampant. 4.

part, 4. rampion (ram'pi-on), n. [Appar. corrupted from It. ramponzolo, raperonzolo, raperonzo = Sp. reponche, ruiponee = Pg. raponto, ruiponto = OF. raiponce, reponce, raiponse = LG. rapuns-je = G. rapunzel = Sw. Dan. rapunzel (ML. ra-puncium), a plant, the Campanula Rapunculus, also the Phyteuma spicatum,  $\langle$  ML. rapunculus, dim. of L. rapa, rapum, a turnip: see rape3. For the form, cf. Sp. rampion, a species of lo-belia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, Campanula Rapuneulus, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully garden rampion.-2. A name

der rampart, v. rampisht (ram'pish), a. [{ramp + -ish1.] Ram-pant. Palsgrave. (Haltiwell.) rampler (ramp'ler), n. and a. [Also ramplor; appar. equiv. to ramper2, lit. one who ramps, or to rambler, one who rambles or roves: see ram-per2, rambler.] I. n. A gay, roving, or unset-tled fellow. [Scotch.]

He's \_\_\_\_\_, a mischlevous clever ramplor, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylic, 1. 226,

## rampler

II. a. Roving; unsettled. Galt. [Scotch.] Rampoor chudder. A soft shawl of fine wool of the kind made at Rampoor in the Northwest Provinces, India. Such shawls are called in England and America simply chudder. See chudder.

rampostan, n. Same as rambutan. ramps<sup>1</sup> (ramps), n. pl. Same as ramsons. [Prov. Eng.]

ramps<sup>2</sup> (ramps), n. Same as rampion.

tionary, p. 211. ram-riding (ram'rī<sup>4</sup>ding), n. See the quota-

tion.

One summer evening, when the scandalised townsmen and their wedded wives assembled, and marched down to the cottage with intent to lead the woman in a *Ram-rid-ing*, i. e. in a shameful penitential procession through the streets, the sight of Kit playing in the garden, and his look of innocent delight as he ran in to call his mother out, took the courage out of them. *The Speaker*. April 19, 1890, I, 427.

## The Speaker, April 19, 1890, I. 427.

- The Speaker, April 19, 1830, 1. 427. **ramrod** (ram'rod), n. [ $\langle ram^2 + rod.$ ] A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-fire-arms. (Compare rammer.) Now that most small-arms load at the breech, ramrods are much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod for shot-guns, rifies, and the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the head or there fitted with a metal cap, and furniahed at the other end with a screw or wormer for extracting a charge; when not in use it was carried in thimbles on the under side of the barrel. ramrod-bayomet (ram'rod-bā"o-met), n. A steel
- ramrod-bayonet (ram'rod-bā"o-net), *n*. A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, which is interior for the stand gene as a bayonet: when intended for use as a wea-pon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.

ramroddy (ram'rod-i), a. [< ramrod + -y1.] Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]

The inevitable English nice middle-class tourist with his wife, the latter ramroddy and uncompromising. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60. **Ramsden's eyepiece.** see cycpiece. **ramshackle'** (ram'shak-1), a. and n. [Also, as adj., ramshackled, Sc. ramshackled;  $\langle$  Icel. ram-skakkr, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vig-fusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, **ramule** (ram'fil), n. [E. Ind.] A plant, Guizo-tia Abyssinica, with oleiferous seeds. fusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, ramule (ram'fil), n. [ $\langle$  F. ramule,  $\langle$  L. ramulus, crazy";  $\langle$  ramr, strong, very, as intensive pre-fix, very, + skakkr, wry, distorted, unequal,  $\langle$  Sc. shach, distort: see shach. The second **ramuli**, n. Plural of ramulus.  $\rangle$  Se. shach, distort: see shach. The second **ramuli**, n. Plural of ramulus.  $\langle$  L. ramulus,  $\rangle$  a little braneh. + ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] In bot., shackle; cf. Icel. skökull, Sw. skakel, Dan. skagle, the pole of a carriage that shakes about: see  $\rangle$  shackle, I. a. Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of **ramulose** (ram'ū-lōs), a. [ $\langle$  L. ramulosus: see gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregu-ramulous.] Same as ramulous.-Ramulose cell gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregu-lated; chaotie.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, lu his ramshackle cosch, and his two, nay three, footmen behind him. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the ram-shackle movements of the machine. Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 135.

In the present complex, artificial, and generally ram-shackle condition of municipal organization in America. The American, IX. 229.

II. n. A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gin yon chield had shaved twa niches nearer yon, yonr head, my man, would have looklt very like a bluldy pan-cake. This will learn ye again, ye young ramshackle. Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, 1. 199.

ramshackle<sup>2</sup> (ram'shak-l), v. A corrupt form of ransack, confused with ramshackle<sup>1</sup>. ramshackled (ram'shak-ld), a. [Se. ram-shackled, < ramshackle<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as ramshackle1

ramshackly (ram'shak-li), a. [< ramshackle1 + -y1.] Same as ramshackle1.

This old lady was immeasurably fond of the old ram-shackly house she lived in. C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 15.

ram's-head (ramz'hed), n. 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moccasin-flower, Cypripedium arietinum, a rare plant of northern swamps in Arretimin, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smaller than that of the common lady's-slipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and is drooping and of an odd form anggesting the name.
2. A seed of the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.
ram's-horn (ramz'hôrn), n. 1. A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweep-

ing the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.—2. An ammonite: a general name of fossil eephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.—3. A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that eome in with the tide. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **ramskin** (ram'skin), *n*. [Prob. a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called *Sefton cake*, as said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. *Imp. Dict.* **ramsons** (ram'zonz), *n*, *n*]. [Formerly also *ram*-

 ramps- (ramps), n. same as rampion.
 rampse (ramps), v. i.; pret. and pp. rampsed, ppr. rampsing. [Variant of ramp.] To climb.
 rampsman (ramps'man), n.; pl. rampsman (ramps'ma), n.; pl. rampsman (ramps'man), n.; pl. rampsman), rampsman (r In eg., with additional plural in ME.,  $\langle ME. *ram sen (\langle AS. hramsan), pl. (for which are found$ ramsis, ramsys, ramseys, with pl. -s) of singu- $lar *ramse (<math>\rangle E. dial. *ramse, ramps, ramsh,$ also ramsy, ramsey),  $\langle AS. hramsa (pl. hramsan),$ broad-leafed garlie, = Bav. dial. ramsen, ram-sel = Sw. \*rams (in comp. rams-lök (lök = E. set = Sw. Tams (in comp. Tams to (loc = E. leek), bear-garlie) = Dan. Tams, also in comp. Tams-lög (lög = E. leck), garlie; ef. Lith. kre-musze, kremuszis, wild garlie, Ir. creamh, garlie, Gr.  $\kappa p \phi \mu v or$ , an onion.] A species of garlie, Allium ursimum, of the northern parts of the Old World Old World.

## Eate leekes in Lide and ramsins in May

And all the yeare after physicians may play. Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc., p. 124. (Halliwell.)

ram-stag (ram'stag), n. A gelded ram. Halli-well. [Prov. Eng.] ram-stam (ram'stam), a. and n. [A riming com-pound, < ram<sup>3</sup> + stam, var. of stamp.] I. a. Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. Halliwell.

[Seotch and North. Eng.]

The hairum-scairum, ram-stam boys. Burns, To James Smith.

II. n. A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.] Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ram-stam, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie. *Galt*, The Entail, 111. 70.

ram-stam (ram'stam), adv. [< ram-stum, a.] Precipitately; headlong. [Seotch.]

The least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in on them, will be a broken head, to learn na better havings. Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

ramstead, ramsted (ram'sted), n. Same as ranstead.

bearing ramuli or branchiets. **ramulose** (ram' $\bar{u}$ -lôs), a. [ $\langle L. ramulosus:$  see ramulous.] Same as ramulous.—Ramulose cell or areolet of the whog, in entom, a cell or areolet emitting a short nervure from the outer or posterior side. **ramulous** (ram' $\bar{u}$ -lus), a. [= F. ramuleux,  $\langle L. ramulosus$ , full of little branches (ap-lied by Pliny to vajoud leaves) (ramules).

plied by Pliny to veined leaves),  $\langle ramulus, a$ little branch: see ramulus.] 1. In bot., having many small branches.—2. In entom., having or more small branches; ramuloso

one or more small branches; ramulose. ramulus (ram'ų-lus), n.; pl. ramuli (-lī). [L., a little branch, dim. of ramus, a branch: see ra-mus. Cf. ramule.] 1. In bot., anat., and zoöl., a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of or-thopterous insects. Saussure, 1861.—Ramulns earotico-tympanicus, one of the small branches of the Internal carotid artery given off in the carotid csnal to the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity. ramus(rā'mus), n : nl rami(smi) [...] F ramue f

mucous membrane of the tympsnic cavity. **ramus**(ra'mus), n.; pl.  $rami(-m\bar{i})$ . [=F. rame, f., OF, raim, m., = Sp. Pg. It. ramo, m.,  $\langle L. <math>r\bar{a}mus$ , a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. \*radmus = Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{a}\dot{a}\mu oc$ , a young branch; cf. Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{a}\dot{o}\xi$ , a branch, = L. radix, a root: see radix.] In biol., a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The rami of the lschium and nuble ser their performed projecting marks. The rami of artery, or forked bone. The rami of the lschium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. The rami of the lower jaw, as in man, are the ascending branches at each end, as distinguished from the intermediate hori-zontal part, called the body; but In any case where such distinction is not marked, as in birds and reptiles, a ramus is either half of the mandible, or one of the gnathidia, usually composed of several distinct bones. See diagram and r bill, and cuts under Felidæ and pleurodont.— Man-dibular, pubic, etc., ramua. See the adjectives. ramuscule (rā-mus'kil), n. [= F. ramuscule,  $\langle LL. ramusculus$ , dim. of L. ramus, a braneh: see ramus.] 1. A branehlet; a small spray.— 2. In anat., a ramulus, branehlet, or twig, as of

## ranarium

the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrato the substance of the brain.

ran1 (ran). Preterit of run.

ran<sup>2</sup>† (ran), n. [ $\langle ME. *ran, \langle AS. ran, robbery, open rapine, \langle Icel. ran = Dan. ran, robbery, depredation.] Open robbery and rapine; force; violence.$ 

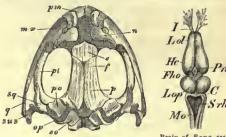
ran<sup>3</sup> (ran), n. [Also rann; < ME. ran, ron, < W. rhan, a part, division, share, portion, section, = Ir. Gael. rann, part, division, verse, poem.] A song.

A song. ran<sup>4</sup> (ran), n. [Perhaps a confused form of rand<sup>1</sup>, strip of leather.] 1. The hank of a string. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] -2. In rope-making, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated from the others.-3. Naut., yarns coiled on a spun-yarn wineh. Encyc. Dict.

pm

31

ran<sup>5</sup> (ran), n. Same as runn. Rana<sup>1</sup> (rā'nä), n. [NL.,  $\langle L. rāna, frog, prob. orig. *racna, a croaker; ef. raccare, cry as a tiger.] 1. An extensive Linnean genus of aquat-$ 



Brain of Rana escu-lenta, from above, ×4. Ienta, from above, ×4. Lol, offactory lobe, or rhioencephalon, with I. offactory nerves; Hc, cerebral hemisphere, or prosen-cephalon; Fho, thal-amencephalon; Fho, thal-amencephalon; F, of, or tic lobe; C, cerebel-lum; Srh, fourth ven-tricle; Ho, medulla oblongata.

Pa

ic salient anurous batrachians, typical of the family Ranidæ; the frogs proper. It was formerly more than conter-minous with with the present family Ranidæ.

from above, lower from below. e, girdle-bone, or os-en-ceinture : eo, ex-occlpital; f, frontal part of frontoparietal bone: msr, maxillary: n, nasal; ob, opis-thotic: f, parietal part of frontoparietal; far, parasphenoid; fm, premaxilla; fo, profit: f, pterygoid; o, quadratolygal; so, squannosal; sus, suspensorium of lower jaw; v, vomer; 1, optic foramec; a, fora-men ovale; 3, condyloid foramen.

20

a.- Skull of the Frog; upper figure from above, lower from below.

See frog<sup>1</sup>, and also cuts under bullfrog, girdle-bone, Anura<sup>2</sup>, and temporomastoid.—2. A ge-nus of mollusks. Humphreys, 1797.
Rana<sup>2</sup> (rä'nä), n. [Hind. ränä, a prince, < Skt. räjanya, princely, royal, < räjan, a king, prince: see ruja<sup>2</sup>. Cf. rani.] Prince: the title of some sovereign princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other perts of India and other parts of India.

Ráná Bhlm Slnk [of Dholpur], the tenth in descent from Ráná Slngan Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwallor, Encyc. Brit., VII. 147.

Ranæ (rā'nē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. rana, frog: see Rana<sup>1</sup>.] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. Wagler, 1830.
Ranales (rā-nā'lēz), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < Ran(unculus), the type of the cohort.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous series Thelamidary Itte docrated by the</li> hort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypeta-lous series *Thalamiflorze*. It is characterized by the commonly numerons stamens and platik, all distinct and inserted on the receptacle or within it, and by the fleshy and usually copions albumen, surrounding a small or mi-nute embryo. It includes about 1,800 species, grouped in 8 orders, of which the *Ranunculacee*, the leading family, and the *Dilleniacee* have generally one row of petals and one of five sepals. The other orders are remarkable among plants in having their petals commonly in two or more rows, and locude the calycanthus and barberry families, the leaves in the first opposite, in the second nsually com-pound; the magnolis and custard-apple families, trees with alternate leaves, in the first mininy stipulate; the moon-seed family, consisting of vines; and the water-lifies, a family of aquastics. **Canarium** (rā-nā'ri-um), n.; pl. *ranaria* (-ä).

ramarium (rā - nā 'ri - um), n.; pl. ranaria (-ä). [NL.,  $\leq$  L. rana, frog (see Rana<sup>1</sup>), + -arium.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.

The institute also contains a large room full of rabbits and guines-pigs, for which a little lawn is provided in annmer. It also possesses a ranarium, in which are 700 frogs, divided into thirty-one departments, to prevent the spread of the frog disease. Lancet, No. 3426, p. 862.

cian (1794) genus of hemip family Nepidæ. In these curions water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, the short acute rostrum is directed forward, there is a long anal respiratory tube, and the fore legs are raptorial. The species are cauatic and carnly-orous. They are found in freshwater ponds, and feed on fisheggs, fry, and other water-bugs. R. linearis of Europe is an example; R. fuscal is common in North America, where it is called needle-bug.
2. [l. c.] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.
rance1 (rans), n. [COF. ranche, a stick, wooden pin, F. ranche, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; cf. OF. rancheir, rancher, F. rancher, a rack, ladder, a erosspiece of wood upload in front of the set of the set.



Needle-bug (Ranatra fus-ca), two thirds natural size.

rancher, F. rancher, a rack, (a), two thirds natural size. ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart;  $\langle$  L. ramce, (ramic-), a staff,  $\langle$  ramus, a branch, bough, twig, club: see ramus.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket.—2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.

rance<sup>1</sup> (rans), v. i.; pret. and pp. ranced, ppr. rancing. [< OF. rancer, prop. < rance, a prop: see rance<sup>1</sup>.] To shore or prop. [Scotch.] Rance<sup>2</sup> (rans), a. An obsolete form of Rhenish.

Ane great pels of Rance wyne. Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (Jamieson.)

rance<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup>, raunce<sup>†</sup>, n. [Early mod. E. rance, raunce (<sup>†</sup>), a kind of fine stone; < F. rance, rance marbre, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with ashen-white and blue; prob. lit. 'Rhenish' (*K Rance*<sup>2</sup>), be-longing to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhine-stone.'] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble.

What living Rance, what rapilng Ivory, Swims in these streams? Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophles. Spitzster, it, of bu baltata's weeks, in, no hopman She's empty; hark! she sounds; there's nothing in 't; The spark-engendering film Shall sooner melt, and hardest rannee shall first Disselve and quench thy thirst. Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

rancescent (ran-ses'ent), a. [< I.L. rances-cen(t-)s, ppr. of rancescere, inceptive of L. (ML.) rancere, stink: see rancid and rancor.] Becom-

ing rancid or sour. Imp. Dict. ranch<sup>1</sup> (ranch), v. t. [Also raunch; prob. a var. form of *\*rench* for *wrench*.] To wrench; tear; wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hasting to raunch the arrow out. Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, . . . And ranched his hips with one continued wound. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

ranch<sup>1</sup> (ranch), n. [ $\langle ranch^1, v.$ ] A deep scratch or wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Griffade [F.], a ranche or clinch with a beast's claw. Cotarave.

ranch<sup>2</sup> (ranch), n. [Also ranche; < Sp. rancho: see rancho.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts former-ly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herd-ing establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, and farm or farming establishment. The tract of land ever which the animals of a ranch or of several ranches roam for pas-turage is called a range. See range, 7 (a). 2. In a restricted sense, a company of ranch-ers or rancheros; the body of persons employed

on a ranch.

The Spanish rancho means a mess, and so the American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the ranch or the "outfit." L. Swinburne, Scribner's Mag., IL 509.

ranch<sup>2</sup> (ranch), v. i. [< ranch<sup>2</sup>, n.] To con-duct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [Western U. S.]

Ranching is an occupation like those of vigorous, primi-tive pastoral peoples, having little in common with the hundrum, workaday business world of the nineteenth cen-tury. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

Patients who have exchanged the invalid's room at home for cattle ranching in Colorado. Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1079.

rancher (ran'cher), n. [ $\langle ranch^2 + -cr^1$ . Cf. **Cancher** (rån'chêr), n. [ $\langle ranch^2 + -cr^i$ . Cl. ranchero.] A person engaged in ranching; one **rancidify** (ran-sid'i-fī), r. i. and t.; pret. and pp. who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranch-nan. (Western U. S.] To become or make rancid. [Rare.] man. [Western U. S.]

To misdirect persons was a common enough trick among anchers. W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 97. ranchers.

Prior to the occupation of California by the Europeans the Indians dwelt, more or less, in temporary villages, later calied rancherias, where they had an imperfect govern-ment, controlled by chiefs, conneils, and priests. Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 5th ser., IV. 35.

By evening all the Indians had betaken themselves to their own rancherias, and lite agency was comparatively deserted for another week. The Century, XXXVIII, 393. ranchero (ran-chā'ro), n. [< Mex. Sp. ranchero, steward of a rancho or mess, ranchman, herds-man, also owner of a rancho or small farm,  $\langle rancho, a ranch: see rancho. ]$  In Mexico, a herdsman; a person employed on a rancho;



specifically, one who has the oversight of a rancho, or the care of providing for its people; by extension, same as ranchman.

A fancy scrape hanging ou a hook, with a ranchero's bit and lariat. J. W. Paimer, The New and the Old, p. 85. ranch-house (ranch'hous), n. The principal dwelling-house on a rauch; the abode of a ranch-man. [Western U. S.]

man. T. Roosevett, The Century, XXXV. 499. rancho (rán'chō), n. [ $\langle$  Sp. rancho, a mess, small farm, clan, hamlet, a clear passage, = Pg. rancho, mess on a ship, soldiers' quarters; ef. ranchar, divide seamen into messes, Sp. arran-charse, dwell together; origin doubtful.] In Spanish America, a rude hut or cluster of huts where herdsmen or stockmen live or only lodge; hence, an esterblichment for breading cattle and

where herdsmen or steekmen live or only lodge; hence, an establishment for breeding cattle and herses; a stock-farm. It is thus distinguished from a hacienda, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See ranch<sup>2</sup>, n. **rancid** (ran'sid), a. [= OF. rancide, F. ranci, rance (> MD. ranst, ranstigh, D. rans, ransig = G. rancig) = Pr. ranc = Sp. rancio = Pg. It. ran-cido, < L. rancidus, stinking, rank, rancid, of-fensive, < rancere (ML.), stink, in L. used enly in ppr. rancen(t-)s, stinking; ef. rancor, from the same verb. The adj. rank<sup>1</sup> is not related.] 1. Rankly offensive to the senses; having a tainted smell or taste; fetid or sourced from chemical change. chemical change.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns rancid, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a rancid smell. Arbuthnot, Alimenta, p. 79. 2. Repulsive to the meral sense; disgusting; loathsome. [Rare.]

The oxidation or rancidifying of the cacao butter. Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 314.

**Banatra** (ran'a-trä), n. [NL.] 1. A Fabri-cian (1794) genus of hemipterous insects of the family Nepidæ. In these curions water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, the short acute rostrum is di-rected forward, there is a long and resultation of the section of the local section of the loca

rancidness (ran'sid-nes), n. The quality of being raneid; raneidity. ranckt, a. and v. An obsolete spelling of rank1.

rancet, a. and v. An obsolete spenning of vanky. rancor, rancour (rang'kor), n. [Formerly also rankor;  $\langle$  ME. rancor, rancour, rankoure,  $\langle$  OF. rancor, rancour, rancour, dial. rancour, disgust, rancor, hatred, = Pr. rancor = OSp. rancor, Sp. rencor = Pg. rancor = It. rancore,  $\langle$  LL. rancor, a stinking smell or flavor, rancid-neur clos bittermoses grudge  $\langle$  L. (ML) runc creation of the statistical statistical statistics of the statistic statistics of the statistical statistics of the statistic statistics of the statistics of the statistic statistics of the statistic statistics of the statistics of the statistic statistics of the statistics of the statistic statistics of the stat

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd; Put rancours in the vessel of my peace Only for them. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 67.

2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a sourcd or cankered dispo-sition, inciting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In her corage no rancour dooth abide. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Some whom emulation did enrage

To spit the venom of their rancour's gall. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The rancor of an evill tongue. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

Byn. 2. Asperity, Harshness, etc. (see acrimony), Hu-will, Enmity, etc. (see animosity), gall, spleen, splte, splte-fulness, rankling, hate, hatred, malevolence, bad blood. rancorous, rancourous (rang'kor-us), a. [ OF, rancuros, rancorus, rancurus = Sp. rencoro-so. < ML. rancorosus, rancorous, full of hate or splite, < L. rancor, rancor: see rancor.] Full of rancorosus, impleachly splitoful or medicions; in rancor; implacably spitcful or malicious; in-tensely virulent.

Can you in words make show of amity, And in your shields display such rancorous minds? Marlowe, Edward II., il. 2.

He [Warren Hastings] was beset by rancorous and un-rincipled enemies. Macaulay, Warren Hastings. principled enemies. =Syn. See rancor.

and larat. J. W. Patmer, The New and the Old, p. 85. ranch-house (rånch'hous), n. The principal dwelling-house on a ranch; the abode of a ranch-man. [Western U. S.] Meanwhile the primitive ranch-house, outbuildings, and corrals are built. T. Rossevett, The Century, XXXV. 499. ranching (ran'ching), n. [Native name.] A slender dagger used in the Malay Islands. ranchman (rånch' man), n.; pl. ranchmen (-men). A man who is employed on a ranch; one of the herdsmen of a ranch; specifically, one who owns or who has the charge or control of a ranch; a rancher. At the maln ranch there will be a cluster of log build-ings, including a separate csbin for the foreman or ranch-man. [ $\langle$  Sp. rancho, a mess, small farm, elan, hamlet, a clear passage, = Pg. rancho, mess on a ship, soldiers' quarters; eff. two parts.

A great bolle-full of benen were betere in hls wembe, And with the *randes* of bakun his haly for to fillen, Than pertriches or pleuers or pekkets y-rosted. *Piers Plouman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), I. 763.

Giste de bœuf [F.], a rand of beef; a long and fleshie piece cut out from between the flank and buttock. Cotgrave.

They came with chopping knives To cut me into rands, and sirloins, and so powder me. Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v.

Fletcher, Wildgoese Chase, v. 2. 3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. Halliwell. [Local, Eng.]—4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. Halli-well. [Prov. Eng.]—5. In shoemaking: (at) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. Bailey. (bt) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. Simmonds. (c) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel: distinctively called hecl-rand. See cut under boot. boot.

rand2+ (rand), v. i. [A var. of rant.] To storm; rant.

One of the most rancid and obnexious pieces that have ever disgraced the stage. New York Tribune, May 16, 1890. randall-grass (ran'dal-gras), n. The meadow-cancidify (ran-sid'i-fi) n i and t : prot and m. former Soc Fortuga Virginia 1

fescue. See Festuca. [Virginia.] **Randallite** (ran'dal-it), n. [After Benjamin Randall (1749-1808), founder of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durham, New Hamp-shire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [Rare.]

randan (ran'dau), n. [Cf. rand<sup>2</sup>; perhaps in part due to randon, random: see random. In the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with ref. to quick movement; but in def. 3 possibly a corrupt form, connected with range, v., 6.] 1. A noise or uproar. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A spree: used only in the phrase on the ran-dan (also on the randy), on a spree. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. A boat impelled by three rowers, the one amidships using a pair of sculls, and the bowman and strokesman one oar each. and the bowman and strokesman one oar each. Also called randan-gig. [Eng.]

randan-gig (ran'dan-gig), n. Same as randan, 4. A sort of boat, . . . a randan-gig built for ns by Searle of Pntney, where . . . we used to keep her. Vates, Fifty Years of London Life.

randanite (ran'dan-it), n. [< Randan, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne, France, where it is found, +-*ite*<sup>2</sup>.] The name given in France to infusorial silica, or kieselguhr, found under the soil in peat-bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme, at Randan and in other localities in the neigh-burkned of Clarment

at Randan and in other localities in the neigh-borhood of Clermont. **Randia** (ran'di-ä), n. [NL. (A. A. Houston, 1737, in Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum"), named after Isaac Rand, a London botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaeeæ* and tribe Gardeplants of the order Rubiaceæ and tribe Garde-nice. It is characterized by hermsphrodite and sxillary flowers, united style-branches bearing a club-shaped or fu-silorm stigma, a two-celled ovary with many ownlea, seeds with membranaceous coats, and short intrapetiolsr stip-nlea which are almost connate. There are about 100 spe-cies, natives of tropical regions, especially in Asia and Afri-ca. They are trees and shrubs, erect or climbing, with or without thorns, and bearing opposite leaves which are obo-vate or narrower, and either small or large flowers, which are solitary or in clusters, and white or yellow, rarely red. The fruit is a many-seeded, two-celled roundish berry, yielding a blue dye in the West Indian species, as R. acu-leate, known as indigo-berry and inkberry. These species also furnish a valuable wood, used for cask-staves, ladders, etc. R. dumetorum, a small thorny tree, widely distributed from Africa to Java, is used as a hedge-plant in India, while its fruit, called emetic nut, is there a current drug, said also, like Cocculus Indicus, to have the property of stupefying flab. randie, a. and n. See randy.

superving nao. randie, a. and n. See randy. randing-machine (ran'ding-ma-shēn"), n. In shoe-manuf., a machine for fitting rands to heel-blauks for shoes, after the rands have been formed from rand-strips in a rand-forming machine. machine.

randing-tool (ran'ding-töl), n. In shoe-manuf., a hand-tool for cutting out strips of leather for rands

randle-balk (ran'dl-bâk), n. Same as randlebar.

randle-bar (ran'dl-bär), n. The horizontal bar built into the walls of an open chimney, from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking-vessels. See *back-bar*.

vessels. See back-bar. randle-tree, n. See rantle-tree. random (ran'dum), n.<sup>1</sup> [An altered form (as-similated to unition, seldom, ransom, the latter also with orig. n) of the early mod. E. randon,  $\langle$  ME. randon, randun, randoun, force, impetu-osity,  $\langle$  OF. randon, force, impetuosity, im-petuous course, as of a torrent (grands randons de pluie, great torrents of rain); esp. in the phrases à randon, à grand randon, with force or fury, very fast, with great force (courir du grant randon, run with great force); cf. It. dim. randello, a randello, at random; a randa, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. de rendon, de randello, a randello, at random; a randa, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. de rendon, de rondon, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. at random); perhaps < OHG. MHG. rant, G. rand, edge, brim, rim, margin: see randI.] 14. A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: espe-cially with great, as in the phrase a great ran-dom, with great speed or force.

And thei rennen to gidre a gret randoun. Mandeville, Travela, p. 238. The two kynges were derce and hardy, and mette with so grete raundon with speres that were grete and shorte. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

But of hym thought he to faill in no wise, With gret raundon cam to hym in his gise. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5866.

Coragionaly the two kyngea newely fonght with great random and force. Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12. 21. A rush; spurt; gush.

Whan thei saugh come the dragon that Merlin bar, that caste onte of his throte so grete raundon of fiere in to the aire, that was full of duste and powder, so that it semed all reade . . . . . . . . . . Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

3t. A continuous flow of words; a harangue. Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, haringga, etc. Prompt. Parv., p. 423. 4. An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; hap-hazard; chance: used only in the phrase at random — that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

You file with winges of often change at random where you please. Turberville, The Lover to a Gentlewoman. Sith late miachaunce had her compeld to change The land for sea, at random there to raunge. Spenser, F. Q., III. vili. 20. Come not too neere me, I at random strike, For gods and men I now hate both alike. Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 178). Like orient nearls at random string.

Like orient pearla at random atrung. Sir W. Jones, Song of Hafiz.

5. The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest random, must be the half of a right one. Sir K. Digby.

random (ran'dum), a. and n.<sup>2</sup> [By ellipsis from at random.] I. a. Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

# In common things that round us lie Some random truths he can impart. Wordsworth, A Poet's Epitaph.

I would shoot, howe'er in vain, A random arrow from the brsin. Tennyson, Two Voices.

I would shoot, howe'er in vain, *Trandom* arrow from the brsin. *Tensyson*, Two Voices. Nou feel that the whole of him [Dryden] was better than survey and on specimen, though of his best, ascense to prove. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st eer., p. 8. Andom choice, the selection of objects, ambject to the condition that they shall belong to a given class or col-lection, but not voluntarily subject to any other condition. The assumption is that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in gen-end experience. This assumption is natural, it leads to no difficulty, and no aerious doubt has ever been thrown prohability. See probability.—Random courses, in ma-sonry and paring, courses of atones in horizontal beds, together.—Random line. (a) In local probability, an in-ner that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited atraight line is proportional to the length of the straight line is proportional to the sources, are sain on point, in local probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the source to be so chosen that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the source of the sone straight line is proportional to the source of the sone straight line is proportional to the source of the sone has sufficient to be source of getting the data for remning the same ine and setting permanent stakes at the corners.—Ran-dom point, in local probability of its ying within any closed surface is proportional to the solid contents of the stonework, in massony, a construction formed of asbier. See solider, S.—Random south, a shot not inter-ing in over with a broad-point; also, a shot with the muzzle of the grower, in thickness and not ladd in courses. See cut under askler.—Random south, and and the due to bring it to face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by here, sing it over with a broad-point edited his ourses. See cut under askler, —Random south, surface by here

II. n. Something doue or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect. (a) In masonry, one of a number of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched sizes. See random stonework, under I.

50 tons aquares, 250 tons dressed randoms, and 1000 tons 2 in. ringsmall. Engineer, LXVII. 117. (b) In dyeing, clouded yarn. See random yarn, under I. randomly (ran'dum-li), adv. [< random + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a random manner; at random, or without aim, purpose, or guidance.

An Infusorium swims randomly about. H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 4. randont, n. An obsolete form of random. randont (ran'don), v. i. [< OF. randonner, run swiftly, < random, a swift course: see random.]

To stray in a wild manner or at random.

Shall leave them free to randon of their will. Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, i. 2.

randy (ran'di), a. and n. [Also randie, ranty; < rand<sup>2</sup>, rant, + -y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. randan.] I. a. Dis-orderly; boisterous; obstreperous; riotous; also, noisily wanton. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

## A merry core O'*randie*, gangrel bodiea.

## Burns, Jolly Beggars.

II. n.; pl. randies (-diz). 1. A sturdy beggars. or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threaten-ings and abusive language. Also called randy-beggar. [Seoteh.]-2. A romping girl; a noisy hoyden; a scold; a violent and vulgar quarrel-some woman. Jamieson. [Scotch and North. Eng.] Eng.]

That acandaions randy of a girl. Carlyle, in Fronde (Life in London, xviil.).

3. A spree: as, to be on the randy. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

ranedeert, n. An o ranee, n. See rani. An obsolete form of reindeer.

ranee, n. See rani. Ranelagh mobt, Ranelagh capt. A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century, apparent-ly a form of the mob-cap: the name is taken from Ranelagh, a place of fashionable resort

near Dublin. ranforcet, r. t. Same as reinforce. Bailey. rang<sup>1</sup> (rang). Preterit of ring<sup>2</sup>. rang<sup>2</sup>t, m. and v. An old form of rank<sup>2</sup>. range (rānj), v.; pret. and pp. ranged, ppr. ranging. [Early mod. E. also raunge; < ME. rengen, < OF. renger, F. ranger (= Pr. rengar), range, rank, order, array, < rang, a rank, row: see rank<sup>2</sup>. Cf. arrange, derahge.] I. trans. 1. To make a row or rows of; place in a line or lines; hence, to fix or set in any definite order; dispose with regularity; array; arrange. Than two of hem renged hem, and priked after the mes-

Than two of hem *renged* hem, and priked after the mes-sagers as faste as the horse myght hem bere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 127.

## They had raunged their ships broad in a front ranke. Holland, tr. of Llvy, p. 957.

For all the Etruscan armies Were ranged beneath his cye. Macaulay, Horstius. 2. To rank or class; place or reckon as being of or belonging to some class, category, party, etc.; fix the relative place or standing of; classify; collocate.

The late Emperour Augustus all the world raungeth in this ranke of men fortunate. Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 45. this ranke of men forthuste. Holdand, tr. of Pliny, vit. 45. So they ranged all their youth under some family, and set upon such a course, which had good success, for it made all hands very industrious. N. Morton, New England'a Memorial, p. 98. The great majority of the Indians, if they took part in the war, ranged themselves on the side of the Crown. Leeky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

were personally free, there were four classes, ranged in an ascending scale — provincials, Italians, Latins, Romans, *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lecta., p. 320.

3+. To rauk or reckon; consider; count.

The Æthiops were as fair As other dames; now black with black despair: And in respect of their complexions changed, Are eachwhere since for inckleas creatures ranged. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackneas.

4t. To engage; occupy.

That, of all other, was the most faial and dangerous cx-ploit that ever I was ranged in. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Ilumour, iii. 1.

5. To pass over or through the line, course, or extent of; go along or about, especially for some definite purpose; rove over or along: as, to range the forest for game or for poachers; to range a river or the coast in a boat.

I found this credit, That he did range the town to seek me out. Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7. As they ranged the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay, they were kindly vsed by the Natiues. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 1. 108.

To range the woods, to roam the park. Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

6. To sift; pass through a range or bolting-sieve. [Obsolete or local.]

They made a decree, and tooke order that no corne malaters that bought and sold grain abould beat this mule away from their raunging sives. Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 44.

II. intrans. 1. To constitute or be parallel to a line or row; have linear course or direction; be in or form a line: as, a boundary ranging east and west; houses ranging evenly with the street.

Than thei rode forth and *renged* close that wey where as the childeren foughten full sore, ffor the Saianea were mo than vij<sup>ml</sup> ln a flote, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 198.

Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show Which way thy forests range. Drayton, Polyolbion, i 14.

The stones are of the same tbickness as the walls, and the pilasters have no capitals; there is a cornish below that ranges round, which might belong to a basement. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

2. To be on a level; agree in class or position; have equal rank or place; rank correspondingly.

"Tls better to be lowly born, And range with humble livera in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief, And wear a golden sorrow. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 20.

This was cast upon the board, When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Pelens. Tennyson, GEnone. To go in a line or course; hence, to rove freely; pass from point to point; make a course or tour; roam; wander. Let reason range heyonde his creede. Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

The Gaules from the Albane Glinnes . . . raunged all over the champion and the sea coaste, and wasted the countrie. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 265.

How wild hia [man's] thoughta! how apt to range! How apt to vary! apt to change! Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Watch him, for he ranges swift and far. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To move in a definite manner, as for start-

ing game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range. per range. All ahrank — like boys who, unsware, *Ranging* the woods to start a hare, Come to the mouth of the dark lair Where, growling low, a fierce old bear Lies amidst bones and blood. *Macaulay*, Horstius.

Next comes the teaching to range, which is about the most difficult part of breaking. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 226.

Down goes old Sport, ranging a bit wildly. The Field (London), March 27, 1886. (Encyc. Diel.)

5. To have course or direction; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices *range* between wide limits; the plant *ranges* from Canada to Mexico.

Man ranges over the whole earth, and exists under the most varied conditions. A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the quicksilver ranges, or rises and falls, nearly three inches. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 13.

The Cyprinoids also afford an Instance of an Indian species ranging into Africa. Encyc. Brit., XII. 673. 6. In gun., to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot ranged too far, or too much to the right: rarely, of the gun itself... To range by, to sail by; pass ahead of, as a veasel. = Syn. 3. Roam, Rove, etc. See ramble, c. range (rānj), n. [Early mod. E. also raunge; < late ME. runge, reenge, order, range, row (ef. OF. rangie, F. rangée, range, row, etc.); < range, pl. renges, ringes, rank, scries, row: see rank<sup>2</sup>. Cf. 6. In gun., to have range: said of a missile, and

renges, ringes, rank, scries, row: see  $rank^2$ . Cf. also (in def. 10)  $rung^2$ .] 1. A line or row (usu-ally straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used es-pecially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther betiij rowea or Ranges of pylers thorow the Chirche, Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

There is a long row or range of buildings. Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

Altogether this arcade only makes us wish for more, for a longer range from the same hand. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 247.

A row of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, once supported the archivolts of a range of niches. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367. Specifically - (a) A line or chain of mountains; a cordil-lera: as, to skirt the range; to cross the ranges. [In mountainous regiona, as parts of Australla and America, this apecific use is common.] (b) In United States aur-veys of public land, one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the prime meridian of the survey, con-sisting of townships which are numbered north or south in every division from a base-lne. See township. (c) In grom., a series of points lying in one straight line. 2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or hav-ing like characteristics. [Rare.] The next range of heings above him are the immaterial

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences Sir M. Hale 3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the range of industries in a coun-try; the whole range of events or of history; the range of prices or of operations; the range of one's thoughts or learning.

of one's thoughts or learning. The range and compass of his [Hammond'a] knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 90. A man has not enough range of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own Interest. Addison. When I briefly speak of the Greek achool of art with ref-erence to questions of delineation, I mean the entire range of the achools from Homer's days to our own. Ruskin, Aratra Pentellci, p. 157. In the range of historical geography, the most curious feature is the way in which certain political names have kept on an abiding life in this region, though with singu-lar changes of meaning. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 4. A. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or eompass of efficient action; space or distance The range of a gun or a shot; the range of a thermometer or a barometer (the extent of its variation in any period, or of its capacity for

marking degrees of change); the range of a marking degrees of change); the range of a singer or of a musical instrument. Range in allocing 16 the horizontal distance to which a projectile is or may be thrown by a gun or other arm under existing conditions: distinguished from trajectory, or the curvilin-ear distance traversed by the projectile when the arm is elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range de-pends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare point-blank.) To get the range of a point to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of elevation for the muzzle of the plece necessary to bring the shot to bear upon it. Far as creation's ample range extends.

The short to bear upon it.
 Far as creation's ample range extends,
 The scale of aensual, mental powers ascends.
 Pope, Essay on Man, I. 207.
 Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range,
 Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
 From tone to tone.
 Tennyson, Fair Women.
 No obstacle was encountered until the gunboats and
 transports were within range of the fort.
 U. S. Grand, Personal Memoirs, I. 439.
 The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be ragarded as coming within the range of a practical policy.
 Ninetenth Century, XXIII 2.
 Unobstructed distance or interval from one

5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free direct ranging through the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the *range* is too 6. The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space.

He may take a range all the world over. South

7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time; an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the range of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the *range* of Gothic architecture; the *range* of a man's influence. The free bison's amplitude of range. Whittier, The Panorama.

Whittier, The Panorama. Specifically -(a) A tract or district of land within which domestic animals in large numbers range for subsistence; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plains of the United States for a tract commonly of many square miles, occupied by one or by different proprietors, and distinctively called a *catlle*, *stock*, or *sheep-range*. The animals on a range are usually left to take care of them-selves during the whole year without shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-np" for counting and selection, and for branding when the herds of several proprietors run together. In severe winters many are lost by such exposure.

Cowboys from neighboring ranches will ride over, look-ing for lost horses, or seeing if their cattle have strayed off the range. T. Roosevolt, The Century, XXXV. 500. (b) A course for shooting at marks or targets; a space of ground appropriated or laid out for practice in the use of flearms; distinctively called a *rife-range* or *shooting-*

A fire-grate. 8.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the range, and t down the cinders. Sir R. L'Estrange. (Latham.) let down the cinders. 9. A cooking-stove built into a fireplace, or sometimes portable but of a similar shape, hav- Sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges usually have two ovens, either on each side of the free-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses suppled with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may be sought in the furnaces of masonry of the ancient Romans, arranged to receive cooking-utensils on the top. Throughout the middle ages only open-chimey fires were used, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth century, built furnaces with openings above for pota began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the sough and sauces then in greater favor than before. The range in the modern ense, involving the applied to or had conducted by and reflected from iron plates, was first advanced and practically improved by Count Rumford.
 It (the kitchen] was a vaut ybuilt for great dispence, With many raunges reard along the wall, and one great chimney, whose long tonnell thene The smoke forth threw. Spenser, F. Q., H. L. 29. Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth shall be unclean ; whether it be oven, or ranges for pots, they shall be broken down. Lev. Xi. 35.
 And so home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and range, as it is now enlarged, both up. Pepys, Diary, May 25, 1661.
 10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obstact of the succean: succeand suc ing a row or rows of openings on the top for

10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Ob-

solete or local.] The first range of that ladder which should aerve to mount over all their customs. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

mount over all their customs. Clarendon, Great Rebellion. 11. Naut.:  $(a_{\dagger})$  A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (b) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-lock-er, of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. -12. In shoemaking, a strip cut from a butt or side of sole-leather. side of sole-leather.

rangerine

The butt is first cut into long strips known as ranges, of varying width according to the purposes for which re-quired. Ure, Dict., IV. 110. of

13. A bolting-sieve for meal. Cotgorave; Halli-well. [Old and prov. Eng.]—Battle-range. See battle1.—Broken-range stonework, range stonework in which thicker or thinner stones are occasionally inserted, tima breaking the uniformity. Compare random stonework under random.—Constituent of a range. See constitu-ent.—Double-oven range, a range which has two ovens, one on each side of the fire-pot.—Point-blank range. See point-blank.—Random-range ashler. See ashler3.
—Range curve.—Range stonework, ma-sonry laid in courses. The courses may vary in height, but in each a level joint is preserved.—Single-oven range, a range having but one oven, usually at one side of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to double-oven range. —To get the range of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact sagle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles so as to strike the object aimed at.=Syn. 1. Line, tier, file.—4. Sweep, reach.
rangé (roin-zhā'), n. [F., pp. of ranger, range, order: see range, v.] In her., arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fesse-wise, or the like. The epithet is not often meeded: then be readed a bandwice is performed to the site. 13. A bolting-sieve for meal. Cotgrave; Halli-

order: said of small ocarings set in a row reso-wise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed: thus, "six mullets in bend or bendwise" is sufficient with-ont the use of the expression "range in bend." **range-finder** (rānj'fin'der), n. One of various kinds of instruments for ascertaining by sight the more of an object from the point of ob-

the range of an object from the point of observation.

range-heads (ranj'hedz), n. pl. Naut., the windlass-bitts

range-lights (rānj'līts), n. pl. 1. Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be made through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel. -2. Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They are used to give a better indication of changes of conres to approaching vessels than is afforded by the ordinary aide and ateaming lights.

rangement; (ranj'ment), n. [(OF. rangement, (renger, ranger, range: see range, v.] The act of ranging; arrangement.

Lodgement, rangement, and adjustment of our other leas. Waterland, Works, IV. 468. ide ranger (rān'jer), n. [Early mod. E. also raun-ger; < range + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. raugent, one who arranges.] 1. One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going about for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

O where are all my rangers bold,

O where are all my rangers occur, That I pay meat and fee To search the forest far an' wide? Young Akin (Child's Ballada, I. 186). Thua fare the shiv'ring natives of the north, And thua the rangers of the western world. Courper, Task, i. 618.

Specifically -2. In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, ; now, merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not widely as they were wont, For feare of *raungers* and the great hunt. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September. The Queen, they say, is by no means delighted at her elevation. She likes quiet and retirement and Bushy (of which the King has made her *ranger*), and does not want to be a queen. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830. 3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, 5. One of a body of regular or fregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as maraud-ers: as, the Texan *rangers*. Military rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion req quires. The name is sometime used in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught *Rangers* in the British army.

quites. Allo many the formal of the second permanent body of troops, as the Connaught Rangers In the British army.
"Do you know, friend," said the scout gravely, ... "that this is a band of rangers chosen for the most desperate service?" J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxii. A famous Texan Ranger, who had come out of the Mexican war with a few scara and many honors. J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 196.
4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.]
—5. A dog that beats the ground. —6t. A sieve. Holland.—7. A kind of fish. See the quotation.

[At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of acabream, is called in English ranger, which word, as the name of a fish, I cannot find in any book. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.

8. A kind of seal, probably the young bay-seal. [Newfoundland.] - Partizan ranger. See

rangerine (ran'jer-in), a. Same as rangiferine. Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name usually given to the Old World species of rangerine deer, of which the American woodland and barren ground caribon are be-lieved to be mere varietles. Amer. Cyc., XIV. 265.

## rangership

rangership (rān'jēr-ship), n. [< ranger + -ship.] The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. Todd.

stor park. Todd.
range-stove (rānj'stöv), n. A cooking-stove made like a range; a portable range.
range-table (rānj'tā"bl), n. A table for a particular firearm containing the range and the time of flight for every elevation, charge of powder, and kind of projectile.
Rangia (ran'ji-ii), n. [NL., named after Rang, a French conchologist.] 1. In conch., the typical genus of Rangiidæ. The R. cyrenoides Is common in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Also calied Gnathodon. Des Moulins, 1832.
2. In Actinozoa, a genus of ctenophorous acalephs, ranking as the type of a family. Agassiz, 1860.

1860.

Rangifer (ran'ji-fèr), n. [NL. (Hamilton Smith), perhaps accom.  $\langle$  OF. rangier, ranger, raneker, ranglier, a reindeer (appar.  $\langle$  Icel. kreinn = OSw. ren, reindeer), + L. fera, a wild beast.] A genus of Cervidæ, containing arctic and sub-arctic species with large irregularly branching horns in both access the brow articlar of which is horns in both sexes, the brow-antler of which is highly developed, usually unsymmetrical, and more or less palmate, and very broad spreading hoofs; the reindeer. See cuts under *reindeer* and earibou.

rangiferine (ran-jif'e-rin), a. [< Rangifer +

rangiferine (ran-ji<sup>4</sup>g-rin), a. [ $\langle Rangifer + -ine^1$ .] Belonging or relating to the genus Ran-gifer; resembling a reindeer. Also rangerine. Rangidæ (ran-ji<sup>4</sup>i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rangia + -idæ$ .] 1. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus Rangia. The animai has short siphons con-nected at the base, a large linguiform foot, long paipl, and two pairs of gills, of which the outer is narrow and appen-diculate. The shell is equivalve with satient umbones, and the hinge has two cardinal teeth and anterior and posterior isterai teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossa and cardilage.

acteral teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossas and cartilage.
A family of eurystomatous ctenophorans, represented by the genus *Rangia*. It was based on an Atrican species, and characterized by the deep indentation between the rows of locomotive flappers and a tentacle projecting from the angle of each indentation. ranging-rod (ran'jing-rod), n. A surveyors'

ranging-rod (rān'jing-rod), n. A surveyors' rod or pole. Rangoon creeper. See Qnisqualis. Rangoon tar. See tar. rangy (rān'ji), a. [ $\langle range + -y^1$ .] 1. In stock-breeding, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or eapability: as, a rangy yoke of oxen (that is, good travel-ers, capable of making good speed, as in plow-ing); rangy steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a preditection for a rovlog ille, as that of a sailor. [U.S.] The porties ... used for the circle-riding in the morn-ing have need rather to be strong and rangey. The word task of a sailor. [U.S.] breeding, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or capability: as, a rangy yoke of oxen (that is, good travel-ers, capable of making good speed, as in plow-ing); rangy steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a predilection for a rovlog iife, as that of a sailor. [U.S.] The ponies... used for the circle-riding in the morn-ing have need rather to be strong and rangey. T. Roosenet, llunting Trips, i.

2. Having or permitting range or scope; roomy; commodious. [U. S.]

A large rangy shed for the horaes.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 452.

rani, ranee (ran'ē), n. [Also rany, rannee, ranny; < Hind. rānī, < Skt. rājñi, queen, fem. of rājan: see raja.] In India, the wife of a raja,





genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the family Ranicipitidæ. R. raninus is known as the tad-pole-hake.—2. In herpet., a genus of fossil laby-rinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferons.

rinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous. **Ranicipitidæ** (ran'i-si-pit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Raniceps (Ranicipit-) + -idæ.] A family of$ gadoid fishes, represented by the genus*Rani-ceps*. Their characters are mostly shared with the*Ga* didæ, but the suborbital chain is enlarged and continuedbackward over the operculum, the suspensorium of thelower faw is very oblique, and the pyloric cæea are rudi-mentary or reduced to two.**Ranidæ** $(ran'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., <math>\langle Rana1 + -idæ.$ ] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Rana*, with premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical sacral dia-pophyses and precoracoids, and with omoster-num; the frog family. It is the most extensive fam-ily of batrachians, about 250 species, of several genera,

4956

being known. See frog1, and cuts under omosternum and Rana1.

L. rana, a frog, + forma, form.] Frog-like; resembling or related to a frog; belonging to Raniformes; ranine: distinguished from the bufoniform.

Raniformes (ran-i-fôr'mēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of raniformis: see raniform.] A division of ba-trachians, including the true frogs: distin-guished from Bufoniformes. Ranina<sup>1</sup> (rā-nī'nā), n. [NL. (Lamarek, 1801), fam sing of ra.

fem. sing. of ra-ninus: see ra-nine.] In Crus-taeea, the typical genus of Ranini-

dæ, containing such frog-crabs as containing

R. dorsipeda. Ranina<sup>2</sup> (rā-nī'-nā), n. pl. [NL., < Rana<sup>1</sup> + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] In Günther's classification, a divi-sion of oxydactyl opisthoglossate batrachians, containing 6 families of frogs. Raninæ (rā-uī'-

the true frogs as a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to Ramina dorsipeda, R

a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to the family Ranidæ. ranine (rå'nin), a. [ $\langle F. ranin, \langle NL. raninus, \langle L. rana, a frog: see Rana^1$ .] 1. In herpet., pertaining to frogs; related or belonging to the Ranidæ; raniform.—2. In anat., pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue, where a tumor called a ranula is sometimes formed. The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery, running to the tip of the tongue; it is accompanied by the ranine vein. ranine vein.

ranite (ran'it), n. [ $\langle$  Icel. Rān, a giant goddess, queen of the sea, + -*ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodinm, derived from the alteration of elæolite: it occurs in southeru Norway, and is essentially the same as hydronephelite.

ranivorous (rā-niv'ō-rus), a. [< L. rana, a frog, + rorare, devour.] Frog-eating; subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-

Trajan: see raja.] In India, the wife of a raja, or a reigning princess; a queen. Raniceps (ran'i-seps), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  L. rana, a frog, + caput, head.] 1. In *ielth.*, a Cuvierian  $T_{adpole-hake (Raniceps raninus).$ habitnally or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-hawk is *ranivorous*. rank<sup>1</sup> (rangk), a. [ $\langle$  ME. rank, rane, ronk, raunk, renk, strong, proud, also rancid (influ-enced by OF. rance, raneid: see raneid);  $\langle$  AS. rane, proud, forward, arrogant, showy, bold, valiant, = D. MLG. LG. G. *G. rank*, slender, projecting, lank, = Icel. rakkr (for \*rankr), straight, slender, bold, valiant, = Sw. rank, long and thin, = Dan. rauk, straight, ereet, slender.] 1, Strong; powerful; eapable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigor-ous: headstrong. ous; headstrong.

There arof aii the rowte with there Ranke shippes, Cast ancres with cables that kene were of byt. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4701.

Soch a *rancke* and full writer must vae, if he will do wise-tie, the excrelse of a verie good kinde of Epitome. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 112.

When folke bene fat, and riches rancke, It is a signe of heith. Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Her rank teeth the glittering poisons chaw. Middleton, Entertainment to King James.

2. Strong of its kind or in character; unmiti-gated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, rank poison; rank treason; rank nonsense.

The renke rebelle has been un-to my rounde table, Redy aye with Romaynes ! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2402.

Whose sacred filletes all besprinkled were With filth of gory blod, and venim rank. Surrey, Æneid, li.

rank

Willie monrns o'er her in vain, And to his mother he has gane, That vile rank witch, o' vilest kind ! *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 163).

Rank corruption, mining ali within, Infects unseen. Shak., Ilamlet, iii. 4. 148. Run, run, ye rogues, ye precious rogues, ye rank rogues! Fletcher, Bonduca, lv. 2.

What are these but rank pedants? Addison, The Man of the Town.

3. Strong in growth; growing with vigor or ra-pidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants. idity; nence, coarse or groups, and stalk, rank and Gen. xli. 5. good.

Rank weeds, ihat every art and care defy, Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted rye. Crabbe, Works, I. 5.

As o'er the verdant waste l guide my steed, Among the high rank grass that aweeps his sides. Bryant, The Prairies.

Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy; plethoric. [Rare.]

I know not, gentlemen, what you intend, Who else must be iet blood, who eise is *rank*. Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 152. 5. Causing strong growth; producing luxuri-antly; rich and fertile.

Where land is rank, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a llow. Mortimer, liusbandry. fallow.

6. Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a rank taste or odor.

To thy fair flower add the rank smeli of weeds, Shak., Sonnets, trix. And because they [the Caphrariaos] aiways annoint them-selues with grease and fat, they yeeld a ranke smeli. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 693.

*Furchas,* Ingrinage, p. 695. Whence arise But weeds of dark luxurisnce, tares of haste, *Rank* at the core, though tempting to the eyes. *Byron*, Child Haroid, iv. 120. A number held pipes between their teeth, filing the om with the rank smoke of the atrongest and biackest obseco. C. J. Bellamy, Breton Mills, ii. room with tobacco. Hence -7. Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

My wife's a hobby-horse, deserves a name As rank as any flax-wench. Shak., W. T., i. 2. 277. The London Cuckoids, the most rank play that ever suc-ceeded, was then [in the time of King Charles II.] In the highest court favour. Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 14.

The euphemisms suggested by the American Revisers were certainly desirable, instead of the rank words which offend American scalibilities. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 557.

8<sub>†</sub>. Ruttish; in heat.

The ewes, being rank, In the end of autumn turned to the rams. Shak., M. of V., I. 3, 81.

In law, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a *rank* modus.—10. In *mech.*, entting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

A roughing tool with rank feed or s finish tool with fine ed. Sci. Amer., N. S., LI. 32. feed.

11. Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was rank to do it. [Slang, U. S.] - 12. Very angry; in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]
rank<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (rangk), adv. [< rank<sup>1</sup>, a.] Rankly; strongly; furiously. The seely man. seeing him ryde so ranck.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so ranck, And syme at him, fell flatt to ground for feare. Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

He's irrecoverable; mad, ranke mad. Marston, What you Wiil, i. 1.

rank<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup> (rangk), v. i. [ME. \*ranken, ronken; < rank<sup>1</sup>, a.] To become rank. Er hlt ronke on rote.

Anglia, iv. 19.

Er hlt ronke on rote. Anglia, iv. 19.
rank<sup>2</sup> (rangk), n. [Early mod. E. also ranek, ranke; < ME. renk, usually reng, pl. renges, ringes, a row or line of soldiers, elass, order, grade, station, < OF. renc, reng, later rang, F. rang (> D. G. Dan. Sw. rang), F. dial. ringue, raing = Pr. rene = OCat. rene, a rank, row, range; < OHG. hring, hrine, MHG. rine, G. ring, a ring, = E. ring: see ring<sup>1</sup>, n. Cf. harangue, from the same ult. (OHG.) source. The Bret. renk is < F.; Ir. rane < E.] 1. A line, row, or range. [Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses. See range, 1.]</li>

And all the fruitfull spawne of fishes hew In endlesse rancks along enranged were. Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 35. If therefore we look upon the rank or chain of things voluntarily derived from the positive will of God, we be-hold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of ali. *Hooker*, Eccles. Folity, v., App. 1.

The rank of osiera by the murmuring stream. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 80. Two equall ranks of Orient Pearis impale The open throat. Sylrester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.



In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach *rank* that had endured time out of mind, but was in latter years called a cab-stand. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 398.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398. Specifically -(a) One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-loft line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abroast in a formation : distinguished from file<sup>3</sup>, 5. See rank and file, under file<sup>3</sup>.

And Merlin that rode fro oo renge to a-nother ascride hem often "ore ausunt." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588. hem often "ore ausunt." Metter (n. b. 1. 1971) Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his ranke, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him. Haktuyl's Voyages, 111, 353.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army, Right glorious to behold, Came flashing back the noonday light, Rank behind rank, like surges bright Of a broad sea of gold. Macaulay, Horatius. Hence -(b) pl. The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers; as, the *ranks* are full; to rise from the *ranks*; to reduce an officer to the *ranks*. b reduce an other to the ranks The Knight of Rokeby led his ranks To aid the valiant northern Earls Who drew the sword for royal Charles. Scott, Rokeby, l. 23.

In 1887 the number was fifty-one; and in 1888, up to the 1st September, forty-five commissions were given to men from the ranks. Harper's Mag., LXXX. 340.

from the ranks. In arper's Mag., LAXA: 340. (c) In organ-building, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital. (d) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player. (c) A row, as of leaves on a stem. 24. A continuous line or course; a stretch.

Presently after he was baptized, hee went to fast in the desert, xl. dayes & xl. nights on a rancke. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 360.

3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for pation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition ranks; the ranks of the Anarchists.

ranks; the ranks of the Anarchises. Thou wert honest, Ever among the rank of good men counted. Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1. All ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in public hlessings, equally join in spreading the infec-tion. Exp. Atterbury.

Then from his Lordship I shall learn Henceforth to meet with unconcern One rank as weel's another. Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.

The nearest practical approach to the theological esti-mate of a sin may be found in the *ranks* of the ascetics. *Leeky*, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

4. Grade in a scale of comparison; elass or classification; natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

Not i' the worst rank of manhood. Shak., Macheth, iil. 1. 103.

These are all virtues of a meaner rank. These are all virtues of a mesner rank. Addison. Specifically, of persons – (a) Titular distinction or dig-nity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military rank; the rank of baron or marquis; the rank of general or admiral; the rank of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General major general with rear-admiral; brigadier general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign. The rank of an ambassador has nothing ta do with the Addison.

The rank of an ambassador has nothing to do with the transaction of affairs. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 94.

(b) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European mon-archies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

Respect for Rank, fifty years ago universal and profound, is rapidly decaying. There are still many left who believe in some kind of superiority by Divine Right and the Sov-ereign's gift of Rank, even though that Rank be but ten yeara old, and the grandfather's shop is still remembered. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5t. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober form of devotion, all the extravagant ranks and silly freaks of enthusiasm ! Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, 1. il.

by. Autroury, Sermons, I. il. 6. In geom., the degree of a locus of lines. (a) The number of lines of a singly infinite system which cut any given line in tridimensional space. (b) The number of lices of a triply infinite system which lie in one plane and pass through one point in that plane. — A split in the ranks, dissension and division in a party, sect, society, or the like. [Colloq.]

They must submit to the humilation of acknowledging a split in their own ranks. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.

Rank and file. See *file3.*—Rank of a complex, the number of its rays lying in an arbitrary plane and passing through an arbitrary point in that plane.—Rank of a curve, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the num-ber of tangents which cut any arbitrarily taken line in

space.—Rank of a surface, the number of tangent lines to the surface which lie in a given plane and pass through a given point in that plane.—To break ranks. See *break*. —To fill the ranks, to make up the whole number, or a competent number.—To keep rankt, to be in keeping; be consistent. Some of the rank of a surface, the number of tangent lines as tho envelop of planes. ed; crack-brained, rank-curve (rangk'kerv), n. A curve consid-

4957

Some strange effect which will not well keep ranck With the rare temperance which is admired In his life hitherto. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ill. 3.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ill. 3. To take rank, to have rank or consideration; be classed or esteemed, with reference to position or merit: as, he *takes rank* as a very original poet.—To take rank of, to have the right of taking a higher place than; outrank : as, in Great Britain the sovereign's sons take rank of all other nobles. Compare rank<sup>2</sup>, v. t, 3.—To take rank of with, to have the same or coordinate rank with; be en-titled to like official or social consideration : ss, a captain in the nsvy takes rank with a colonel in the army. rank<sup>2</sup> (rangk), v. [Early mod. E. also ranek; < rank<sup>3</sup>, m., q. v.] I. trans. 1. To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line. And every sort is in a sondry hed

And every sort is in a sondry bed Sett by it selfe, and ranckt in comely rew. Spenser, F. Q., 111. vi. 35.

A many thousand warlike French That were embattailed and rank'd in Kent. Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 200.

These as enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another; ranked themselues 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards. Capt. John Smith, Works, 1. 135.

Horse and charlots rank'd in loose stray. Milton, P. L. H. 887.

2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

Thou bor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,

Rank'd in the first file of the virtuous. Fletcher, Double Marriage, il. 2.

I will not rank myself in the number of the first. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

How shall we rank thee upon glory's page? Thou more than soldier and just less than sage! *Moore*, To Thomas Ilume.

3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commis-sioned simply as general *ranks* all other gen-erals. [U.S.]-4. To dispose in suitable or-der; arrange; classify.

Antiently the people [of Magnesia] were ranked accord-ing to their different tribes. *Poecocke*, Description of the East, 11. ll. 55.

By ranking all things under general and special heads, it [Logic] renders the nature or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to he found out when we seek in what rank of beings it lles. *Watts*, Logic, 1. vi. § 13.

5t. To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

We cannot rank you in a nobler friendship Than your great service to the state deserves. Beau. and FL, Laws of Candy, i. 2. I, that before was ranked in such content. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

6t. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were rank'd too high To touch the pinnace. Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (Ilalliwell, under range.) II. intrans. 1. To move in ranks or rows. [Rare.]

2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to rank above, below, or with some other man.

There is reason to believe that he [William of Orange] was by no means equal as a general in the field to some who ranked far below him in intellectual powers. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vil.

Gorizis ranks as an ecclesiastical metropolis. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3<sup>†</sup>. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

His men were a clad in the grene; The knight was armed capaple, With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed; And 1 wot they rank d right bonnilie. Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, V1. 25).

Harke! they are at hande ; ranke handsomly. Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

4. In British law: (a) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

£19,534 is expected to rank against assets estimated at £18,120 15s. 2d. Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

(b) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

rankness

rank-brained; (rangk' brand), a. Wrong-head-ed; crack-brained.
rank-curve (rangk'kérv), n. A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.
ranker (rang'kér), n. [< rank<sup>2</sup> + -cr<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.—2. A military officer who has risen or been promoted from the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]

The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are rankers St. James's Gazette, June 2, 1886, p. 12. (Encyc. Dict.)

ranking (rang'king), n. [Verbal n. of rank<sup>2</sup>, v.] The act of one who ranks.—Ranking and sale, or ranking of creditors, in Scots law, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judiclally sold and the price divided among his credi-tors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically ob-solete. It corresponds to the English process of mar-shaling securities in an action for redemption or fore-closure.

closure. rankle (rang'kl), v.; pret. and pp. rankled, ppr. rankling. [Early mod. E. also rankill, rankyll; < ME. ranelen, freq. of rank<sup>1</sup>, v.] I. intrans. 1. To operate rankly or with painful effect; cause inflammation or irritation; pro-duce a festering wound: used of either physical or mouted influences or mental influences.

Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites, llis venem tooth will *rankle* to the death. Shak., Rich. 111., l. 3. 291.

[IIe] looked the rsge that rankled in his heart. Crabbe, Works, I. 76.

Or jealousy, with rankling tooth, That inly gnaws the secret heart. Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Say, shall I wound with satire's rankting spear The pure warm hearts that bid me welcome here? O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long rankled in the minds of some whem Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished. Bancroft, Ilist. U. S., I. 322.

2. To continue or grow rank or strong; continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester, as a physical or mental wound or sore.

My words might cast rank polson to his pores, And make his swoln and *rankling* sinews crack. *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

A leper shut up in a pesthouse rankleth to himself, in-fects not others. Rev. T. Adams, Works, 111. 19. 

 fects not others.
 Rev. T. Auame, the second state of the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; ...

 A wound i' the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; ...
 But a wound to the soul? That rankles worse and worse.

 But a wound to the soul?
 That rankles worse and worse.

 Errowning, Ring and Book, I. 197.
 Book, I. 197.

II. trans. 1. To irritate; inflame; cause to fester.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake, From their long vassslage gln to respire, And on their Paynim foes avenge their ranekled ire. Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36. 2t. To corrode.

Here, hecause his mouth watera at the money, his [Ju-das's] teeth rankle the woman's credit, for so I find ma-lignant reprovers styled; corrodunt, non corrigunt; cor-reptores, immo corruptores — they do not mend, but make worse ; they blte, they gnaw. Rev. T. Adams, Works (Scrmon on John xil. 6), 11. 224.

Vour cattle, too; Allah made them; serviceable dumb rankly (rangk'li), adv. [ $\langle ME, rankly, ronkly;$  creatures; ... they come ranking home at evening time.  $\langle rank^{1} + -ly^{2}$ .] 1t. With great strength or Carlyle. Force; fiercely; rampantly.

llerk renk! is this ryst, so ronkly to wrath For any dode that I haf don other demed the 3ct? Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ill, 431. 2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, rankly poisonous; rankly treasonable; weeds that grow rankly.—3. Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells rankly enough, in all conscience, of idolatry. Dr. H. More, Antidote against idolatry, viii. (Latham.) 4. Grossly; foully.

rankness (rangk'nes), n. [< ME. ranknesse; <rank<sup>1</sup> + -ness.] 1<sup>†</sup>. Physical strength; ef-

The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing. Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; ex-

cess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, rankness of growth; the rankness of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.—3†. Insolence; presump-

I will physic your rankness, and yet give no thousand crowns neither. Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 91.

fective force; potency.

tion.

The whole ear of Denmark 1s by a forged process of my death Rankly abused. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 38.

4. Strength of growth; rapid or excessive in-4. Strength of growth; rapid or excessive in-crease: exuberance; extravagance; oxcess, as of plants, or of the wood of trees. Rankness is a condition often incident to fruit-trees in gardens and or-chards, is consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no hearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copions supply of manure arc generally the inducing causes.

5. Excessive fertility; exuberant productiveness, as of soil.

By reason of the rankenesse and fruitefulnesse of the grounde, kyne, swyne, and horses doo maruelously in-crease in these regions. *Peter Martyr* (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 164].

## Bred by the rankness of the plenteous land. Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

6. Offensive or noisome smell or taste; repulsiveness to the senses.

The native rankness or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution. Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 46.

rank-plane (rangk'plän), n. The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point (rangk'point), n. The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant (rangk'rā"di-ant), n. A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-riding (rangk'ri"ding), a. Riding furi-ously; hard-riding.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their Galloways. Drayton, Polyolbion, iil. 28.

rank-scented (rangk'sen"ted), a. Strong-scented; having a coarse or offensive odor.

The mutable, rank-scented many. Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 66. rank-surface (rangk'ser"fās), n. A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rann, n. See rani. rannet, n. See rani. rannel; (ran'el), n. [< F. ranelle, toad, dim. of L. rana, frog.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Such a roinish rannel, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt. G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1600).

rannel-balk (ran'el-bâk), n. Same as randlebar. rannent. A Middle English preterit plural of

run. Chaucer. rannyt (ran'i), n. [Also ranney; supposed to be ult.a corruption (through OF.) of L.araneus, se.

mus, a kind of monse: see shrew and arancous.] The shrew or shrew-mouse, Sorex araneus.

The shrew or shrew-nouse, sore and a databases.] The shrew or shrew-nouse, Sore araneas. Samonicus and Nicander do call the mus araneus, the shrew or ranney, blind. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 18. **ranoid** (rā'noid), a. [ $\langle L. rana, a frog, + Gr.$ eldoc, form.] In herpet., same as rannie: dis-tinguished from bufonoid. **ranpick**t, **ranpike**t, n. Same as rampick. **ransack** (ran'sak), v. [Prop. ransake, the form ransack being due in part to association with sack<sup>2</sup>, pillage (see def. 2);  $\langle ME. ransaken,$ ransaky, rannsaken,  $\langle Ieel. rannsaka (= Sw.$ Norw. ransaka = Dan. ransage), search a house, ransake,  $\langle rann (for *rasn), a house, abode (=$ AS. ræsn, a plank, ceiling, = Goth. razn, ahouse), + saka, fight, hurt, harm, appar. takenin this compound with the sense of the relatedsækja, seek, = AS. sēcan, seek: see seek andsake.] I. trans. 1. To search thoroughly; seekcarefully in all parts of; explore, point by point,for what is desired; overhaul in detail.In a morwenymgWhen Findeus with bis for toregree rade

In a morweyng When Phebus, with his firy torches rede, *Ransaked* hath every lover in hys drede. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 28. All the articlis there in conteynid they shall *ransakyn* besyly, and discussyn soo discretly in here remembraunce that both in will ... shal not omyttyn for to complishe the seyd articles. *Paston Letters*, I. 458.

In the third Year of his Reign, he ransacked all Monas-teries, and all the Gold and Silver of either Challces or Shrines he took to his own use. Baker, Chronicles, p. 26. Cicero ... ransacks all nature, and pours forth a re-dundancy of figures even with a lavish hand. Goldsmith, Metaphors.

24. To sack; pillage completely; strip by plundering.

## Their vow is made

To ransack Troy. Shak., T. and C., Prol., i., l. 8.

I observed only these two things, a village exceedingly ransacked and ruinsted by meanes of the civil warres. Coryat, Cruditles, I. 23.

3†. To obtain by ransacking or pillage; seize upon; carry off; ravish.—4†. To violate; de-flower: as, "*ransackt* chastity," Spenser.

## II. intrans. To make penetrating search or inquisition; pry; rummage. [Obsolete or rare.]

4958

With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her, And ransack deeply in her bosom tender. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Such words he gaue, but deepe with dynt the sword enforced furst Had ransakt through his ribs and sweeto white brest at once had burst. Phaer, Eneid, ix.

the inducing causes. I am stifled once had burst. With the merc rankness of their joy. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 59. essive fertility; exuberant productive-tailed search or inquisition; careful investiga-tion [Rero.] tion. [Rare.]

What secret corner, what unwonted way, Has scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought? Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12. Has scap a che station d'arrive d'arriv

2+. A ransacking; search for plunder; pillage; sack.

Your Highness undertook the Protection of the English Vessels patting loto the Port of Leghorn for shelter, against the Dutch Men of War threataing 'em with nothing but *Ransack* and Destruction. *Milton*, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

Tansackert (ran'sak-ér), n. [< ME. raunsaker; < ransack + -er1.] One who ransacks; a eare-ful searcher; a pillager.

ranshacklet (ran'shak-l), v. t. ransaek, simulating ramshackle<sup>1</sup>. A variant of

They loosed the kye out, ane and a', And ranshackled the house right wel. Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

**ransom** (ran'sum), n. [Early mod. E. also ran-some, raunsom;  $\langle$  ME, ransome, raunsom, raun-some, ranson, ransoun, raunson, raunsun, rauni-son (for the change of n to m, cf. random) = D. ransoen = MLG. LG. ranzūn, rausūn = G. ranzion = Dan. ranson = Sw. ranson,  $\langle$  OF. rangon, rengon, raenson, raenchon, F. rangon = Dr rangon versunte mod rausor (J. radum) Pr. reemsos, rezempto, mod. rançoun, < L. redemp-The terms of the terms of terms of the terms of term liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded.

And Galashin seide than sholde hc dye with-oute raun-m. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571. 80m

You beseche and pray, Fair sir, saue my life, lete me on-lif go, Taking this pept to ranson also! Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 4205.

Then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi. 30.

The Money raised for his Ransom was not so properly a Taxation as a Contribution. Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

2. The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

# Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the, Soffred deth to pay the rawnison. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Mark x. 45.

3<sub>†</sub>. Atonement; explation.

31. Atonement; explation.
33. Atonement; explation.
34. Atonement; explation.
35. Atonement; explation.
36. Atonement; explation.
37. Atonement; explation.
38. Atonement; explation.
39. Atonement; explation.
31. The arry sorrow
32. Tansom (ran'sum), v. t. [Early mod. E. also
33. ransome; (AE. \*raunsonen, raunceounen, 
34. OF. ranconuer, ransom; from the noun.]
35. To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded; buy out of servitude; buy
34. Atonement; explation.
35. The yranted and they samp.
36. Burns, Jolly Beggars.
37. Tansom (rant, v.]
38. Burns, Jolly Beggars.
39. Content of the rank of off from penalty.

A robber was yraunceouned rather than thei alle, With-outen any pensunce of purgatorie, to perpetuel blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 420. This was hard fortune ; but, if alive and taken, They shall be ranson'd, let it be at millions. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Tretener, inductions inducement, in a Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole To poor sick people, richer in His eyes Who ransom'd us, and haler too, than I. Tennyson, Guinevere.

## 2t. To redeem; rescue; deliver.

I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. Ilos. xiii. 14.

3t. To hold at ransom; demand or accept a ransom for; exact payment on.

And he and hys company... dyde great domage to the countre, as well by *ratinssonynge* of the townes as by pillage oner all the countrey. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., H. (*Richardson.*)

4<sup>†</sup>. To set free for a price; give up the ens-tody of on receipt of a consideration.

I would . . . ransom him to any French conrtier for a new-devised courtesy. Shak., L. L. I., i. 2. 65. 5t. To atone for; expiate.

Those tears are pearl which thy love sheds, And they are rich and ransom all ill deeds. Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv. ransomable (ran'sum-a-bl), a. [< ransom + -able.] Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price.

I passed my life in that hath with many other gentle-men and persons of condition, distinguished and ac-counted as ransomable. Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 13. (Davies.)

ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), n. A war contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port.

ransomer (ran'sum-ér), n. [Early mod. E. ransomer,  $\langle OF. rangonneur, \langle rangonner, ran-$ som: see ransom, v.] One who ransoms orredeems.

The onlie saulor, redeemer, and raunsomer of them which were lost in Adam our forefather. Foze, Martyrs, an. 1555.

That es to say, Raunsaker of the myghte of Godd and of That es to say, Raunsaker of the myghte of Godd and of His Maleste with-owitene gret clenues and mekness sall be ouerlayde and oppresside of Hym-selfe. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42. **ransake**<sup>†</sup>, v. An obsolete form of ransack. Tansake<sup>†</sup>, v. An obsolete form of ransack. Tansake<sup>†</sup>, v. An obsolete form of ransack. The self of the myghte of Godd and of the same sall be som; ransomless. Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire, And ransom free restor'd to his abode. Dryden, Hiad, I. 147.

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire, And ransom free restor'd to his abode. Dryden, Illad, 1. 147.

ransomless (ran'sum-les), a. [< ransom + -less.] Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Cosroe, Cassana, and the rest, be free, And ransomless return ! Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

For this brave stranger, so indear'd to thee, Passe to thy couniry, ransomlesse and free, Heyncood, Fair Msid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, 11, 423).

ranstead (ran'sted), n. [Also ransted; fre-quently also ramstead, ramsted; said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named Ranstead.] The common toad-flax, *Linaria rulgaris*, a weed with herbage of rank odor, erect stem, narrow leaves, and a raceme of spurred flowers, colored light-yellow, part of the lower lip brightorange.

orange. rant (rant), v. i. [ $\langle OD. ranten$ , also randen, dote, be enraged, = LG. randen, attack any one, eall out to any one, = G. ranzen, toss about, make a noise; cf. G. dial. rant, noise, uproar; root uncertain.] 1. To speak or de-claim violently and with little sense; rave: used of both the matter and the manner of utterance, or of either alone: as, a ranting preacher or actor. preacher or actor.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 307.

Snak, Hamiet, V. 1. 307. They say you're angry, snd rant mightily, Becsuse I love the same as you. *Contey*, The Mistress, Rich Rival. Make not your Hecubs with fury rage, And show a ranting grict upon the stage. *Dryden and Soames*, tr. of Boilean's Art of Poetry, iii, 563.

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; make noisy mirth. [North. Eng. and Seotch.]

WI' quaffing and laughing, They ranted and they sang. Burns, Jolly Beggars.

utterance.

After all their rants about their wise man being happy in the bull of Phalaris, &c., they yet allow'd him to dis-patch himself if he saw cause. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. v.

He sometimes, indeed, in his rants, tsiked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians; but all his sympa-thies were really with the natives. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vl.

3. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boister-ons merrymaking, generally accompanied with

neing. [Scoten.] Thou art the life o' public haunts ; But [without] thee, what were our fairs and ranks? Burns, Scotch Drink.

dancing. [Scotch.]

1 has a good conscience, ... unless it he about a rant among the lasses, or a splore at a fair. Scott, Black Dwarf, ii.

A kind of dance, or the music to which it was

4. A kind of dance, or the music to which it was danced. =Syn. 1. Fustian, Turgidness, etc. See bombast. ran-tan (ran'tan), n. [Prob. an imitative var. of randam.] Same as randam. ranter<sup>1</sup> (ran'tèr), n. [ $\langle rant + -er^{1}$ .] 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preach-er, actor, or the like.—2. [cap.] A name ap-plied.—(a) By way of reproach, to the mem-bers of an English Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth period, variously associated with the Familists, etc. (b) Also, opprobrious-ly, to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of dis-agreement being that the new body favored street preaching, camp-meetings, etc. -3. A merry, roving fellow; a jolly drinker. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho, Of excessive drinking, ss great ranters do. Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (Halliwell.) Yours, saint or sinner, Rob the Ranter. Burns, To James Tennant.

ranter<sup>2</sup> (ran'ter), n. [Origin obscure.] A largo

beer-jug. ranter<sup>2</sup> (ran'ter), r. i. [Cf. ranter<sup>2</sup>, n.] To pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

ranter<sup>3</sup> (ran'ter), v. t. Same as renter

ranterism (ran'terizm), n. [< ranter1 + -ism.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism. ranterst (ran'terz), n. pl. A woolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century. Dra-pers' Dict.

rantingly (ran'ting-li), adv. In a ranting man-

ner. (a) With sounding empty speech; bombastically. (b) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomely.

Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he; He play d a spring, and dauc'd it round, Below the gallows-tree. *Rurns*, Macpherson's Farewell. rantipole (ran'ti-pol), a. and n. [Appar. < ran-ty + pole = poll<sup>1</sup>, head: see poll<sup>1</sup>. Cf. dodi-poll.] I. a. Wild; roving; rakish.

Out upon't, at years of discretion, and comport your-self at this rantipole rate! Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

This rantipole hero had for some time singled out the blooming Katrina for the object of his uncouth gallantries. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. n. A rude, romping boy or girl; a wild, reckless fellow.

What strange, awkward rantipole was that I saw thee J. Baillic. speaking to?

I was always considered as a rantipole, for whom anything was good enough. Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (Davies.)

rantipole (ran'ti-pôl), v. i.; pret. and pp. ran-tipoled, ppr. rantipoling. [< rantipole, n.] To run about wildly.

The elder was a termsgant, imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. Arbuthnot.

**rantism<sup>1</sup>**† (ran'tizm), n. [< Gr. ραντισμός, a sprinkling, < ραντίζειν, sprinkle, besprinkle.] A sprinkling; hence, a small number; a handful. [Rare.]

We, but a handful to their heap, a rantism to their bap-sm. Bp. Andrews. tism

**rantism**<sup>2</sup> (ran'tizm), n. [< rant + -ism.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; ranterism. Johnson.

Johnson.
rantle-tree, randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, -dl-trē),
n. [Cf. ran-tree, a dial. form of roan-tree; cf. also ranpick, rampick.] 1. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the rooftree.—2. A beam which form back to foron the adding of a maximum of the form. runs from back to front of a chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—3. Figuratively, a tall, raw-boned person.

If ever I see that auld randle-tree of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi. [Scotch in all uses.] rantock (ran'tok), n. The goosander, Mergus merganscr. [Örkneys.] ran-tree (ran'trō), n. A dialectal variant of roan-tree. Also rantry. ranty (ran'ti), a. and n. [ $\langle rant + -y^1$ .] Same as randy. [Prov. Eng.] ranula (ran' $\bar{n}$ -lä), n.; pl. ranulæ (-lō). [= F. ra-nule,  $\langle L. vanula$ , a little frog, also a small swell-

ing on the tongue of cattle, dim. of rana, a frog: Ing on the tongue of earth, and of rand, a frog: see Rand.] A cystic tumor caused by the ob-struction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue, the so-called Blandin-Nulm gland. The term has been applied, however, with considerable looscness, to other tumors in or near this place presenting some resemblance to true ranula. ranulæ

ranular (ran'ū-lär), a. [= F. ranulaire; as ran $ula + -ar^3$ .] Of or pertaining to a ranula; of the character of a ranula.

the entracter of a randia. **Ranunculaceæ** ( $r_{\bar{n}}$ -nung-k $\bar{u}$ -l $\bar{a}$ 's $\bar{e}$ - $\bar{e}$ ), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789),  $\langle Ramunculus + accex.$ ] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort Ra-nales, characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle, five deciduous and commonly colored sepals, not more than one complete circle of petals, and seeds with a mi-nute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an complete circle of petals, and seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an aril. They have usually many separate pistils which mature into distinct dry fruits, either achenes or follicles, or coalesce into berries. The species, estimated by some at 1,200, by Durand at 680, are included in 5 tribes and 30 genera. They occur throughout the world, but in the tropics more rarely and chiefly on mountains, elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the flora of almost every region, especially in Europe, which contains one fifth, and in North America, which has one seventeenth, of sil the species. Their wide distribution is aided by the long-continued vitality of the seeds, many of which are also re-markably slow to germinate after planting, those of several species requiring two years. They are annual or perennial herbs—rarely undershrubs, as Xanthorhiza. Many have dissected alternate or radical leaves, the petiole with an expanded sheathing base, but without slipples; Clematis is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing stem. The order is often known as the buttercup or crow-foot family, from the type, and contains an unusually large proportion of other charscteristic plants, ss the hepatica of America, the Christmas rose of Germany, and the lesser celandine of England. It includes also many of the most beautiful flowers of garden cultivation. Most of the species contain in their colorless juice an aerid and caustic principle, which semetimes becomes a dangerons narcotic poison, is often of great medicinal value (see hellebore, acoute, Hydraetis, Actea, Cimici/uga), is usually most concentrated in the roots, but very volatile in the foliage and stems, and is dissipated by drying or in wster, but infensified by the section of acids, alcohol, etc. The order was one of the carliest to be defined by botanists with substantially its present limits (see Metabore, acoute, of acids, alcohol, etc. The order of plants in the sole comes, from De candolle in 189 to Durand in 1888.

ranunculaceous (rā-nung-kū-lā'shins), a. **Ranunculaceous** (14,-1010g-kq-14 smins), a. [N. NL. ranunculaceous, < Ranunculus, q. v. Cf. Ranunculaceæ.] Of or pertaining to the Ranunculaceæ ; resembling the ranunculus.</p> **Ranunculeæ** (rā-nung-kū'lē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < Ranunculus + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the order Ranunculus + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the order Ranunculus + based of plants of plants of the order Ranunculus + based of plants of the order Ranunculus + based of plants of

characterized by carpels with one ascending ovule, be-coming achenes in fruit, by numerous radical leaves, and (excepting in the two species of Oxygraphis) by the addi-tional presence of alternate stem-leaves. It includes the type genus Ranunculus, and 3 other genera embracing 8 species.

Ranunculus (rā-nung'kū-lus), n. [NL. (Kas-pard Bauhin, 1623), (L. ranunculus, a medicinal plant, also called batrachion, perhaps crowfoot

hard Bauhin, 1623),  $\xi L$ , ranunculus, a medicinal plant, also called batrachion, perhaps crowfoot () It. ranuncolo, Sp. ranunculo, Pg. ranunculo, D. ranonkel, G. Dan. Sw. ranunkel, crowfoot), dim. of rana, a frog: see Rand.] 1. A large genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order Kanun-culacæ and of the tribe Ranunculæe. It is charac-terized by the perfect flowers with from three to five cadu-cous sepals, three to five or even fitteen conspicuous petals. and by the many achenes in a head or spike, each beaked with a short persistent style. There are about 200 species, scattered throughout the troples; 15 species are Brit-is a head or spike, each beaked a dout 47 occur in the troples; 15 species are Brit-is a dout 47 occur in the troples; 15 species are Brit-is devel to the south, as the Fu-evending to the Alentian Islands and Porth Barrow, and even to Fort Conger BT 44 north. Others extend well to the south, as the Fu-cies have usually a perental base or rootstock, and beard deeply divided leaves, entries in a few species, and yellow rwada, which are generally pright and showy, and have short yellow stamens and amalier central mass of yellow.

2. [l. c.; pl. ranunculi (-lī).] A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

ranverset, v. t. See renverse.

Ranvier's nodes. See nodes of Ranvier, under node.

Ranzania (ran-zā'ni-ä), n. [NL., named (in def. 1 by Nardo, 1840) after C. Ranzuni, an Italian naturalist.] 1. In ichth., a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family Molidæ.— 2. In entom., a genus of colcopterous in-sects. sects.

seets. ranz des vaches (rońs dā vásh). [Swiss F. (see def.), explained as lit. (a) 'the lowing of the cows': Swiss dial. ranz, connected, in this view, with G. ranzen, make a noise, drum with the fingers (cf. ranken, bray as an ass); des, comp. of de, of, and les, pl. of def. art.; vaches, pl. of vache,  $\langle L. vacea, a cow (see vac-$ cine); (b) in another view, 'the line of cows,' ranz being taken as a var. of rangs, pl. of rang, row, line (because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn): see rank<sup>2</sup>.] One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. It consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn, which are singularly effective in the open air and combined with mountain echoes. The melodies vary in the different cantons. They are sometimes sung. **Raoulia** (rā-ö'li-ä), n. [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1867), named after E. Raoul, a French naval surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe Involvidez and subtribe Computing. It is choree surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe Inuloidcæ and subtribe Graphalicæ. It is characterized by the solitary, sessile, and terminal heads of many flowers, which are mostly perfect and fertile, the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two, or less than in the related genus Graphalium (the everlasting), but more than in the other next-allied genus, Heicherysum. All the flowers bear a bifd style and a pappus which is not plumose. The 14 species are mostly natives of New Zealand, and are small densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places, resembling mosses, with numerous branches thickly clothed with minute leaves. They best white starry flower-heads, one at the end of each short twig, closely surrounded with leaves, and in R. grandiford and others ornamented by an involucre with white bracts. R. eximia and R. mammillaris are known in New Zealand as sheep-plants, from their growth in sheep-pastures in large white woolly tufts, readily mistaken for sheep even at a short distance.
FAP1 (rap), v.; pret, and pp. rapped or rapt, ppr. rapping. [< ME. rappen, < Sw. rappa, strike, beat, rap; ef. rap1, n. Cf. MHG. freq. raffeln, G. rappela, intr., rattle. Perhaps connected with rap2.] I, trans. 1. To beat upon; strike heavily or smartly; give a quick, sharp blow to, as with the fist, a door-knoeker, a stick, or the like; knock upon.</li>

His hote newe chosen love he chaunged into hate, And sodalnly with mighty mace gan rap hir on the pate. Gascoigne, in Praise of Lady Sandes. With one great Peal they rap the Door, Like Footmen on a Visiting Day. Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

To use in striking; make a blow or blows with. [Rare.]

Dunstan, as he went slong through the gathering mist, was slways rapping his whip somewhere. George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

3. To ntter sharply: speak out: usually with out. (see phrase below).



# One raps an oath, another deals a curse; He never better bowl'd; this never worse. Quarles, Emblenis, i. 10.

Quartes, Emblems, i. 10. To rap out. (a) To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to rap out an eath or a lie.

his footman. Addison, Freeholder, No. 44. (b) To produce or indicate by rapping sounds; impart by a series of significant raps: as, to rap out a communication or a signal: used specifically of the supposed transmis-sion of spiritual intelligence in this way through the in-strameetality of mediuma.=Syn. 1. To thump, whack. II. intrans. 1†. To deal a heavy blow or heavy blows; beat.

21. To fall with a stroke or blow; drop so as to strike.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown. *Ross*, llelenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To strike a quick, sharp blow; make a sound by knocking, as on a door: as, to rap for admittanee.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate, And rap me well. Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 12. Whan she cam to the king's court, She rappit wi's ring. Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 397).

Comes a dun in the morning and raps at my door. Shenstone, Poet and Dun.

The right arme with a *roppe* reft fro the shuldurs. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7680.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the horde a great rappe. II all, Edw. V.

Bolus arriv'd, and gave a doubtful tap, Between a single and a double rap. Colman the Younger, Eroad Grins, The Newcastle Apothlecary.

2. A sound produced by knocking, as at a door, or by any sharp concussion; specifically, in modern spiritualism, a ticking or knocking noise produced by no apparent physical means, and ascribed to the agency of disembodied spirits.

We may first take the *rops* and the "astral bells," which Mr. Sinnett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena. *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, 111. 261.

rap<sup>2</sup> (rap), v. t.: pret. and pp. rapped or rapt, ppr.rapping. [ $\Delta E. rappen, \Delta Sw.rapped, snatch, seize, carry off, = MHG. G. raffen, snatch; dial. (LG.) rappen, snatch up, take up (> ult. E. raff). Cf. rapet, and rape?. The pp. rapped, rapt, became confused with rapt, <math>\leq$  L. raptus, pp. of rapere, snatch, which is not connected with the fraction word. So a rapid excets Teut. word: see rapt1,  $rapt^2$ .] 14. To snatch or hurry away; seize by violence; earry off; transport; ravish.

All they could rap, and rend, and pilfer, To scraps and ends of gold and silver. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 789.

From toe and from friend He'd rap and he'd rend, . . . That Holy Church might have more to spend. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, H. 206.

That Holy Church high that he can be a strain of a line of a line

halfpence. Its intrinsic value was half a farthing. Hence the phrases not worth a rap, to care not a rap, im-plying something of no value.

plying something of no value. It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps. Swift, Drapier's Letters, letter i. They [his pockets] was turned out afore, and the devil a rap'a lett. Barham, ingoldsby Legenda, I. 76. I don't care a raw where I go

I don't care a rap where I go. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

Rap halfpenny, a rap.

Comes a dun in the morning and rays a test and Dun. Shenstone, Poet and Dun.
4. To take an oath; swear; especially, to swear falsely: compare to rap out (a), above. [Thieves' eant.]
It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little rapping for his friend. Fielding, Jonathan Wild, 1.13. (Daries.)
rap1 (rap), n. [(ME. rap, rappe = Sw. Norw rapp = Dan. rap, a rap, tap, smart blow; ef-rap1, v.]
1. A heavy or quick, smart blow; ef-sharp or resounding knock; concussion from striking.
the heave of the the shuldurs.
the heave of the shuldurs.
the heave of the shuldurs.
the heave of the shuldurs.

cious birds; the Accipitres or Raptores. Rapacia (rā-pā'shi-ä), n. pl. [NL., nent. pl. of L. rapax: see Rapaces.] Rapacious mammals; L. rapax: see Rapaees.] Rapaeious mammals; beasts of prey: synonymous with Rapaees, 1. rapacious ( $\bar{n}_{2}$ -pā'shus), a. [= F. rapace = Pr. rapatz = Sp. rapaz = lt. rapace,  $\langle L. rapax$ (rapac-), rapacious,  $\langle raperc$ , seize: see rape<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Of a grasping habit or disposition; given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed, or obtaining wrongfully or by extor-tion; predatory; extortionate: as, a rapacious usurer; specifically, of animals, subsisting by eapture of living prey: raptorial; predaceous:

eapture of living prey; raptorial; predaceous: as, rapacious birds or fishes.

2. Of a grasping nature or character; characterized by rapaeity; immoderately exacting; extortionate: as, a rapacious disposition; ra- rapelt (rap), adv. [ME., < rapel, a.] Quickly; pacious demands. [ME., < rapel, a.] Quickly;

Well may then thy Lord, appeased, Redeem thee quite from Death's rapacious claim. Mitton, P. L., xl. 258.

or hurry away; seize by violence; earry off;
transport; ravish.
Some shall be rapt and taken slive, as St. Paul saith. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
Think ye that . . . they will not plack from yon whatsover they can rap or reave? Aposotic Encediction of Adrian VI., Nov. 25, 1522 (Foxe's Martyra, II. 59).
He ever hastens to the end, and so (As if he knew it) raps his hearer to The middle of his matter. B. Jouson, tr. of Horsec's Art of Poetry.
But when these people grew niggardly in their offerings, it [the room] was rapt from thence. Middon, P. L., itl. 552.
Rapt in a chariot drawn by firry steeds. Middon, P. L., itl. 552.
2. To transport out of one's self; affeet with cestasy or rapture; carry away; absorb; cen gross.
What, dear sir, Thus rape you? Are you well? Shake, Cymbeline, i. 6. 51.
Am rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. Addison, Cato, tv. 3.
Rapt into future times, the bard begun. Pope, Messtah, 1. 7.
To rap and rend (originally to rape and rent see rape?)
to seize and strip; fall on and plunder; snatch by violence.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable rapacity. Bolingbroke, To Pope.

In the East the *rapacity* of monarche has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much af their produce as to have after wards to return part for seed. *II. Spencer*, I'rtn. of Sociol., § 443.

rapadura (rap-a-dö'rä), n. [Also rappadura;  $\langle$  Sp. Pg. rapadura, shavings or scrapings,  $\langle$ rapar, shave, scrape, = F. ráper, OF. rasper, scrape: sce rasp1, v.] A coarse unclarified sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and east in molds.

sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and east in molds.
raparee, n. See rapparee.
Rapatea (rā-pā'tē-tā), n. [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the order Rapateae. It is characterized by an ovary with three cells and three ovules, six anthers each with a splral appendage, and numerous flowers in a globose head with an involucer of two long leaf-like bracts dilated at the base, and each flower provided with many closely imbricated obtuse appressed bractlets. There are 5 or 6 spectes, natives of Gutana and northern Brazil. They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstock, and flowers on a leaftess scape, each with three rigid and chaff-like erect sepals, and three broad and apreading petals unlet below into a hyaline tube.
Rapateaceæ (rā-pā-tē-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Koernicke, 1871), *Kaputeat + aceæ.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series Coronaricæ, typified by the genus Rapatea. It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish sepals and three octales, and a lenticular embryo in farinaceous albume. It includes about 22 species, of 6 genera, once classed among the rushes, and new placed between them and the spidetrowts. They are perennial herbs, native of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, and are mostly robust marst-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, seasile or placed between them and these holewers. They are perennial herbs, native of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, and are mostly robust marst-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, seasile or placed between them and these holewers. They are perennial herbs, native of Brazil, Guiana, and Yenezuela, and are mostly robust marst-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, seasile or petied, and flowers on a naked scape, commonly in donse lawer.

positive. rape1+ (rāp), v. i. [ $\langle$  ME. rapen,  $\langle$  Ieel. hrapa, fall, rush headlong, hurry, hasten, = Norw. rapa, slip, fall, = Dan. rappe, make haste; ef. MLG. reppen, hasten, hurry, G. refl. rappelu, hasten, hurry. Cf. rape1, a. and n., also rape2, rap2, of which rape1 is in part a doublet.] To relate heater the hurry offer weak vefter. make haste; hasten; hurry: often used reflexively.

Pas from my presens on payne of thi lyffe, And rape of [from] my rewme in a rad haste, Or thou shall lelly be least and thou leng oghter. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

Row forthe in a rape right to the banke, Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5633.

So oft a day I mote thy werke renewe, It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape; And al is thorgh thy necligence and rope. Chaucer, Scrivener, 1. 7.

as, rapacious birds or insites. What trench can intercept, what fort withstand The brutal soldier's rude rapacious hand. A rapacious man he [Warren Hastings] certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe. Macauday, Warren Hastings. So oft a day 1 mote thy werke renewe, It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape; And al is thorgh thy necligence and rape. Chaucer, Scrivener, I. 7. rapelt (rāp), a. [ $\langle ME. rape = D. rap, \langle Sw.$ Norw. rapp = Dan. rap, quick, brisk: see rapel, V.] Quick; hasty. The brusch his brother, that rape was of rees.

Than byspak his brother, that rape was of rees. Tale of Gamelyn, 1. 101.

I sey and swere hym ful rape. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6516.

rape<sup>2</sup> (rāp), v.; pret. and pp. raped, ppr. raping. [{ ME. rapen (= MD. rapen, racpen, D. rapen, gather, = MLG. LG. rapen, snatch, seize, = Norw. rapa, tear off), a var. of rappen, seize: see rap<sup>2</sup>. This verb has been partly confused with L. rapere, seize, whenee ult E. rapid, rapine, rapacious, rapi<sup>2</sup>, etc.: see rap<sup>2</sup>, rapi<sup>1</sup>, rapi<sup>2</sup>, etc.] I. intrans. 14. To seize and carry off; snatch up; seize; steal.

Ravenows fiches han sum mesure ; whanne thei hungren thei rapyn ; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn. Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 16. (Halliwell.) 2. To commit the erime of rape.

There's nothing new, Menippus; as before, They rape, extort, forswear. Heyrcood, Hierarchy of Angela (1635), p. 349. (Latham.)

II. trans. 1. To carry off violently; hence, figuratively, to enrapture; ravish. To rape the fields with touches of her string. Drayton, Eclogues, v.

Drayton, Eclogões, v. None of these household precedents, which are strong, And swift to rape youth to their precipice. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ti. 3.

2. To commit rape upon; ravish.—To rape and rent, to seize and plunder. Compare to rap and rend, under rap<sup>2</sup>.

For, though ye loke never so brodo and stare, Ye shul nat whne s myle in that chaffare, But wasten al that ye may *rape and renne*, *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 411.

rape<sup>2</sup> (rāp), n. [ $\langle rape^2, v$ .] 1. The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether of persons or things; violent seizure and carrying away: as, the rape of Proscrpine; the rape of the Sabine women; Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Death is cruell, suffering none escape ; Olde, young, rich, poore, of all he makes his rape. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128. Pear grew after pear, Fig after fig came; the made never rape Of any dainty there. Chapman, Odyssey.

of any dainty there.
2. In *law*, the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Foreibly* is usually understood not necessarily to mean vlolence, but to include negative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include engative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include engative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions, some by extending it to include engative consent. Rape is regarded as one of the worst felonies. The penalty for it was formerly desth, as it is now generally imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. It is now often called *eriminal assault*.
3. Something taken or seized and carried away;
3. Something taken or seized and carried away;
4. Something taken or seized and carried away;
5. Something taken or seized and carried away;
6. Something taken or seized and carried away;
6. Something taken or seized and carried away;
6. Something taken or seized and carried away;
7. Something taken or seized and carried away;
8. Something taken or seized and carried away;
9. Something taken

3. Something taken or served and current a captured person or thing. [Rare.] Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more Shall they revive, nor Death her rapes restore! Sandys.

Rape of the forest, in Eng. law, trespass committed in the forest by violence. rape<sup>3</sup> (rāp), n. [ $\langle \text{Icel. hreppr}$ , a district, prob. orig. 'share' or 'allotment,'  $\langle \text{Icel. hreppa}$ , catch, obtain, = AS. hrepian, hreppan, touch: see rap<sup>3</sup>.] A division of the county of Sussex, in England intermediate between a hundred in England, intermediate between a hundred and the shire. The county is divided into six rapes.

The Rape . . . ls . . . s mere geographical expression, the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred. Stubbs, Const. Hisi., § 45. rape4 (rāp), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rape, also rave,  $\langle$  const. Hisi., § 46. rape4 (rāp), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rape, calso rave,  $\langle$  const. Hisi., § 46. rape4 (rāp), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rape, also rave,  $\langle$  const. Hisi., § 46. rape, also rabe, later rave, F. dial. reuve, reve, rabe, rova = Pr. Sp. raba, rape, turnip (cf. Pg. rabāa, horse-radish), = D. raap = OHG. rapps, rape-seed, = LG. raap, rape; turnip, G. rapps, rape-seed, = LG. raap, rape; turnip, G. rabe, rave = Sw. rafva, turnip; cf. OBulg. riepa = Serv. repa = Bohem. rzhepa = Pol. rzepa = Russ. riepa = Lith. rope, rape = Albanian repa = Gr. párwe, páwe, turnip; cf. Gr. pawaiv, a turnip, rape = Gr. párwe, páwe, ta cabbage; root unknown] 1; A turnip. Halliwell. -2. The colza, ello turneus, the latter form now considered to a variety, together with the common turnip, of B. campestris, which occurs in a wild state as a weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. of the two forms named, the former, sometimes called struct rage, smooth leaves. Rape is critenively grows as slad. rappe (rāp), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rape = MHG. rappe

a salad.  $rape^5$  (rāp), n. [ $\langle ME. rape = MHG. rappe, rape, G. rapp, a stalk of grapes, <math>\langle OF. rape, F. rape = Pr. raspa = It. raspo, a stem or stalk of grapes.] 1. The stem or stalk of grapes.$ 

# Til grapes to the presse beo set Ther renneth no red wyn in *rape. Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2. pl. The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed. E. H. Knight.-3. Loose or refuse grapes used in wine-making.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vai, where they are bruised. Ray.

4. A filter used in a vinegar-manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vin-egar. It derives its name from being charged

with rapes. E. H. Knight. **rape**<sup>6</sup> (rāp), v. t.; pret. and pp. raped, ppr. rap-ing. [Prob. a var. of rap<sup>3</sup>, perhaps affected by F. ráper (= Sp. Pg. rapar), rasp: see rasp<sup>1</sup>.]

To scratch; abrade; scarify. [Prov. Eng.] Interesting reading; wasn't it? I wish they'd rape the character of some other innocent—ha! The Money-makers, p. 73.

rape<sup>7</sup> (rāp), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of rope.

rape-butterfly (rāp'but"er-flī), n. A pierian, Pieris rapæ, known in the United States as the 312

imported cabbage-butterfly, to distinguish it from several similar native species. See cut under cabbage-butterfly, and compare figures under

Pieris. [Eug.] rape-cake (rap/kāk), *n*. A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape (see the restatue of the seed and husks of rape (see  $rape^4$ ) after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding oven and sheep, but is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used in considerable quantity as a rich manure. **rapeful**; (rāp'ful), a. [ $\langle rape^2 + -ful$ .] Given to rape or violence. [Rare.]

To teach the rapeful Hyeans marriage. Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. (Nares.) **rapely**<sub>†</sub> ( $\bar{rap}$ (in) (ME., also raply, rappliche, etc.;  $\langle rapel$ , adv. [ME., also raply, rappliche, etc.;  $\langle rapel$ , a.,  $+ -ly^2$ .] Hastily; hurriedly; quickly; rapidly. Then selh we a Samaritan cam sytynge on a mule, Rydynge full raply that we wente. Piers Plowman (C), xx. 48.

or the plant itself; cole-seed. - Rape-seed oil. Same as rape-oil.

**rap-full** (rap<sup>f</sup> til), a. and n. [ $\langle rap^1 + full$ .] **I.** a. Full of wind: applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.

II. n. A sail full of wind: also called a smooth full

rapfully; (rap'ful-i), adv. With beating or striking; with resounding blows; batteringly. [Rare.]

style of the painter Kaphael. **Raphaneæ** (rā-fā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), 〈 *Raphanus* + -eæ.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is characterized by an elongsted unjointed indehiscent pod, which is a cylindrical or moniliform one-ceiled and many-seeded sillque, or is divided into many small one-seeded cells (in one or two rows), which at length fail spart. It includes 9 genera, of which *Raphanus* is the type, all of them plants of the Old World, and chiefly Asiatic.

type, sll of them plants of the Old World, and chieffy Asiatic. **Raphanus** (raf'a-nus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700),  $\langle$  L. raphanus,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\phi avo\varsigma$ , cabbage, radish,  $\dot{p}a\phi avi\varsigma$ , radish, akin to  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\pi v\varsigma$ ,  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\phi v\varsigma$ , turnip, L. rapa, rapum, turnip: see rape4.] A genus of eruciferous plants, including the radish, type of the tribe Raphaneæ. It is charac-terized by globose seeds, solitary in the single row of cells formed by constrictions of the pods, which are closed by a plthy substance or sometimes remain continuous through-out. The 6 species are natives of Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and are branching annuals or blennials, with fleshy roots, lyrate lower leaves, and clongated braciless racences of slender-pediceled white or yellow purplish-veined flowers, followed by erect spreading, thick, and corky or spongy pods. Some species (genus Raphanistrum, Tournefort, 1700) have a short seedless joint below, forming a stalk to the long inflated neckice-like cell which com-poses the rest of the pod, as R. Landra, a yellow-flowered Italian weed with largeradical leaves, caten as a salad, and R. Raphanistrum, a coarse weed, the wild or field radish. See radish. raphe (rã'fē), n. [NL., prop. rhaphe:  $\langle$  Gr. haph

raphe (rā'fē), n. [NL., prop. rhaphe; < Gr. ἡaψή, a seam, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew: see rhapsode.] 1. In bot: (a) In an anatropous or amphitropous (hemitropous) ovule or seed, the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chslaza, commonly appearing as a more or less salient ridge, sometimes completely embedded in a

fleshy testa of the seed. See cuts under anatrapous and hemitrapous. (b) A longitudinal line or rib on the valves of many diatoms, connector rib on the valves of many diatoms, connect-ing the three nodules when present. (Sce nod-ule.) The usual primary classification of gen-era depends upon its presence or absence.— 2. In *anat.*, a seam-like union of two lateral halves, usually in the mesial plane, and consti-tuting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow; specifically, in the brain, the median lamina of de-cussating fibers which extends in the tegmental region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle.— Raphe of the corpus callosum, s longi-udinal furrow on the median line of its dorsal surface, bounded by the median line of its dorsal surface, of fibers which run in part dorsovenirally, in part lon-gitudinally, and in part across the septum more or less obliquely, together with nerve-cells.— Raphe of the palate, s linear median ridge extending from a small papilia in front, corresponding with the inferior opening of the suferior palathe foramen, back to the nurla,— Raphe of the penis, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum forward on the under side of the penis.—Raphe of the berineum, the extension of the raphe of the phar-ynx, the median seam on the posterior wail of the phar-ynx, maphe of the scrotum, a slight median ridge ex-tending forward to the under side of the penis, and back-ward along the perineum to the margin of the sams.— Raphe of the tongue, a slight furrow slong the middle of the torsal surface, terminating posteriorly in the fora-men execum. tal region from the oblengata up to the third men cæcum.

Raphia (rā'fi-ä), n. [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804), < raffia, the native name of the Madagascar 13047, Stalla, the native name of the Madagascar species.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Lepi-docaryex*, type of the subtribe *Raphiex* (which is distinguished from the true ratan-palms, *Calamex*, by a completely three-celled ovary). It is characterized by plinately divided leaves crown-ing an erect and robust trunk, and by a fruit which be-comes one-celled, is beaked with the three terminal slig-mas, and has a thick pericary tessellated

pericarp tessellated with overlapping scales, spongy withwith overlapping scales, spongy with-in and containing a single oblong fur-rowed seed with very hard ossecus albumen. There are 5 species, natives of tropical Africa and Madeoagear with tropical Africa and Madagascar, with one, R. tædigera, the japati-paim (which see), native in America from the mouths of the Ama-zon to Nicaragus. All inhabit low swampu lands and All inhabit low swampy lands and banks near tide-wa-ter. Their trunks are unarmed sad of little height, but their leaves are spiny and often over 50 feet in length, the entire tree becoming thus 60 or 70 feet in height to their erece



Raphia vinifera.

60 or 70 feet in height to their erect tips. The large pendulons flower-spikes reach 6 feet in length, contain flowers of both sexes, and have their numerous branches set in two opposite rows, their flower-bearing branchlets resembling flattened cat-kins. In fruit the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long, and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds, bearing numerous egg-like brown and hard fruits often used as ornsments. R. Ruffia, which produces the largest spadices, is known as the raffia-palm. (See raffia.) R. vinifera supplies the iod-dy of western tropical Africa, and its leafstalks are used in various ways. 60 or 70 feet ln height to their crect tips.

dy of western iropical Africa, and its leafstaiks are used in various ways. **Raphidia** (rā-fid'i-ä), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), (Gr. βαφίς (δαφιδ-), ä needle, a pin: see raphis.] A notable genus of neuropterous insects, of the family Sialidæ or giving name to the family Ra-bidide. family Sialidæ or giving name to the family Ka-phidiidæ. The prothorax is cylindrical, and the wings are furnished with a perostigms. The larve differ from all other Sialidæ in not being aquatic; they live under bark. The genus is represented in North America only on the Pache coast, although common in Europe. **raphidian** (rā-fid'i-an), a. 1. In bat., of the nature of or containing raphides: as, raphidian cells in a plant.-2. In zaöl., of or pertaining to the genus Raphidia.

raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'e-rus), a. [< Gr. paoig (paoid-), a needle, pin, + L. ferre, bear, carry.] In bot., containing raphides.

The bot, containing raphides. **Raphidiidæ** (raf-i-dī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1824),  $\langle Raphidia + -idæ.$ ] A family of neuropterous insects: now merged in the Sialidæ. raphigraph (raf'i-gràf), n. [ $\langle Gr. ha\phi_i c, a needle, pin, + \gamma paber, write.$ ] A machine intended to provide a means of communication with the blind, by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle-pointed pegs,

## raphigraph

actuated by a keyboard, and operating in con-junction with mechanism for shifting the paper. The machine has proved practically valueiess from its com-plication and its extreme slowness of operation, resulting from the requisite number of motions. **raphis** (rā'fis), n.; pl. raphides (raf'i-dēz). [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } paqic, panic, a needle, pin, <math>\langle pantev, sew,$ stitch. Cf. raphe.] In bot., one of the acieular erystals, most often composed of exalate of lime, which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. The term has tess property been used to include plants. plants. The term has iess properly been used to include crystals of other forms found in the same situations. Also rhaphis.

rapid (rap'id), a. and n. [I. a. F. rapide (OF. vernacularly rade, ra) = Sp. rápido = Pg. It. rapido, swift, < L. rapidus, snatching, tearing, rapido, swiit, (C. L. rapidos, shatching, tearing, usually hasty, swift, lit. 'quick,' < rapere, snatch, akin to Gr. άρπάζειν, seize (see harpy): see rap<sup>2</sup>, rape<sup>2</sup>. II. n. F. rapide, a swift eurrent in a stream, pl. rapides, rapids; from the adj.] I. a. 1. Moving or doing swiftly or with celer-ity; acting or performing with speed; quick in provide a superforming with speed; quick in article. motion or execution: as, a rapid horse; a rapid worker or speaker.

Be fix'd, you rapid orbs, that bear The changing seasons of the year. Carew, Cœium Britannicum, iv.

Agalnst his Will, you chain your frighted King On *rapid* Rhine's divided Bed. *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, iil. 2.

2. Swiftly advancing; going on or forward at a fast rate; making quick progress: as, rapid growth; rapid improvement; a rapid conflagration.

The rapid decline which is now wasting my powers. Farrar, Julian Home, xiv.

3. Marked by swiftness of motion or action; proceeding or performed with velocity; exe-cuted speedily.

My father's eloquence was too rapid to stay for any man; -- away it went. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3. Thus inconsiderately, but not the less maliciously, Old-mixon filied his rapid page. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.

It pleased me to watch the curious effect of the rapid movement of near objects contrasted with the slow mo-tion of distant ones. O. W. Holmes, Oid Vol. of Life, p. 20.

4. Gay. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] = Syn. 1-3. Fast, fleet, expeditions, hasty, hurried. II. n. A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a part of a river where the channel is descending; a part of a river where

the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, more or less broken by obstructions, but without actual cataract or cascade: usually in the plural.

No truer Time himself Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore Dearer and nearer, as the *raquid* of iffe Shoots to the fail. *Tennyson*, A Dedication. The *rapids* above are a series of shelves, bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees. *C. D. Warner*, Their Piigrimage, p. 310.

rapidamente (rå-pē-dä-men'te), adv. [It., < ra-

rapidamente (rå-pē-dā-men'te), adv. [It., < ra-pido, rapid: see rapid.] In music, rapidly; in a rapid manner.
rapidity (ra-pid'i-ti), n. [< F. rapidité (ef. Sp. Fg. rapidez) = It. rapidità, < L. rapidita(t-)s, ra-pidity, swiftness, < rapidus, rapid: see rapid.] The state or property of being rapid; celerity of motion or action; quickness of performance or execution; fast rate of progress or advance. Where the works are not monowilables wa much than

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them **rapinous**t (rap'i-nus), a. [= It. rapinoso, < ML. so by our rapidity of pronunctation. Addison. \*rapinosus, < L. rapina, rapine: see rapine. Cf.

The undulations are present beyond the red and violet ends of the spectrum, for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents, and have meaaured their rapidities. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 208.

= Syn. Speed, Swiftness, etc. (see quickness), haste, expedi-

= Syn, Speed, Swythess, etc. (ace quickness), naste, expen-tion, despatch. rapidly (rap'id-li), adv. In a rapid manner; swiftly; quickly; at a fast rate. rapidness (rap'id-nes), n. The condition of being rapid, or of acting or proceeding rapidly;

rapidity. rapido (rap'i-dō), adv. [It.: see rapid.] In music, with rapidity or agility: commonly ap-

maste, with rapidity of aginty: commonly applied to a running passage. **rapier** (rā'piér), n. [= D. rapier, rappier = LG. rapier = G. rappier = Sw. Dan. rapier, < OF. rappier = a Sw. Dan. rapier, < OF. rapperia), a rapier; prob., as the form raspiere rappt, v. t. An obsolete form of and various allusions indicate, of Spanish ori- rappadura, n. See rapadura. gin, a name given orig: in contempt, as if 'a poker,'  $\langle$  Sp. raspadera, a raker,  $\langle$  raspar, rapar = Pg. rapar = OF. rasper, F. råper, scrape, scratch, rasp,  $\langle$  OHG. raspon, rasp, etc.: see rasp<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A long, narrow, pointed, two-edged

sword, nsed, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a guard for the hand, adapted for both cutting and thrusting, but used chiefly for thrusting. Rapier practice was usually with a dagger or hand-buckler heid in the ieft hand to parry the thrust. See cut under sword.

And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart, Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point. Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 40.

Who had girt vnto them a Rapyer and Dagger, gilt, point pendante. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

Some . . . will not sticke to call Hercuies himselfs a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a ciub and not at the *rapper* and dagger. Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

The offense . . . caused her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] to . . . place selected grave citizeus at every gate to ent the ruffes and break the *rapiers* points of all passengera that exceeded a yard io iength of their *rapiers*. Store, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

2. In later English usage, a fencing-sword used only for thrusting.

By a rapier is now always meant a sword for the thrust, in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting. Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goai Mitton, P. L., ii. 582. rapier-dancet (rā'pier-dans), n. A dance for-merly practised in Yorkshire, England, by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and in cost and in the procession of the year. flourished rapiers, ending with a mock execu-tion of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck. See sword-dance. Hallivell.

theeu. rapier-fish (rā'pier-fish), n. A sword-fish. rapillo (ra-pil'ā), n. [ $\langle F. rapille (Cotgrave) =$ It. rapillo, dross and ashes from a volcano, a kind of sand used in making mortar.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

rapine (rap'in), n. [Early mod. E. also rapin;  $\langle OF. rapine, F. rapine = Pr. rapina = Sp. rapiña$  $= Pg. It. rapina, <math>\langle L. rapina, rapine, plunder, robbery, \langle rapere, seize: see rapid, rape<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ravine<sup>2</sup>, raven<sup>2</sup>, from the same source.] 1. The violent seizure and carrying off of property;$ open plunder by armed or superior force, as in war or by invasion or raid.

They lived therefore mostly by rapin, piliaging their Neighbours, who were more addicted to traffick than fight-ing. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 107. ing.

Plunder and rapine completed the devastations which ar had begun. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xlii. war had begun.

2+. Violence; force; ravishment.

Her graceful innocence, her every sir Of gesture, or least action, overawed If smalice, and with rapine sweet bereaved His fierceness of the flerce intent it brought. Milton, P. L., ix. 461.

=Syn. 1, Plunder, spoiistion, robbery, depredation. See pillage.

plunder; from the noun. Cf. rapiner, rapine, plunder; from the noun. Cf. raven<sup>2</sup>, v., from the same source.] To plunder violently or by superior force.

A Tyrant doth not only rapine his Subjects, but apoils and robs Churches. Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., v.

raping ( $r\bar{a}'ping$ ), p.a. [Ppr. of rape2, v.] 1. In her., devouring or tearing its prey: said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing. It is neces-sary to mention the position of the creature, as rampant, etc., and also the nature of the prey. Ravishing. 2.

Or had the Syrens, on a neighbour shore, Heard in what raping notes she did deplore Her buried giory. W. Browne, Pastorals, i. 5.

\*rapinosus, < L. rapina, rapine: see rapine. Cf. ravenous, a doublet of rapinous.] Committing or characterized by rapine; rapacious.

Ali the ciose shrouds too, for his rapinous deedes

In all the cane, he knew. Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

raplach (rap'lach), n. Same as *raploch*. raploch, raplock (rap'loch, -lok), n. and a. [Also *raplach*, *raplack*; origin obseure.] I. n. Coarse woolen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. and North. Eng.] -[Scotch

II. a. Unkempt; rough; coarse. [Scotch.] My Muse, poor hizzie ! Tho' rough an' *raploch* he her measure, She's seldom lazy. Burns, Second Epistic to Davie.

rappi, v. t. An obsolete form of rap<sup>2</sup>. rappadura, n. See rapadura.

rapparte, n. See rapatura. rapparee, raparee (rap-a-rē'), n. [< Ir. ra-paire, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief, = Gael. repair, noisy fellow; cf. Ir. rapal, noise; rapach, noisy: see rabble<sup>1</sup>.] An armed Irish plunderer; in general, a vagabond.

## rapprochement

The frequent robberles, murders, and other notorions felonies committed by robbers, *rapparees*, and tories, upon their keeping, hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom. *Laws of Will. III.* (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Va-Igrants and Vagrancy, p. 396.

The Irish formed themseives into many bodies . . . . calied rapparees. Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690. The confiscations left behind them many "wood kerns," or, as they were afterwards called, *rapparees*, who were active in agrarian outrage, and a vagrant, homeless, half-

active in agrarian outrage, savage population of beggars. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

**rappet**, v. A Middle English form of  $rap^1$ ,  $rap^2$ , etc. **rappee** (ra-pē'), n. [= G. rapee, rappeh = Dan. rapee,  $\leq F$ . rapé, a kind of snuff,  $\langle rapé$ , pp. of raper, rasp, scrape, grate: see rasp1.] A strong kind of snuff, coarser than maccouba, of either a black or a brown color mode from the darker a black or a brown color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves.

and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves. In early times the duly sanced and fermented leaves were made up into "carottes" -- tightly tied up spindle-formed bundles, from the end of which the snuffer, by means of a "enuff rang," rasped off his own supply, and hence the name "rapé," which we have still as *rappee*, to indicate a particular class of snuff. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 427. **rappel** (ra-pel'), n. [ $\langle F. roppel$ , OF. rapiel (ML. rapellum), verbal n. of rapeler, F. rap-peler, repeal, revoke: see repeal.] 1. The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.--2. An ancient musical instrument, still used

2. An ancient musical instrument, still used in Egypt, consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates, forming a

sort of rattle. rappen (rap'en), n.; pl. rappen. [Swiss G. rappen, a coin of Basel, of small value, bearing the impress of a raven, < MHG. rappe, a coin first struck at Frei-burg in Baden, with

the head of a bird on



the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms,  $\langle rappe, a col-$ lateral form of rabe= E. ravcn: see ra-ravn! ] A Swiss coinand denomination of money. At the present daythe rappen is equivalent to a centime: thus, 100 rappen(equal to 100 centimes) make 1 franc.**rapper** $(rap'er), n. [<math>\langle rap1 + -er1$ .] 1. One who raps or knocks; specifically, a spirit-rap-per.—2. The knocker of a door. [Bare.]—3. In coal-mining, a lever with a hammer attached In coal-mining, a lever with a hammer attached at one end, placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman, by rapping on an iron plate.—4. An extravagant oath or lie; a "whopper." See to rap out (a), under rap<sup>1</sup>, v. t. [Prov. Eng.]

Bravely sworn ! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a

rapper. Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 200. **rapping** (rap'ing), n. [Verbal n. of rap1, v.] The production of sound by a rap; specifically, the sound of significant raps or knocks supposed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit-rappers;

instrumentanty of mediums of spint-tappers, spint-tapping.
rapping (rap'ing), a. [Ppr. of rap<sup>1</sup>, v.] Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size; "whopping." [Prov. Eng.]
Rappist (rap'ist), n. [< Rapp, name of the founder (see Harmonist, 4), + -ist.] Same as Harmonist.</li>

Harmonist, 4.

Rappite (rap'it), n. [< Rapp (see Rappist) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Same as Harmonist, 4. rapport (ra-port'), v. i. [< F. rapporter, relate, refer: see report, v.] To have relation or reference; relate; refer. [Rare.]

When God hath imprinted an authority upon a person, ... others are to pay the duty which that impression demands; which duty, because it *rapports* to God, and touches not the man. ... extinguishes all pretences of opinion and pride. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), L 142. rapport (ra-por'), n. [F. rapport, OF. raport, account, also resemblance, correspondence, accord, agreement, = Pg. raporte = It. rap-porto, report, relation: see report, n.] 1. Harmonious relation; correspondence; accord or agreement; affinity; analogy: used as a French word, often in the phrase en rapport, in or into close relation, accord, or harmony.

It is obvious enough what rapport there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions

and languages of every country. Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning. 2. In French law, a report on a case, or on a subject submitted; a return.

rapprochement (ra-prosh'mon), n. [F., reunion, reconciliation, < rapprocher, approach again, <</p>

## rapprochement

rc-, back, + approcher, approach: see approach.] A coming or bringing together or into accord; establishment of harmonious relations; reconciliation.

The present rapprochement between the Turk and the Muscovite. The Academy, Dec. 15, 1888, p. 379. He [Lewes] here seeks to effect a rapprochement between metaphysic and science. Encyc. Brit., XIV, 491.

rapscallion (rap-skal'yon), n. [A modified form of rascallion.] A rascally, disorderly, or despi-cable person; a wretch or vagabond; a rascallion.

lion. Well, rapscallions! and what now! Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 87. There isn't any low, friendless rapscallion in this town that hasn't got me for his friend. Howells, Annie Kilbnrn, xi. rapscallionry (rap-skal'yon-ri), n. [< rapscal-lion + -ry.] Rascals collectively. [Rare.] rapt<sup>1</sup> (rapt). A preterit and past participle of rand rap

rap<sup>1</sup>. rapt<sup>2</sup> (rapt), p. a. [Early mod. E. spelling of rapped, pp. of rap<sup>2</sup>, confused with L. raptus, pp. of rapere, seize: see rap<sup>2</sup>, and cf. rapt<sup>3</sup>.] Seized with eestasy; transported; exalted; eestatic; in a state of rapture.

More dances my rapt heart Than when I first my wedded mistress saw Bestride my threshold. Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 122. Looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. Milton, H Penseroso, I. 40.

Their faces wore a *rapt* expression, as if sweet music were in the air sround them. Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

rapt<sup>3</sup>t (rapt), v. t. [ $\langle L. raptare, seize and carry off, freq. of rapere, pp. raptus, seize: see rapt<sup>2</sup>, and cf. rap<sup>2</sup>, rape<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To seize or grasp; seize and carry off; ravish.$ 

# The Lybian lion, . . . Out-rushing from his den, *rapts* ali away. Daniet, Civil Wars, vii. 97.

We are a man distinct . . . From those whom custom *rapteth* in her press. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To transport as with ecstasy; enrapture. So those that dweli in me, and live hy frugal toil, When they in my defence are reasoning of my soll, As rapted with my wealth and heauties, icarned grow. Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 411.

rapt<sup>3</sup><sup>4</sup> (rapt), n. [ $\langle$  F. rapt, OF. rat, rap = Pr. rap = Sp. Pg. rapto = It. ratto,  $\langle$  L. raptus, a seizure, plundering, abduction, rape, ML. also forcible violation,  $\langle$  rapere, pp. raptus, seize, snatch: see rapt<sup>2</sup>, a., and cf. rapture.] 1. Transporting force or energy; resistless movement.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of know-ledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course in the slow and sober wheel of the other. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

2. An ecstasy; a trance.

An econory, Dissimulyng traunces and raptes. Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25. Hette, He

[cd. Arber, p. 215).
An extraordinary rapt and act of prophesying. Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 174. **Raptatores** (rap-ta-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of raptator, < L. raptare, seize and carry off, waste, ravage, plunder: see rapt<sup>2</sup>, rapt<sup>3</sup>.] In ornith., same as Raptores. Illiger, 1811. **Raptatoria** (rap-ta-tō'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see Raptatores.] In entom., same as Raptoria. **raptatoria** (rap-ta-tō'ri-al), a. [< raptatory + -al.] Same as raptorial.

raptatorial (rap-tap-to ri-ai), a. [< rapiditory + -al.] Same as raptorial. raptatory (rap'ta-to-ri), a. [< NL. \*raptatorius, < raptator, a robber, plunderer: see Raptatores.] In entom., formed for seizing prey; raptorial. rapter; (rap'ter), n. Same as raptor, 1. raptor (rap'tor), n. [= Sp. Pg. raptor = It. rattore, < L. raptor, robber, plunderer, abdue-tor, < rapter, pp. raptus, seize, carry off: see rapt2, rapt3.] 1; A ravisher; a plunderer. To bar bar bar barries life by the lead rapter suit

To have her harmless life by the lewd rapter split. Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 149.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of coleopterous insects

sects. **Raptores** (rap-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. raptor, robber, plunderer: see raptor.] An order of Aves, the Accipitres of Liuneus, the Raptatorcs, Rapaces, or Aëtomorphæ of some authors; the raptorial or rapacious birds; the birds of prey. They have an epignathous cered beak, and talons generally fitted for grasping live prey. The bill is hooked and often also toothed. The toes are four, three in front and one behind, with large crooked claws;

the outer toe is sometimes versatile. The plumage is aftershafted or not; the oll-gland is present and usually tufted. The carotids are two; the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic nuscles. Czeca are present (except in *Cathartidæ*). The maxillopalatines are united to an ossified septum; the angle of the mandible is not recurred. The *Raptores* are found in every part of the world. There are upward of 500 species, mostly belong-



r, head and foot of golden eagle (Aquila chrysattos); 2, head and foot of gerfalcon (Falco gyrfalco).

ing to the two families Falconidæ and Strigidæ. The Raptores are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies: (1) the African Gypogeranides; (2) the American Cathar-tides; (3) the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey, Acci-pitres; and (4) the cosmopolitan nocturnsi birds of prey, the owls, Striges. **Raptoria** (rap-tö'ri-ä), n.pl. [NL., <L. raptor, robber: see Raptores.] In entom., in West-wood's system (1839), a division of orthopterous insects; the Mantidæ (which see). Westwood's Raptoria were a part of Latreille's Cursoria, the rest of which Westwood called Ambulatoria and Cursoria. Also Raptatoria. Raptatoria

Raptatoria. raptorial (rap-tō'ri-al), a. and n. [ $\langle$  raptori-ous + -al.] I. a. 1. Rapacious; predatory; preying upon animals; of or pertaining to the Raptores or Raptoria.—2. Fitted for seizing and hold-ing; prehensile: as, the raptorial beak or claws ing; prehensile: as, the *raptorial* beak or claws of birds; the *raptorial* palps of insects.—Rap-torial legs, in *entom.*, legs in which the tible and tarsl tarn back on the femury often fitting into it like the biade of a pocket-knife into a handle; the tible may also be armed with teeth or spines, thus forming very powerful seizing-organs. This type is found only in the front legs, and it is most fully developed in the *Mantidæ*. See cut and *Mantis*. II a. A hird of prov: a member of the Per

II. n. A bird of prey; a member of the Raptores.

raptorious (rap-tō'ri-us), a. [ $\langle$  NL. \*raptorius,  $\langle$  L. raptor, a robber, plunderer: see raptor.] In entom., same as raptorial. Kirby. [Rare.] rapture (rap'tūr), n. [ $\langle$  rapt<sup>1</sup> + -ure.] 1; A violent taking and carrying away; seizure; forcible removal.

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea, This jewei holds his building on my arm. Shak., Pericles, li. 1. 161. When St. Paul had his rapture into heaven, he saw fine ings. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131. things. Violent transporting movement; a rapid carrying or going along; moving energy. Wave rolling after wave, where way they found; If steep, with torrent rapture; if through plain, Soft enhing. Milton, P. L., vii. 209.

With the *rapture* of great winds to biow About earth's shsken coignes. *Lowell*, Agassiz, vl. 1.

3. A state of mental transport or exaltation; ecstasy. (a) Ecstatic pleasure; rapt delight or enjoy-ment; extreme joy over or gladness on account of some-thing.

g. I have never heard Praise of love or wine That panted forth a flood of *rapture* so divine. *Shelley*, To a Skylark. To exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutual torture became not only a duty but a *rapture*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 426.

(b) Ecstatic elevation of thought or feeling; iofty or soar-ing enthnsissm; exsited or absorbing earnestness.

This man, beyond a Stolck apathy, sees truth as in a rap-ture, and cleaves to it. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnnus

Yon grow correct that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope*, Epil. to the Satires, i. 3.

## There is a *rapture* on the ionely shore . . . By the deep sea, and music in its roar. *Byron*, Childe Haroid, iv. 178.

A manifestation of mental transport; an 4. ecstatic utterance or action; an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind; a rhapsody.

Her [Cassandra's] brain-sick raptures Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrei Which hath our several honours all engaged To make it gracious. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 122.

Are not groans and tears Harmonious *raptures* in th' Almighty's ears? *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

5†. An ecstasy of passionate excitement; a paroxysmorfit from excessive emotion. [Rare.]

Your prattling nurse Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry. Shak., Cor., il. 1. 223.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 223. **=Syn. 3.** Transport, bilss, exaltation. **raptured** (rap'tūrd), a. [< rapture + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] In a state of rapture; characterized by rapture or cestasy; enraptured.

Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd, Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd, With rev'rence at the iofty wonder gaz'd. Pope, Odyssey, vi. 199.

The iatent Damon drew Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul, As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought With iuxury too-daring. *Thomson*, Summer, 1. 1333.

That favored strain was Snrrey's raptured line. Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

rapturist (rap'tūr-ist), n. [< rapture + -ist.] One who habitually manifests rapture; an enthusiast. [Rare.]

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages. J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), p. 43.

rapturous (rap'tūr-us), a. [< rapture + -ous.] Of the character of rapture; marked by rapture; exciting or manifesting rapture; ecstatically joyous or exalted: as, rapturous exultation; a rapturous look; a rapturous scene.

His weicome, before enthusiastic, was now rapturous. Everett, Orations, I. 480.

Everet, Orstons, I. 480. Tapturously (rap'tūr-us-li), adv. In a raptur-ous manner; with rapture; eestatically. raptus melancholicus (rap'tus mel-an-kol'i-kus). [NL.: L. raptus, a seizure; melancholicus, melancholic: see rapt<sup>2</sup>, n., and melancholic.] A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish. raquet, n. See racket<sup>2</sup>. raquette (ra-ket'), n. [F.] A racket.—Ra-quette head-dress, a kind of head-dress in use toward the close of the sixteenth century, in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and tempies, and raised in a sort of crest; a kind of hignon was arranged at the back of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen, darmed net embroidery, or some similar material. rara (rä'rä), n. [S. Amer.; imitative of its cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cut-ter, Phytotoma rara. Also called rarita. See

cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cut-ter, *Phytotoma rara*. Also called *rarita*. See

ter, Ingouoma rura. Also called rarda. See cut under Phytotoma.
rara avis (rā'rē ā'vis); pl. raræ aves (rā'rē ā'vēz). [L., in full rara avis in terris, 'a rare bird on earth'—a phrase applied by Horace (Sat. ii. 2, 26) to the peacock: rara, fem. of rarus, rare, uncommon; avis, bird: see rarel and Aves.] A rare bird; honce a person or an object of a rare rare bird; hence, a person or an object of a rare

rare bird; hence, a person object of a rare kind or character; a prodigy. rare<sup>1</sup> (râr), a. [< ME. rare = D. raar = MLG. rār, LG. raar = G. Dan. Sw. rar, < OF. rare, rere, F. rare, dial. raire, rale, rase = Sp. Pg. It. raro, < L. rarus, thin, not dense, thinly scat-tered. tered, few, rare, uncommon; root unknown.] 1. Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consis-tence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a rare substance; the rare atmosphere of high mountains.

are atmosphere of high mountained. The fiend O'er bog or steep, through strsit, rough, dense, or rare, With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way. Milton, P. L., ii. 948.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times, rarer than gold. Newton, Opticks, II, iii. 8. Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at 2. wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

Chcumber in this moone is sowen rare. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110. The cattle in the fields and meadows green :

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Müton*, P. L., vii. 461.

He left the barren-beaten thoronghfare. Chose the green path that show'd the rarer foot. Tennyson, Lancelot and Eialne.

3. Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom oc-curring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

She calls me prond, and that she could not love me Were man as *rare* as phoenlx. Shak., As yon Like it, lv. 3. 17.

Shak, As yon Like it, iv. 3. 17. It is the rarest thing that ever I saw in any place, ney-ther do I thinke that any citie of Christendome hath the like. Coryat, Crudities, I. 192. When somany have written too much, we shall the more readily pardon the rare man who has written too little or just enough. Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 161. Hence-4. Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valua-ble, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

## 4963

Gon. But the rarity of it is - which is indeed almost be-

ond credit. Seb. As many vonched rarities are. Shak., Tempest, H. 1. 60.

How ignorant had we been of the beanty of Florence, of the monuments, urns, and *rarities* that yet remain. *I. Walton*, Complete Angier, p. 34.

In climates where wine is a rarity intemperance bounds. Macaulay, Milton. abounda.

abounda. Macaulay, Milton. **ras**<sup>1</sup> (ras), n. [ $\langle Ar. ras, head; cf. rais, rcis, head,$ chief: see rcis<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A promontory; cape; peak:a term prefixed to the names of promontoriesor capes on the Arabian and African coasts, etc.-2. In Abyssinia, the title of the vizir or chiefminister, and also of generals and governors.The ras of the empire was for a long period—down tothe accession of the usurping King Theodore in 1855—theactual ruler, the nominal Negus being merely a puppet.The ras commonly owed his position to superior militaryatrength as governor of some province.**Fas**<sup>2</sup> (rä), n. [F.: see rash<sup>4</sup>.] A smooth ma-terial of wool, and also of silk: a French termused in English, especially in certain combina-tions.

tions.

rasamala (ras-a-mä'lä), n. [Native name.] A tree of Java and parts of India, Altingia execlsa, of the Hamamelidex, closely related to

excelsa, of the Hamamelideæ, closely related to the liquidambars. It has a tall straight trunk, ascending 90 or 100 feot before branching. rasant (ra'zant), a. [ $\langle F, rasant, m., rasante,$ f., ppr. of raser, touch, graze, raze: see rasel, raze<sup>1</sup>.] In fort., sweeping or grazing. A rasant fre is a fanking fire that impinges on or grazes the face which it defends, or a low fire that aweeps along near the ground. A rasant line is a direct line of fire of this kind. A rasant fank is the flank of a bastion the fire from which passes along the face of an adjoining bastion. rasberryt, n. An obsolete form of raspberry.

rasberry; n. An obsolete form of raspberry. **Rasbora** (ras-bō'rä), n. [NL. (Hamilton); from a native name.] The typical genus of *Ras-*borina, containing numerous small cyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters. The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part

**Rasborina** (ras-bō-rī'nä), n. pl. [NL., < Ras-bora + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] A division of Cyprinidæ, repre-sented by Rasbora and four other genera. **rascabilian**<sup>†</sup> (ras-ka-bil'yan), n. [A perverted form of rascallion.] A rascal.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction,

where the register of rogues makes no little gaine of ras-cabilians. Breton, Strange News, p. 6. (Davies.)

rascaillet, n. A Middle English form of rascal. rascal (rás'kal), n. and a. [Early mod. E. ras-call; < ME. rascall, raskalle, rascaile, rascaile, rascayle, raskaille, raskayle, rascaile, rascayle, < OF. (AF.) rascaille, raskayle, raskayle, a rab-ble, mob, F. racaille, "the rascality or base and rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company" (Cotgrave), lit. 'scrapings,' < OF. \*rasquer, scrape, = Sp. Pg. rascar, scratch, rasgar, tear, rend, scrape, = Olt. rascarc, burnish, rub, furbish (see rash<sup>5</sup>), < LL. \*rasicare, freq. of L. radere, pp. rasus, scrape: see rasc<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>.] I. n. 1<sup>+</sup>. The com-monalty of people; the vulgar herd; the gen-eral mass. rascaillet, n. A Middle English form of rascal. eral mass.

So rathely they ruache with roselde aperis That the raskaille was rade, and rane to the grefes. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2882.

Lo! here the fyn and guerdon for travaille, Of Jove, Apollo, of Mara and swich *rescaille*. *Chaucer*, Troilns, v. 1858.

The church is sometime taken for the common *raseal* of all that believe, whether with the mouth only, and carnal-ly without spirit, neither loving the law in their hearts. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc, 1850), [p. 114.

2. In *hunting*, a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts; an animal, or animals collectively, unfit to chase or to kill, on account of ignoble quality or lean condition; especially, a lean deer.

I wondir not hyly thoug heed-dere thou fiallid; ffor litill on goure lyf the liat ffor to rewe On rascale that rorid with ribbia so lene, ffor flaute of her flode that flatereria atclen. Richard the Redeless, li. 119.

Other beatys all, Where so ye theym fynde, *rascalt* ye shall them call. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 31.

Horna? Even ao. Poor meu alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal.* Shak., As you Like it, lii. 3. 58.

A low or vulgar person; one of the rabble; a boor or churl.

Tia true, I have been a *rascal*, as you are, A fellow of no mention, bor no mark, Just auch another piece of dirt, so tashion'd. *Fletcher (and another?)*, Propheteas, v. 2.

4. A low or mean fellow; a tricky, dishonest person; a rogue; a knave; a scamp: used in

rare

Good discent, rare features, vertnous partes. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

I think my love as rare As any she belied with falae compare. Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They write to me from England of rare News in Frances. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 37.

Ha! ha! yes, yes, I think it a rare joke. Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

She's a rare hand at aansages; there 's noane like her in a' the three Ridings. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii. In a the three hadings. and, busies, Syrra's Diversy this = Syn, 3, Rars, Scarce, infrequent, unusual. Rare im-plies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are rare. Scarce properly implies a previous or usual con-dition of greater abundance. Rare means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found thau may be found where scarce would apply.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the rarest thiugs in the world. Burke.

Where words are scarce, they are seldom spent in valn. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 7.

A Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice. care<sup>2</sup> (rär), a. [A dial. form of rear<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; under-done: applied to meat: as, rare beef; a rare chop. [In common use in the United States, but now only dialectal in Great Britain.] rare<sup>2</sup>

but now only dialectal in Great Britain. J New-Jaid eggs, which Baucis' busy care Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. Dryden, tr. of Ovld's Motamorph., vili. 98. Scauty mutton scrags on Fridays, and rather more sa-voury, but grudging, portions of the same flesh, rotten-roasted or rare, on the Tnesdays. Lamb, Christ's Hospital. The word rare, applied to meat not cooked enough, did anond really strange to me; but an eminent citizen of youra presently showed me that it had for it the authority of Dryden. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 69.

rare<sup>3</sup> (rar), adv. [Also rear; prob. a reduction of rather (with sense of the positive rath): see

of rather (with sense of the positive rath): see rather, rath<sup>1</sup>, adv. Cf. rarcripe for rathripe.] Early. [Prov. Eng.] rare<sup>4</sup> (rär), v. A dialectal form of rcar<sup>1</sup>. [U.S.] rare<sup>5</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of roar. rarebit (rär'bit), n. [An altered form of rabbit<sup>1</sup> in the phrase Welsh rabbit, simulating an ab-surd derivation from rare<sup>1</sup> + bit, as if 'a rare delicacy.'] See Welsh rabbit, under rabbit<sup>1</sup>. raree-show (rar'ō-shō), n. [Appar. contract-ed from \*rarity-show, < rarity + show, n. (cf. G. raritäten-kabinet, a 'eabinet of euriosities or rarities,' raritätenkasten, peep-show, D. rare-kykkas, a 'rare show,' show-box).] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. Thou didst look intoit with as much innocency of heart

Thon didst look into it with as much innocency of heart as ever child look'd into a *raree-show* box. Sterne, Triatram Shandy, viil. 24.

sterne, Thermin Standy, vin. 24. **rarefaction** (rar- $\bar{q}$ -fak'shon), n. [ $\langle F. rarefac-$ tion = Pr. rarefaccio = Sp. rarefaccion = Pg. $rareface<math>\bar{q}$ o = It. rarefacione,  $\langle L. as$  if \*rarefac-tio(n-),  $\langle rarefacerc, pp. rarefactus, rarefy: see$ rarefy.] The act or process of rarefying ormaking rare, or of expanding or distending abody or mass of matter, whereby the bulk isincreased, or a smaller number of its particlesoccupy the same space: also the state or conincreased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or con-dition so produced: opposed to condensation. The term is used chiefly in speaking of gases, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solida and liquida. There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction consisted merely of an increase in the mean distance of the particles (as it is now held to do), or in au enlargement of the particles. In the strictest sense, the word was understood to agnify the second action. Either we must say, that the selfsame holy does

Either we must say . . . that the selfame body does not only obtain a greater apace in *rarefaction*, . . . but adequately and exactly filled it, and so when rarefact quirca larger dimensions without either leaving any vacu-tica betwixt its component corpuscies or admitting be-tween them any new or extraneous aubstance whatsoever. Now it is to this last (and, as some call it, rigorons) way of *rarefaction* that our adversary has recourse. Boyle, Spring of the Air, I. iii. When the same faction of a cas is extrame (our millionth)

When the rarefaction of a gas is extreme (one-millionth) its matter becomes radiant. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 584.

rarefactive (rar-ē-fak'tiv), a. [= F. raréfactif = Pr. rarefactiu = Sp. Pg. rarefactivo; as rare-fact(ion) + -ive.] Causing rarefaction; making rarer or less dense. [Rare.]

The condition of the bone was not a tumour, but a rare-factive disease of the whole bone accompanied by new growth. Lancet, No. 3423, p. 684.

**rarefiable** (rar'ē-fi-ā-bl), a. [ $\langle rarefy + -ablc.$ ] Capable of being rarefied. **rarefy** (rar'ē-fi), v.; pret. and pp. rarefied, ppr. rarefying. [Also, incorrectly, rarify;  $\langle$  F. raré-fier = Pr. rareficar = Sp. rarificar = It. rarifi-care,  $\langle$  ML, as if "rareficare,  $\langle$  L, rarefacere ( $\rangle$  Pg. rarefazer), make thin or rare, (rarus, thin, rare, + facere, make.] I. trans. To make rare, thin,

porous, or less dense; expand or enlarge without adding any new matter; figuratively, to spread or stretch out; distend: opposed to *condense*.

Presently the water, very much rarified like a mlat, be-gan to rise. Court and Times of Charles I., I. 113.

For plain traths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilities. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

A body is commonly said to be rarefied or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do)... when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before. Boyle, Works, L 144. Rarefying osteitis, an oatellia in which the Haversian canala become enlarged and the bone rarefied. Also called

II. intrans. To become rare; pass into a thinner or less dense condition.

Earth rarefies to dew ; expanded more, The aubtil dew in air begins to soar.

Dryden. **rarely**<sup>I</sup> (răr'li), adv.  $[\langle rare^1, a., + -ly^2.]$  1. Seldom; not often: as, things rarely seen.

His friend alwayes shall doe beat, and you shall rarely heare good of his enemy. Bp. Earle, Micro-coamographie, A Partiall Man.

The good we never miss we rarely prize. Couper, Retirement, l. 406.

2. Finely; excellently; remarkably well; with a rare excellence.

I could play Erclea rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all aplit. Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 31.

Argyll has raised ao hunder men, An hunder harnesa'd rarely. Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186). You can write rarely now, after all your schooling, I should think. Georgs Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

3. In excellent health: in quasi-adjective use. Compare purely in like use. [Prov. Eng. and

U. S.] **rarely**<sup>2</sup> (rãr'li), adv. [ $\langle rare^2, a., + -ly^2$ .] So as to be underdone or only partially cooked: said of meats: as, a roast of beef rarely cooked. rareness<sup>1</sup> (rä<sup>\*</sup>nes), n. [< rare<sup>1</sup>, a., + -ness.]
1. Thinness; tenuity; rarity: as, the rareness of air or vapor.—2. The state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency

If that the foliye of men hadde not sette it [gold] in higher estimation for the rarenesse sake. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), il. 6.

Rareness and difficulty give estimation To all things are i' th' world. Webster, Devil's Law-Case, v. 6.

3. Uncommon character or quality; especially, unusual excellence, fineness, or the like. ly, unus [Rare.]

Rosea act in the midat of a pool. being supported by some atay; which is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of amall use. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 407.

His providences toward us are to be admired for the raineness and graciouaneas of them. Sharp, Sermons, II. 1.

**rareness**<sup>2</sup> (rãr'nes), n. [< rare<sup>2</sup>, a., + -ness.] The state of being rare or underdone in cooking. rareripe (rarrip), a. and n. [A reduction of rathripe, q. v.] I. a. Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: as, rarcripe

peaches. II. n. An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early. rarify (rar'i-fi), r.; pret. and pp. rarified, ppr.

rarifying. A common but incorrect spelling of rarefy.

rarita (rä-rë'tä), n. [S. Amer.] Same as rara. rarity (rar'i-ti), n.; pl. rarities (-tiz). [= OF. ra-rite, rarete, F. rarete = Pr. raritat, raretat = Sp. raridad = Pg. raridade = It. rarità = D. rariteit= G. rarität = Dan. Sw. raritet,  $\langle L. rarita(t-)s,$ the state of being thin or not dense, looseness of texture, tenuity, also fewness, rarity, a rare or curious thing, esp. in pl.,  $\langle rarus, thin, rare: see rare^1.$ ] 1. The condition of being rare, or not dense, or of occupying, as a corporeal substance, much space with little matter; thinness; tenuity: opposed to density: as, the rarity of a gas.

Thia I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. Bentley, Sermona.

seemed to swim in an atmosphere of A few birds . . . second a more than usual rarity. R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard. A few birds

2. The state of being uncommon or of infrequent occurrence; uncommonness; infrequency.

# Alas, for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun ! Hood, Bridge of Sigha.

3. Something that is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or for its unusual excellence.

Then tonch'd upon the game, how scarce lt was This season. Tennyson, Audiey Court.

## As strong

As aconitum or rash gunpowder. Shak., 2 llen. IV., iv. 4. 48.

2. Hasty in conneil or action; precipitate; headstrong; impetuous; venturesome: as, a rash statesman or minister; a rash commander.

In her faire eyes two living lamps did flame, . . . That quite bereav'd the *rash* beholders sight. Spenser, F. Q., IL III. 23.

Be not rash with thy mouth. Eccl. v. 2. f rash with thy mouth. For, though I am not splenitive and rash, Yet have I something in me dangerous. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

Her rash hand in evil hour Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she cat! Milton, P. L., ix, 780.

Of the dead what hast thou heard That maketh thee so *rash* and unafeared? *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, 111, 240.

3. Marked by or manifesting incensiderate haste in speech or action; resulting from te-merity or recklessness: as, rash words; rash measures.

Of all my rash adventures past This frantic feat must prove the last ! Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

The plan is rash; the project desperate. Browning, Ring and Book, 11. 52.

4+. Requiring haste; urgent.

47. Requiring naste; trgent. My lord, I scarce have leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash. Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 62.
=Syn. 2 and 3. Enterprising, Foolhardy, etc. (see adven-turous), precipitate, hasty, headlong, inconsiderate, care-less, heedless. See list under reckless.
rash<sup>1</sup> (rash), v. t. [< rash<sup>1</sup>, a. Cf. AS. ræscan = G. raschen = Sw. raska, move quickly, = Dan. raske, refl., rise; from the adj.] 14. To put together hurriedly.

put together hnrriedly; prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily rashed [var. raked] vp at that present, in such shortnesse of time. Foze, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439. (Richardson.)

2. To publish imprndently; blab. Jamiesan. [Scotch.]-3. To cook too rapidly; burn from haste: as, the beef has been rashed in the roast-

haste: as, the beet has been rashed in the roast-ing. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] rash<sup>2</sup> (rash), a. and n. [Prob.  $\langle$  Sw. Dan. rask, quick, = Icel. röskr, strong, vigorons; cf. Icel. röskvask, refl., ripen (said of persons): see rash<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. So ripe or dry as to break or fall readily, as corn from dry straw in handling. [Local, Eng.]

[Local, Eng.] II. n. Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local, Eng.] rash<sup>3</sup>t (rash), v. t. [By apheresis from \*arash, var. of arace, < ME. aracen, arasen, also arachen, < AF. aracer, OF. aracier, arachier, mixed with erachier, esrachier, F. arracher, nproot, tear np, eradicate: see arace<sup>1</sup> and cradicate, and cf. race<sup>5</sup>. But the form and sense seem to be due in part to the verb rash<sup>1</sup>. Hence perhaps rash-er<sup>1</sup>.] To tear ar slash violently: lacerate: rend: To tear or slash violently; lacerate; rend; erl hack; hew; slice.

Liks two mad mastiffes, each on other flew, And shields did share, and malles did rash, and heimes did hew. Spenser, F. Q., IV. 11. 17. He dreamt the boar had rashed off his heim. Shak., Rich. III., iil. 2. 11. (Nares.)

He strikes Clarindo, and rashes off his garland. Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iv. 3. (Nares.)

I mlst my purpose in his arm, rashed his doublet-sleeve, rau hlm close by the left cheek, and through his hair. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, lv. 4.

rash<sup>4</sup> (rash), n. [(a) = D. LG. ras = G. rasch, woolen cloth, = Dan. rask, serge, = Sw. rask, a kind of cloth; prob.  $\langle$  OF. ras, a woolen stuff, F. ras, short-nap cloth, = Sp. It. raso, a smooth cloth material; cf. Sp. dim. rasilla, serge; percloth material; cf. Sp. dim. rasua, serge; per-haps  $\langle L. rasus$ , pp. of radere, scrape, rub; see rasel. (b) Cf. It. rascia, serge, 'rash,' said by Muratori to be  $\langle Rascia, a$  region in Bosnia where this stuff is said to have origi-nated. (c) Cf. also arras, tapestry, = It. arrazi-m MG. arraz, arras (ML. arrasium, arraciam), also, by apheresis, It. razza = Pg. raz, arras,  $\langle$ also, by apheresis, It. razza = Pg. raz, arras,  $\zeta$  F. Arras, also Aras, a town in northern France where arras was first made. Some confusion of these forms seems to have occurred.] A kind of inferior manufacture of silk or of silk and stuff.

for tearing as into a formation of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second s

I see it, mistress; 'tis good stuff indeed; It is a silk roch; I can pattern it. Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 3.

rascal objurgation with much latitude, and often, like

rogue, with slight meaning. Compare rascally. I have matter in my head . . . against your cony-catch-ing rascals, Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol. Shak., M. W. of W., l. 1, 128.

Shall a rascal, because he has read books, talk pertly to Cibber. me?

There were many men who wore green turbans, he said, that were very great *rascals*; but he was a Saint, which was better than a Sherriffe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nilc, I. 76.

II. a. 1. Paltry; worthless; unworthy of consideration; in a special use, unfit for the chase, as a lean deer: used of things or animals. [Obsolescent.]

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous, To lock such rascal counters from his friends, Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts ! Shak, J. C., iv. 3. 80.

2. Low; mean; base; common; ignoble; vulgar; knavish: used of persons, formerly with refer-ence to class or occupation, but now only with an implication of moral baseness or dishonesty. [Not now common as an adjective.]

Paul, being in prison in Rome, did write divers episties, in which he expressent the names of many which were in comparison of Peter but *rascal* personages; but of Peter he speaketh never a word. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 145.

Metaphore... so one should in reproce say to a poore man, thou raskall knaue, where raskall is properly the hunter's terme gluen to young deere, leane and out of sea-son, and not to people. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 191.

Clodius shrieked for help. His rascal followers rushed In with lighted torches. Froude, Cæsar, xv.

rascaldom (rås'kal-dum), n. [<rascal + -dam.] 1. The sphere or domain of rascals; a class or body of rascally persons.

How has this turbulent Alexandrian rascaldom been be-having itself in my absence? Kingsley, Hypatia, il. View of the rassaldom of Paris, tragical at this time (for where is now that reiving and stealing, that squesking and jabbering—of lies?), otherwise unprofitable. Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, II. xvii.).

2. Rascally character or action; the spirit or practice of rascals; rascalism. [Rare.]

The "three R's," if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss Nightingale observes, to pro-duce a fourth R - of rascaldom. Froude, at St. Andrews, March, 1869.

Falstaff . . . Is a character of the broadest comedy, . . . enjoying the confusion betwixt reason and the negation of reason — in other words, the rank *rasealdom* he is calling by lts name Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, The Comic.

rascaldryt (rås'kal-dri), n. [For \*rascalry, < rascal + -ry.] Å body or the class of rascals; the common herd; the rabble. [Rare.]

So base a rascaldry As is too farre from thought of chyuairy. Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21. (Davies.)

rascalism (ras'kal-izm), n. [< rascal + -ism.] The spirit or practice of a rascal or of rascals; rascally character or quality.

**rascality** (ras-kal'i-ti), *n*. [< *rascal* + -*ity*.] **1**. Low or mean people collectively; rascals in general; rascaldom: now used chiefly in the moral sense. See rascal, a., 2.

Your baboons, and your jacksnapes, being the scum and ascality of all hedge-creepers, they go in jerkins and man-litons. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 69. dilions.

Pretended philosophers judge as Ignorantly in their way as the rascality in theirs. Glanville.

A favorite remedy [expulsion] with the Scotch for the purpose of disembarrassing themselves of their superflu-ous rascality. Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 129. The character or an action of a rascal; the

quality of being a rascal; low or mean trick-ery; base or dishonest procedure; villainy; frand.

Why, goodman Hobhy-hoise, if we out of our gentility offerd you to begin, must you out of your raseality needs take it? *R. Taylor*, Hog hath Lost its Fearl, fli. This letter (full of raseallities against King Ch. II. and his Court). *Wood*, Athense Oxon., II. 629.

rascal-like (rås'kal-līk), a. Like a rascal, in any sense; in the quotation, like a lean deer.

If we be English dcer, be then in blood; Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch. Shak, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 49.

**rascallion** (rås-kal'yon), n. [< rascal + -ion. Hence var. rapscallian.] A low, mean wretch; a rapscallion.

Used him so like a base rascallion. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. lii. 327. rascally (rås'kal-i), a. [< rascal + -ly1.] Like or characteristic of a rascal; base; mean; trickish; scampish: used of persons or things with much latitude, often with slight meaning. These same abominable, vile, . . . rascally verses. B. Jonson, Every Man In his Humour, i. 3.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his humour, I. 3. Well, Mr. Shsrper, would you think it? In all this time — as I hope for a Truncheon — this raseally Gazette-writer never so much as once mention'd me. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 2. None of your raseally "dips" — but sound, Round, ten-penny moulds of four to the pound. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 94.

See raxle. rasclet. v. i.

**rasel**, raze<sup>1</sup> (rāz), v. t.; pret. and pp. rased, ppr. rasing. [Early mod. E. also race (con-fused with race<sup>6</sup>); < ME. rasen, racen (= D. rasen = G. rasiren = Sw. rasera), < OF. raser, rasen = G. raseren = Sw. rasera), (OF. raser, F. raser = Sp. Pg. rasar = It. rasare, (ML. rasare, freq. of L. radere, pp. rasus, scrape, scratch, shave, ruh, smooth, level, graze, touch, strip; akin to radere, gnaw (see radent). Hence nlt. erase, razar, rasee, rascal, rash<sup>5</sup>, abrade, etc.] 1. To scrape or glance along the surface of; scratch; graze; shave. A friendly checke killeth thee, when a raser cannot rase

A friendly checke killeth thee, when a rasor cannot rase thee. Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 381.

Have you been stung by wasps, or angry bees, Or rased with some rude bramble or rough briar? *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, li. 2.

Ilis breast's of such well tempered proofs It may be rac'd, not pearc't, by savsge tooth Of foaming mslice. Marston, Antonio and Mellids, II., ii. 2.

Nor miss'd its aim, but where the plumage dauc'd Raz'd the smooth cone, and thence obliquely glanc'd. Pope, Iliad, xi. 454.

This Inside line is rased or scratched lu. Thearle, Naval Arch., § 39.

2. To obliterate by scraping; erase; cancel; bence, to strike out of existence; annul; de-stroy: often with *aut*. [Obsolete or archaic.] I have a licence and all; it is but *razing out* one name

I have a needed side and an and a start and a start and putting in another. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2. I write, Indite, I point, I rase, I quote, I Interline, I blot, correct, I note. Drayton, Matilda to K. John.

And in derision sets Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase Quite out their native language. Milton, P. L., xll. 53.

He razeth sil his foes with fire and sword. Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 1.

3. To level with the ground or the supporting surface; tear down or demolish; reduce to ruins: in this sense now always spelled *raze*. Bellona storms,

Bellona storma, With all her battering engines bent to race Some capital city. Milton, P. L., ii. 923. We touch'd with Joy The roysl hand that razed unhappy Troy. Dryden, Eneid, xi. 378. Sacrilegious and rebellious hands had razed the church, even to the foundation thereof, and laid the honour of the crown low in the dust. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xvii. The strangers... who found a fiendish pleasure in razing magnificent cities. Macaulay, Machiavelli. =Svn. 3. Raze. Demokish. See demokish.

 rascality character or quanty.
 razing magnificent cities.
 macauta

 A tall handsome man with ex-military whiskers, with a look of troubled gaiety and rascalism.
 razing magnificent cities.
 macauta

 Carlyle, Dlamond Necklace, xlv.
 (Davies.)
 rase<sup>1</sup>, rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup> (rāz), n.
 [< rase<sup>1</sup>, v.]

 an abrasion; a slight wound.
 Sight wound.
 Sight wound.

 A scratch ;

They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least rase of a needle point. Hooker, Eccles. Polity. (Latham.)

rase<sup>2</sup>t, *n*. A Middle English form of *race*<sup>1</sup>. rase<sup>3</sup>t, *v*. *t*. Same as  $race^5$ . rase<sup>4</sup> (racd), *a*. [ $\langle rase^1 + -cd^2$ .] In *her.*, same as raguly.

**rased** (rāzd), a. [ $\langle rase^{1} + \cdot ed^{2}$ .] In her., same as raguly. **rasée** (ra-zā'), a. [ $\langle F. rasé, pp. of raser, rase:$ see rase<sup>1</sup>.] In her., same as raguly.**rasgado**(rās-gā'dō), n. [Sp., a rent, break, la- $ceration, <math>\langle rasgar, rend, break: see rascal.] In$ guitar-playing, an effect produced by sweepingthe strings with the thumb; a kind of arpeggio.**rash** $<sup>1</sup> (rash), a. [<math>\langle ME. rash, rasch, hasty, headstrong; not found in AS. except in the$ rare verb ræscan, move quickly (of light), qniv-er, glitter, ræscettan, crackle, sparkle (= OHG.rasch, asparkle); = D. rasch, quick, swift, =MLG. rasch = OHG. rasc, also rosch, MHG.rasch, also resch, risch, G. rasch, quick, swift,= Dan. Sw. rask, brisk, quick, rash, = leel. $räskr, strong, vigorous (<math>\rangle$  räskir, qnick); with adj. formative -sk (-sh), from the root of AS. ræde, quick ( $\rangle$  rædnes, qnickness), = MD. rade, raede, D. rad = MLG. rat (rad-), quick (see rath), and of OFries. reth, rad = MD. D. rad = MLG. rat, LG. rad = OHG. rad, MHG. rat, G. rad, wheel, = Ir. roth = L. rata = Lith. ratas, MLG. rat, LG. rad = OHG. rad, MHG. rat, G. rad, wheel, = Ir. roth = L. rata = Lith. ratas, wheel, = Skt. ratha, a wagon, chariot, war-chariot. Cf. rash<sup>2</sup>.] 1<sup>‡</sup>. Quick; sudden; hasty. Ouer meruelous mercs so mad arayed, Of raas [race, way, course] thag I were raseh & ronk. get rapely ther-Inne I watz restayed. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris', 1. 1166.

rash<sup>5</sup> (rash), n. [ $\langle$  OF. rasche, also rasque, rash, scurf, F. rache, an cruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. rasca, itch;  $\langle$  Pr. rascar = Sp. Pg. rascar, scratch, rasgar, tear, rond, scrape, etc.,  $\langle$  LL: "rasicare, scratch (cf. L. rasitare, shave often), freq. of L. raderc, pp. rasus, scrape, shave: see rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>, and cf. rascal.] A more or less ex-tensive eruption on the skin. **rash**<sup>6</sup> (rash), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of rush<sup>1</sup>. They biggit a bower on yon burn brae, And theekti to'er wi' rashes. Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, in Aitken's Scottish Song, p. 20. **rasher**<sup>1</sup> (rash'er), n. [(a)  $\langle$  rash<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup> (cf. "rasher on the coals, quasi rashly or hastily

**rasher**<sup>1</sup> (rash'er), n.  $[(a) < rash^1 + -er^1$  (cf. "rasher on the coals, quasi rashly or hastily roasted"— Minsheu) (see rash<sup>1</sup>, v.); or (b) <rash<sup>3</sup>, slice, + -er<sup>1</sup>; the suffix -er being taken passively in either case.] In cookery, a slice of bacon, and formerly of any meat, for frying or brailing. or broiling.

Carbonata, a carbonada, mest broiled vpon the coles, a rash

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-caters, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 28.

He that eats nothing hut a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher. Beau. and Fl., Love's Care, ii. 1.

He had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled rashers. Thackeray, Pendenuis, I. 313.

rasher<sup>2</sup> (rash'er), n. [Perhaps < Sp. rascacio = Pg. rascacio, also rascas, names of the Eurorg. *Austation also rates is a line but of the European Scorpæna scorofa* and related fishes.] A scorpænoid fish of California, *Sebastickthys* or *Sebastodes miniatus*, of a red color variously marked. It is one of a large group of rock-fish or rock-cod, others of which uo doubt have the same name.

rashfult(rash'ful), a. [< rash1 + -ful.] Rash; hasty; precipitate. [Rare.]

Then you with hastle doome and *rashfull* sentence straight Will vanut that women in that age were all with vertue fraught. *Turberville*, Dispraise of Women that allure and jove not.

rashlingt (rash'ling), n.  $[\langle rash^1 + -ling^1 \rangle]$  A rash person. [Rare.]

What rashlings doth delight, that sober men despise. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do This rashness, that which might ensue With this old soul in organs new ? *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

Tennyson, Two Voices. =Syn. I. Rashness, Temerity. Rashness has the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon, temerity the selectness and dignity of the Latin. Temerity implies personal danger, physical or other: as, the temerity of undertaking to contradict Samuel Johnson; temerity in going upon thin ice. Rashness is broader in this respect. Rashness goes by the feelings without the judgment; temerity rather disregards the fudg-ment. Temerity refers rather to the disposition, rashness to the conduct. See adventurous. For rashness in point courses.

For rashness is not courage. Rashness flings itself into danger without consideration or foresight. But courage counts the cost, and does not make any display of itself. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 836.

As the note of warlike preparation reached them the Moors] in their fastnesses, they felt their *temerity* in thus bringing the whole weight of the Castilian monarchy on their heads. Precedt, Ferd, and Isa., it 7.

rasint, n. An obsolete form of resin. rasing (rā'zing), n. [Verbal n. of rasel, v.] In ship-building, the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses. rasing-iron (rā'zing-ī"ern), n. A kind of calk-ing.jou for cleaving the nitah and calum out

rasing-knife (ra zing-tern), *n*. A kind of early ing-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, preparatory to recalking. **rasing-knife** (rā'zing-nīf), *n*. A small edged tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead tip etc.

used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, etc. rasion (rā'zhon), n. [ $\langle L. rasio(n-)$ , a scraping, shaving,  $\langle radere$ , pp. rasus, scrape, shave: see rase1.] 1<sup>+</sup>. A scraping or shaving; rasure. Bailey, 1731.-2. In phar., the division of sub-stances by the rasp or file. Dunglison. raskailet, n. An obsolete form of rascal.

rash<sup>5</sup> (rash), n. [ $\langle OF. rasche, also rasque, rash, scurf, F. rache, an eruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. rasca, itch; <math>\langle Pr. rascar = Sp. Pg. rascar, scratch, rasgar, tear, rond, scrape, etc., <math>\langle LL.$ \*rasicare, scratch (cf. L. rasitare, shave often), for or for a scale of the scale of

4966

animala

z, z, head and foot of dunghill-cock ; 2, 2, head and foot of moor-fowl (Lagopus scoticus).

same excluding the pigeons: now usually called

Gallinæ (which see). rasorial (rā-sö'ri-al), a. [NL., < Rasores + -ial.] Given to scratching the ground for food, rash person. [Rare.]
What rashlings doth delight, that sober men despise. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas
rashly (rash'li), adv. In a rash manner; hastily; with precipitation; inconsiderately; presumptuously; at a venture.
rashness (rash'nes), n. 1. The character of being rash; inconsiderate or presumptuous hast; headstrong precipitation in decision or action; temerity; unwarranted boldness.
Such bold asseverations as in him [the spostle Paul] were admirable should in your mouths but argue rashness. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi. And though he stumbles in a full career, Yet rashness is a better fault than fear. Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Prol., 1. 21.
2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed. ment; grate, or grate away, with a rasp or some-thing comparable to it.

Al that thise first vii [years of plenty] maken, Sulen this othere vii [years of famine] roepen & raken. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132, That fellow . . . who insists that the shoe must fit him because it fitted his father and grandfather, and that, if his foot will not enter, he will pare and *rasp* it. *Landor*, Inaginary Conversations, Solon and Pisistratus.

When the cane [In sugar-making] has been rasped to shreds[by s rasper], it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating apparatus. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1879. 2. Figuratively, to affect or perform harshly,

as if by the use of a rasp; grate upon; utter with a rough and jarring effect: as, to rasp one's feelings; to rasp out a refusal.

Through all the weird September-eves I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids Rasp the mysterious silence. J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i.

Grating songs a listening crowd eudares, Rasped from the throats of bellowing smateurs. O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

II. intrans. To rub against something gratingly; produce a rasping effect: as, the vessel rasped against the quay: literally or figuratively.

Rasped harshly against his delaty nature. Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 5.

**rasp**<sup>1</sup> (råsp), n. [= D. Dan. Sw. rasp = G. raspc,  $\langle OF. raspe, F. rape (> G. rappe)$  (= It. raspa), a rasp, grater,  $\langle rasper, F. raper$ , grate, rasp, file: see rasp<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. A coarse form of file, having its surface dotted with separate pro-truding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. In cabinet-rasps, wood-rasps, and farriers' rasps the teeth are cut in lines sloping down from the left- to the right-hand side; in rasps for use in making boot- and shoe-lasts the teeth slope in the opposite way;

## raspberry

and rasps for makers of gun-stocks and saddletrees are cut with teeth arrayed in circular lines or in crescent form: sometimes used figuratively.

The horses from the country were a goodly sight to see, with the rasp of winter bristles rising through and among

with the rasp of where the soft summer-coat. R. D. Blackmore, Lorns Doone, lxlx. 2. A machine or large instrument for use in rasping; a rasper.

The juice [of beet-roots] from the rasp and the press is brought into a boiler and heated by steam. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 210.

The radula or odontophore of a mollusk; the lingual ribbon. See cut under *radula*.—4. A rasping surface. (at) The steel of a tinder-box. [Prov. Eng.] (b) The rough surface of the tongue of some

He dismounted when he came to the cattle, and walked among them, stroking their soft flanks, and feeling in the palm of his hand the *rasp* of their tongues. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

rasp<sup>2</sup> (rasp), n. [Formerly also respe, also ras-**Casp**<sup>2</sup> (rasp), *n*. [Formerly also respe, also raspice, raspice, respass (with occasional pl. raspisses), appar. orig. pl., prop. raspes (the berries), used as sing. (the bush, and later transferred to a single berry?), prob.  $\langle rasp1, n.$ , or abbr. of raspherry,  $\langle rasp1 + berry1$ , with ref. to its rough outside; cf. It. raspo, a raspberry (Florio): see rasp1.] The fruit of the common (European) raspberry. See raspherry. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] lete or prov. Eng.]

The soyle of this playne bryngeth foorth ferne and bram-ble busshes bearynge blacke berries or wylde *raspes*, which two are tokens of coulde regions. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 172].

and hurtilberies. And informerics. In an angle of yourges, a strike Rosey had done eating up her pine-apple, artiessly con-feesing . . that she preferred it to the raeps and hinny-blobs in her grandmamma's garden. Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

rasp<sup>3</sup> (råsp), v. i. [Cf. G. räuspern, hawk or clear the throat; prob. imitative.] To belch; ejeet wind from the stomach. [Old and prov. Eng.] Let them blid gold to their aching head, drink Cleopa-tra's draught (preclous stones dissolved), to ease their rasp-ing stomach. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 424.

This man of nice education hash a feeble stomacke, and (rapping since his last meale) doubts whether he should eat of his laste meale or nothing. Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

raspatory (ras'pa-tō-ri), n.; pl. raspatories (-riz). [< ML. raspatorium (cf. Sp. Pg. raspador, a scraper), < raspare, rasp, scrape: see rasp<sup>1</sup>, v.] A surgeons' rasp; an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgieal or anatomical operations.

operations. **raspberry** (rac'ber'i), n.; pl. raspberries (-iz). [Formerly also rasberry and raspis-berry;  $\langle rasp1, or rasp2 (see rasp2), + berry1.]$  1. The fruit of several plants of the genus Rubus, con-sisting of many small juicy grains or drupes, which, unlike those of the blackberry, separate from the convey recorded to conther when wine thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble. Besides its extensive nee as a dessert fruit, the raspberry is used for jelles and jam, and its juice for flavoring, for cooling drinks, and in wines and brandies.

Herewith (at hand) taking her horne of plentle, Fill'd with the choyse of every orchard's daIntie, As peares, plums, apples, the sweet ragnis-berry. W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

The area plane, apples the sweet raysis-left. *Be areas, plane, apples, the sweet raysis-left. Be areas, plane, apples, the sweet raysis-left. Be areas, plane, apples, the sweet raysis-left.*  **1.** A term of the produces this berry. The com-ment of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that produces this berry. The com-set of the plane that the fourth century, and is the source of the plane the plane the fourth century, and is the source of the plane where the plane that the full of the source of the plane where the plane that the the the source of the plane the plane the fourth century, and is the source of the plane the plane the fourth century, and is the source of the plane the plane the plane the the the source of the plane the plane the plane the the the source of the plane the plane the plane the the the source of the plane the plane the plane the plane the the the source of the plane the plane the plane the plane the plane the plane the the plane the pla



## raspberry-borer

raspberry-borer (raz'ber-i-bor"er), n. The larva of one of the clear-winged sphinxes

hornet - moths, or Bembecia maculata, Bembecia maculata, common in the United States. It bores the roots of rasp-berries and blackber-rles. The larva of a beetle, Oberea bimacu-lata, which also bores into the same plants, is often called by this name.

raspberry-bush (råz'ber-i-bůsh), n. The shrub, bush, or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberry

raspberry-jam tree (raz'ber-i-jam trē). One of the Austra-lian wattle-trees,

Raspberry-borer (Bembecia maculata). a, male; b, female. (Natural size.) *Acacia acuminata.*  $a, male; \delta, female. (Natural size.) Its wood is used in cabinet-work, and has the$ 

odor of jam made from raspberries. rasped (raspt), a. [Pp. of rasp1, v.] 1. Affected as if by rasping; hoarse or raucous, as the voice; raspy; nervous or irritable, as from continued slight provocations.—2. In bookbinding, said of book-covers which have the sharp angles taken

off, but are not beveled. on, but are not beveled. **rasper** (rås'pėr), n. [ $\langle rasp^1 + -er^1$ .] 1. One who or that which rasps; a cutting scraper. Specifically-(a) A coarse file for removing the burnt crust from over-baked bread. (b) A rasping-machine; an in-strament for rasping sugar-cane, beet-root, or the like to shreds; a large grater.

The typical representative of the internal system of grat-ing is Champonnois' rasper. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1838.

2. In hunting, a difficult fence. [Colloq.]

Three fourths of our fences . . . average somewhat better than four feet in height, with an occasional rasper that will come well up to five. The Century, XXXII. 336. that will come well up to five. The Century, XXXII. 336.
3. A contrivance for taking fish, consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through the water with a line; a pull-devil. [Canada.]
rasp-house (rasp'hous), n. A place where wood is dressed or reduced to powder by rasping, for use in dweing etc.

use in dyeing, etc.

We went to see the *Rasp-house*, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

raspicet, n. Same as rasp<sup>2</sup>.
 rasping (ras'ping), n. [Verbal n. of rasp<sup>1</sup>, v.]
 A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter. Compare *filing*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

The wood itself, either reduced to shavings, raspings, or powder. W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 837. rasping (ras'ping), p. a. [Ppr. of rasp1, v.] 1.

Characterized by grating or scraping: as, a rasping sound; hence, irritating; exasperating. -2. In hunting, said of a fence difficult to take.

You cannot. . . make him keep his seat over a rasping nce. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 60. fence.

raspingly (rås' ping-li), adv. With a harsh, rasping sound or effect; in a coarse, harsh manner; gratingly; irritatingly; exasperatingly.

I told him to stay at home, quite *raspingly*, and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn in doing so. F. H. Burnett, Pretty Polly Pemberton, vii. rasping-machine (rås'ping-ma-shōn"), n. 1. A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes, tinctures, etc.; a bark-cutting machine. -2. A machine for grating beet-root, for mak-

rasping-mill (rås'ping-mil), n. A saw-like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles, as a bark-cutter or a grinding-mill

for beet-roots; a rasping-machine; a rasper. raspist, n. Same as rasp2.

The raspis is planted in gardens.

Gerard. Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keepe some of the juyce of raspis-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as It were, raspis wine. Langham, Garden of Health, p. 522.

rasp-palm (rasp'pam), n. A common palm of the Amazon region, Iriartea exorhiza, notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aërial roots, of sufficient height for a man to pass be-neath. These roots are covered with hard tubercles, and are used by the natives as graters, whence the name.

**rasp-pod** (råsp' pod), n. An Australian tree, Flindersia australis: so named from its woody

The capsules, covered with tubercles and used as graters

graters. **rasp-punch** (råsp'punch), *n*. A tool, rather more like a cold-chisel than a punch, used for form-ing the teeth of rasps by cutting into, and turn-ing upward above the surface, parts of the metal before it has been hardened and tempered. **raspy** (rås'pi), *a*. [ $\langle rasp^1 + -y^1 \rangle$ ] Grating; harsh; rough.

Such a raspy, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly eard. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 197. (Davies.) heard

heard. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 197. (Davies.) rasse<sup>1</sup> (ras), n. [< Javanese rasa, smell, taste, < Skt. rasa, sap, taste, savor.] A kind of civet-cat; the lesser civet, a viverrine quadruped of the genus Viverricula, V. malaccensis, widely distributed in China, India, the Malay penin-sula, Java, etc. It is about 20 inches long without the tail, and is sometimes called the Malaca weased. Its per-fume, called by the natives dedes, is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet; it is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in cap-tivity. It is savage and irritable, and can inflict a very severe bite. Tasse<sup>2</sup>t, n. [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a

rasse<sup>2</sup>t, n. [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a summit.

On a rasse of a rok hit reste at the laste, On the mounte of Mararach of Armene hilles. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 446.

rastral (ras'tral), n. [< rastrum + -al.] Same as rastrum.

as rastrum. rastrite (ras'trīt), n. A zoöphyte of the genus Rastrites; a graptolite. Rastrites (ras-trī'tēz), n. [NL., < L. rastrum, a rake, + -ites.] A genus of fossil Silurian zoöphytes: same as Graptolithus. rastrum (ras'trum), n.; pl. rastra (-trā). [NL., < L. rastrum, a rake, hoe, mattock, < radere, scrape: see raseI.] 1. A five-pointed pen for ruling staffs for music; a music-pen.-2. A herse herse

rasure (rā'zūr), n. [Early mod. E. also rasure;  $\langle$  F. rasure = Sp. Pg. It. rasura, a shaving, a blotting off, also the priest's tonsure,  $\langle L. ra-sura, a shaving, scraping, \langle radere, pp. rasus, scrape: see rase<sup>1</sup>. Cf. erasure.] 1. The act of$ scraping or shaving; a rasing or erasing; a scratch. [Rare.]

SCRUCE. [INSTE.] With the tooth of a small beast like a rat they race some their faces, some their bodies, after divers formes, as if it were with the scratch of a pin, the print of which rasure can neuer be done away againe during life. Haklwyt's Voyages, III. 674.

A forted realdence 'gainst the tooth of time And razure of oblivion. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 13. 21. Same as erasure.

There were many razures in the book of the treasury. Bp. Burnet.

Bp. Burnet. rat<sup>1</sup> (rat), n. [Formerly also ratt;  $\langle ME., ratte, rotte, pl. rattes, <math>\langle AS. rat(rxtt-) = MD. ratte, D. rat = OLG. ratta, MLG. ratte, LG. ratte, also rat, rot = OHG. rato, m., ratta, f., MHG. rato, rate, G. ratze, m., = Ieel. rotta = Sw. ratta = Dan. rotte, a rat; cf. F. Pr. rat = Sp. Pg. rato = It. ratto = ML. ratus, rattus; ef. also Ir. Gael. radan, Bret. raz, a rat. The relations of the Teut., Rom., and Celtic groups to one another, and the ult. source of the word, are un known. Some refer the word to the root seen$ other, and the ult. source of the word, are un-known. Some refer the word to the root seen in L. radere, scratch, scrape (see rasel, razel), rodere, gnaw (see rodent). The forms of the word cat are equally wide-spread.] 1. A ro-dent of some of the larger species of the ge-nus Mus, as M. rattus, the black rat, and M. decumanus, the gray, brown, or Norway rat: distinguished from mouse. The distinction between rat and mouse, in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the application of the two names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the same genus, very closely related zoologically, and in the application of the two names to the many other species of the same genus all distinction between them is lost. 2. Any rodent of the family Muridæ; a mu-rine; in the plural, the Muridæ. In this sense, rat includes mouse. American rate or mice are a particular section of the subfamily Murinæ, called Sigmadontes, con-fined to America, where no other Murinæ are indigenous. Heid-rate, water-rat, meadow-mice, or voles are Muridæ of the subfamily Arvicolinæ. See cuts under Arvicola, Muridæ, muskrat, Neotoma, Nesokia, and Nesomys. 3. Any rodent of the suborder Myomorpha. Different animals of several families, as Dipodidæ, Zapo didæ, Sacomyidæ, Geomyidæ, Spalacidæ, are otten known as rats of some kind distinguished by qualifying words or compound names. See cut under mole-rat. 4. Some other rodent, or some insectivore, marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a ref. The semace the particementie modents mous space. known. Some refer the word to the root seen

marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a rat. Thus, among hystricomorphic rodents, many spe-cies of Octodontidæ are called rats: as, the spiny rats of the subfamily Echinomyinæ. Some large aquatic shrewa are known as muskrats. (See Myogale.) Some rat-like marsupials are known as kangaroo-rats. (See bettong, and cuts under kangaroo-rat and Echimys.)

5. A person who is considered to act in some respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so

respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so called in opprobrium. Specifically – (a) A man who deserts a party or an association of any kind for one op-posed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or benefit; a self-seeking turncoat; a renegade. [Colloq.] He [Wentworth] was the first of the *Rats*, the first of those statement whose particitism had been only the co-quetry of a political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the alave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, to import defenders from an Opposition than to rear them in a Min-istry. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist. (b) A workman who accents lower wages than those cur-

(b) A workman who accepts lower wages than those cur-rent at the time and place or required by an authorized scale, or one who takes a position vacated by a striker, or one who refuses to strike when others do. [Colloq.]

The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The rats who refuse auffer accordingly. The American, III, 181. (ct) A clergyman: so called in contempt. Hallivell. 6. Something suggesting the int.

6. Something suggesting the idea of a rat, as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair-work, with tapering ends, formerly (about 1860-70) and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair, which was turned over it.

At one time even a small amount of natural hair easily served the purpose of covering the creacent-shaped pillows on which it was put up, the startling names of which were rats and mice. The Century, XXXVI. 769.

served the purpose of covering the createent snaped phrows on which if was put up, the startling names of which were rats and mice. The Century, XXXVI. 769. Alexandrian rat, a gray or rutous-backed and white-bel-lied variety of Mur rattus, to which the name M. Alexan-drinus has been applied, owing to its having been first dis-covered at Alexandria in Egypt, but which is not specifi-cally distinct from the black rat.—Bamboo-rat, an Indian murine rodent mammal of the genus Rhizomys, as R. suma-tranus. The bay banboo-rat is R. badius. The species are also called canets. See cut under Rhizomys.—Ban-dicoot rat. (a) The Anglo-Indian name of the large murine rodents of India, of the family Murida, subfamily Philosomyina, and genus Nesokia, of which there are several species, all Indian. N. grifithi is an example. See cut under Nesokia. (b) Same as bandicoot, 2.—Black rat, Murs rattus, one of the most anciently known rats, now almost cosmopolitan, and typically of a blackish color, but very variable in this respect. It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat. In one of its varieties it is known as roof-rat (Mus tectorum) and white-belied rat. See cut nuder Mu-ride.—Hare-talled rat. See lemming.—Maori rat, the black rat, Mus rattus, introduced and naturalized in New Zealand.—Mountain rat, the large busby talled wood-rat of the Rocky Mountain region, Neotoma cinerea; the pack-rat, [U. S.].—Norway rat, the common rat, Mus de-cumanus.—Pack-rat, the mountain rat, Neotoma cinerea; so called on account of its curious and inveterate habit of drsging off to its hole any object it can move. [Western U. S.].—Pharaonic rat, Pharaoh's rat, the ichneumon: a phrase traceable back at least to Belon (about 1555). See Herpestes. Also called Pharaoh's mouse.—Pouched rat. See buched.—To have a rat in the garret, to be sightly crack-brained : same as to have a be in one shon-net (which see, under bee).—To smell a rat, to be sus-picious that all is not right; have an lukiling of some mile-tie, plot, or undershand proceeding.

rat<sup>I</sup> (rat), v.; pret. and pp. ratted, ppr. ratting. [< rat<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. intrans. 1. To eatch or kill rats; follow the business of a ratter or rat-eatcher. -2. To go over from one party or cause to another, especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose, as rats run from a falling house; desert one's party or associates advantage or gain; become a renegade. [Colloq.]

His ci-devant friends curse the hour that he ratted. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

I am fully resolved to oppose several of the clauses. But to declare my intention publicly, at a moment when the Government is in danger, would have the appearance of ratting. Macaulay, In Trevelyan, I. 275. 3. To work for less than current wages, to re-

3. To work for less than current wages, to re-fuse to strike with fellow-workmen, or to take the place of one who has struck: often with indefinite it. See  $rat^1$ , n, 5 (b). [Colloq.] **II**. trans. 1. To puff out (the hair) by means of a rat. See  $rat^1$ , n, 6. [Rare.] Nextmorning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, ratted, and crimped —as gay, as bewitching, and defant—as ever. Mrs. Whitney, Losile Goldthwaite, x. 2. To displace or supplant union workers in:

2. To displace or supplant union workers in: as, to rat an office or a shop. [Colloq.] rat<sup>2</sup>t (rat), n. [Usually in pl. rats,  $\langle$  ME. rattes, rags; either from the verb, ME. ratten, tear (see rat<sup>2</sup>, v.), or  $\langle$  Icel. hrat, hrati, rubbish, trash, = Norw. rat, rubbish : cf. Sw. Norw. rata, reject, refuse (see rate<sup>1</sup>).] A rag; tatter. [Prov. Eng.]

Old Eng. Homilies, I. 227. I rattes and i clutes. rat<sup>2</sup>† (rat), v. t. [< ME. ratten = MHG. ratzen, tear; cf. rat<sup>2</sup>, n.] To tear.

How watz thou hardy this hous for thyn vnhap [to] neze, In on so ratted a robe & rent at the sydes? Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 144.

rat<sup>3</sup> (rat), v. t. [Prob. a var. of rot; cf. drat<sup>2</sup>, in similar use.] A term of objurgation, used in the imperative.



rat4+. A Middle English contracted form of

rater: A Mudie English contracted form of redeth, the third person singular present indica-tive of read<sup>1</sup>. Piers Plowman. rata (rä'tä), n. [New Zealand.] A tree of New Zealand, Mcirosideros robusta, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belongs also to *M. forida*, a stout-trunked climber ascending the highest trees; it is also more or leas extended by settlers to other species of the genna. Besides in several cases yielding valuable wood, these trees are notable for their profusion of bri-llant flowers, which are generally, as in *M. robusta*, acar-let. See fire-tree and Metrosideros. **ratability** (rā-ta-bil'i-iti), n. [< ralable + -ity (see -bility).] The quality of being ratable. Alhenæum, No. 3261, p. 535. **ratable** (rā'ta-bil), a. [Also rateable; < rate<sup>2</sup> + -able.] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

-able.] 1. Ca certain value.

I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Oræ were ratable to two markes of silner. *Camden*, Remains, Money.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credit [poets were] bound, next after the dinine praises of the immortall gods, to yeeld a like *ratable* honour to all such amongst men as most resembled the gods by excellencie of function.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 28. A ratable payment of all the debts of the deceased, in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method. Blackstone, Com., III. il.

3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.

ratableness (ra'ta-bl-nes), n. Ratability. ratably (ra'ta-bl'), adv. According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I will thus charge them all *ratablye*, according to theyr abilityes, towardes theyr maintenance. Spenser, State of Ireland.

The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.

ratafia (rat-a-fé'ä), n. [Formerly also ratifia, ratifie, ratifiee, also ratafiaz; = D., etc., ratafia, < F. ratafia, formerly also ratafiat (cf. F. tafia, rum, arrack), = Sp. ratafia = Pg. ratafia, < Ma-lay araq, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. 'araq, juice, distilled spirit: see arrack), + lafia, tafia, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sometimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.

It would make a Man smile to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twinkling Eyes, by her Afternoon'a Drams of *Ratifee* and cold Tea, sparkle more than her Pen-dants. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life* in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 201.

2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three ratafias, assked in a dessert-spoonfni of ream. . George Eliot, Mill on the Flosa, vi. 1. cream.

ratian, ratian<sup>2</sup> (ratan'), n. [Formerly also rat-toon, rotan, rotang, rottang; = D. Sw. Dan. rot-ting (NL. Rotang),  $\langle F. rotin, rotang = Sp. rota,$  $<math>\langle$  Malay rotan, ratan. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first sylla-ble, 1. A palm of one among approximation ble.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus Calamus, a few of the cles, mostly of the genus Calamus, a few of the genus Rhapis; a ratan-palm. The apecies of Cala-mus are prevailingly climbing palms, attaining a length sometimes of 500 feet, with a thickness not exceeding an inch-mascending the tallest trees, failing in festoons, and again ascending. A few species are found in Africa and Australia, but they abound chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainand and islands. The species of Rhapis are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, and are natives of China and Japan. Ratans of this habit are commercially distinguished from the climbing onea as ground-ratans. 2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material.

distinguished from the chimong ouca as ground-ratases. 2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among its chief commercial sources are Calamus Rolang, C. rudentum, C. verus, C. erectus, and C. Royleanus. The most valuable ratan is produced in Borneo. On account of its length and light, tough, flexible, and fissile character, ratan is applied to very numerona usea. In native regions the product of C. rudentum and other apecies is split and twisted io vast quantities into all alzes of cordage from cables to for the suspension of foot bridges of great length. In China whole honses are mads of ratan, there afforded chiefly by Rhapis fabelitformis. Matting made of aplit ratan is exported thence to all parts of the world. The same fiber serves also to make hats, the bottoms of rice-sileves, thread for sewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent times ratan has become an important article in western commerce. It is now not only used for walking-sticks, but extensively made into chairs and chierhobtoms, bod-ies for fancy carriages, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost auperseded willow in making the large

3. A switch or stick of ratan, especially a walking-stick.

Mr. Humley did give me a little black rattoon, paint and gilt. Pepys, Diary, an. 160

ratan, rattan<sup>2</sup> (ra-tan'), v. t. [ $\langle ratan, rattan^2, n$ .] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.

The second class coach is finished in native ash with Moorish designed ceilings, ratianed sofa seats, and closet and toilet rooms. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 3. 2. To use a ratan upon; beat with or as with a

ratan-cane. [Colloq.] ratan-cane (ra-tan'kān), n. Same as ratan, 3. ratanhine (rat'an-in), n. [ $\langle$  Braz. Pg. ratanhia (see ratany) + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub> NO<sub>3</sub>) occurring in small quantity in the ex-

tract of ratany-root. ratany (rat'a-ni), n. [Also rattany, ratanhy, and rhatany ; = F. ratanhia, < Braz. Pg. ratanhia, < Peruy. ratana, native name.] 1. A procumbent South American

shrub, Krameria trisnrub, Arameria tri-andra, yielding a medicinal root. Its foliage is allver-gray with silky hairs, and it bears starlike lake-colored flowers slogly in the up-per axils. See Krameria and rotany-root.

2. A medicinal substance procured from

stance procured from this plant: same as ratany-root. — Pará, Brazilian, or Ceara ratany, a substitute for the true ratany, obtahed from Krameria argentea of northeastern Brazil. ratany-root (rat'a-ni-röt), n. The root-sub-stance of the ratany, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of nort-wine.

ratch1 (rach), r. [An assibilated form of rack1, or in part a var. of  $retch^1$  or  $reach^1$ : see  $rack^1$ , v.] I. trans. 1. To stretch or pull as under. -2. To spot or streak. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng. in both uses.] II. intrans. Naut., to make a stretch or vary-ing stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks; stand off and on.

There was a fleet of amacka ratching to the castward on our port bow. W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii. ratch<sup>1</sup> (rach), n. [An assibilated form of rack<sup>1</sup>: see rack<sup>1</sup>, n. In defs. 3 and 4, directly from the verb. Cf. dim. ratchet.] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel*.— 2. In *clockwork*, a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike.—3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]

ratch<sup>2</sup>t (rach), n. [Early mod. E. also rach, rache;  $\langle ME. racche, rache, \langle AS. ræcc, a dog, =$ Icel. rakki, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent.

Icel. rakki, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent. As they ryde talkynge, A rach ther come dyngynge Overtwert the way. Thanne asyde old and yonge, From her first gynupnge, They ne saws honde never so gay. Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson'a Metr. Rom., IL). There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunt-ing dogs: the first is called a racke; and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fahes also which lie hid among the rocks; the female hereof is called in England a brache. Gentlemar's Recreation, p. 23.

called in England a brache. Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28. ratch<sup>3</sup> (rach), v. t. Same as rash<sup>3</sup>. [Scotch.] ratch<sup>4</sup> (rach), n. [Origin obscure. Cf. ratchel.] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] ratched (racht), p. a. [Pp. of ratch<sup>3</sup>, v.] Rag-ged; in a ruinous state. Jamicson. [Scotch.] ratchel (rach'el), n. [Also ratchell, ratchil; cf. ratch<sup>4</sup>, ratcher. Perhaps < G. rutschel, the frag-ments from two masses of rock sliding one on

the other, < rutschen, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, a hard, rocky crust below the soil. Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

rate

and Scotch.] ratcher (rach'cr), n. [Ct. ratch<sup>4</sup>, ratchel.] A rock. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] ratchet (rach'et), n. [< ratch<sup>1</sup> + -et.] A de-tent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-whcel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A similar device so arranged as to move the wheel is termed a pattet. (See ratchet-wheel, clich', 3, paul, and detent.) Combined with the ratchet-wheel as a means of convert-Ing a reciprocating into a rotary motion, the ratchet ap-pears in a number of tools and gives its name to each: as, the ratchet-brace (rach'et-brās). n. See bracel.

ratchet-brace (rach'et-brās), n. See bracel. ratchet-burner (rach'et-bers'ner), n. A burner

for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and

for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and down by means of a wheel with notched points. ratchet-coupling (rach'et-kup'ling), n. A de-vice for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a driving-wheel, as by an obstruction. It consists of a ratchet-wheel inserted in a aleve on the exterior shaft of a driv-ing-wheel. The ratchet is efficient as iong as it transmits the initial motion; but if the revolution of the driver is checked, the aleve alips over the ratchet until the ma-chinery loses its momentum, thus avoiding a shock. ratchet-drill (rach'et-dril), n. A tool for drill-ing holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.

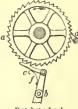
brace.

ratchet-jack (rach'et-jak), n. A form of screw-jack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pallet engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever. ratchet-lever (rach'et-lev" er), n. A lever with

a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pallet on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever.

stance of the ratany, user astringent, dinretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine. rataplan (rat-a-ploi'). n. [F.; imitative. Cf. rataplan (rat-a-tat.] The sound or music of the military drum; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub." rat-a-tat (rat'a-tat'), n. [Imitative. Cf. rat-rat-a-tat (rat'a-tat'), n. [Imitative. Cf. rat-tat, rat-tat-too.] A ratting sound or effect, as from the beating of a drum. rat-catcher (rat'kach"er), n. One whose busi-ness is the catching of rats; a ratter. rat-catching (rat'kach"ing), n. The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by rat-to tate heres, and formerly to a large extent in soutchers, and formerly to a large extent in catchers.

To which it is fixed, or for admitting of its mo-tion in one direction only. For both purposes an arrangement similar to that ahow in the cut is employed. a is the ratchet-wheel, and b the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pawl c, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever is moved in one direction, alldes over the teeth, but in returning drawa the wheel with it. The pawl c is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel by the spring f. The other ratchet, d, which may be used either separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction. Also called *click-wheel*. See also cut under *pawl*. **Catchet-wrench** (rach'et-rench), *n*. A ratchet



ratchet-wrench (rach'et-rench), n. A ratchet bed-key wrench.

ratchety (rach'e-ti), a. [(ratchet + -y1.] Lil the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking. Like

Ralkea . . . poured out a ratchety hnt vehement paue-pric. The Money-Makers, p. 128. gyric.

ratchil, n. See ratchel.

atchment (rach'ment), n. [(ratch1 + -ment.] In arch., a flying-buttress which springs from ratchment (rach'ment), n.

The arch., a hymg-buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and abuts against the central or chief principal. Oxford Glossary. rate<sup>1</sup> (rāt), v.; pret. and pp. rated, ppr. rating. [ $\langle ME. raten, chide, scold, in comp., \langle Sw. rata, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (cf. rat-$ gods, refuse goods), = Norw. rata, reject, castaside as rubbish; akin to Norw. rat, refuse,rubbish, trash, —Leel brat bratis rubbish trackaside as ribbish; akin to Norw. rat, retuse, rubbish, trash, = Icel. hrat, hrati, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berrics; Norw. rata, bad, worthless: see rat<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He shal be rated of his studying. Chaucer, Milier's Tale, 1. 277.

Go, rate thy minions, prond insulting boy i Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2, 84.

His mother is angry, rates him. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproving; restrain by vehement censure.

## 4968



No words may rate, nor rigour him remove From greedy hold of that his blonddy feast. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

II. intrans. To utter vehement censure or reproof; inveigh scoldiugly: with at.

Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe rate and brank at him. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 42. Such a one As all day long hath rated at her child, And vext his day. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

rate<sup>2</sup> (rāt), n. [{OF. rate, price, value, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rata = G. rate, < ML. rata, rate, pro-portion (L. pro rata parte, or pro rata portione, or simply pro rata, according to a certain part or portion (see pro rata, pro-rate)); fem. of L. ratus, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of reri (ind. ratus, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of reri (ind. rcor), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calcu-late. From the same L. verb are ult. derived late. From the same L. verb are ult, derived E. rate<sup>3</sup>, ratio, ration, reason, areason, arraign<sup>1</sup>, etc., ratify, etc.] 1. A reckening by compara-tive values er relations; proportional estima-tion according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the rate of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, \$6 for every \$100 for every year); the rate per mile of rail-road charges evenesses or speed: a period rate road charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid rate of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down The rate of usance here with us in Venice. Shak., M. of V., 1. 8. 46. One of the necessary properties of pure Motton is Velo-city. It is not possible to think of Motion without think-ing of a corresponding Rate of motion. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52.

As regards travelling, the fastest rate along the high roads was ten miles an hour. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 5.

It was no longer practicable to levy the duties on the old plan of one rate for unrefined and another rate for re-fined sugars. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 31. 2. Charge er valuation according to a scale er standard; comparative price or amount of de-mand; a fixed measure of estimation.

mand; a fixed measure of estimation.
A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite rate. Shak, M. W. of W., il. 2. 213.
I am not . . . content to part with my commodities at a cheaper rate than I accustomed; look not for it. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, fil. 1.
They have no Goods but what are brought from Manilo at an extraordinary dear rate. Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.
Servants could be hired of their nominal owners at a barley-corn rate. The Century, XXXIX. 139.
A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on 3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed en property for some local purpose, usually ac-cording to income er value: as, poor-rates or church-rates in Great Britain.

*i-rates* in Great Britann. They paid the Church and Parish Rate, And took, but read not the Receit. *Prior*, An Epitaph. The empowering of certain boards to borrow money re-payable from the local rates, to employ and pay those out of work. *H. Spencer*, Man va. State, p. 9. A sewers rate, however, was known as early as the sixth

year of Henry VI. (1427). Mayhew, London Labour sud London Poor, H. 477. 4t. A proportion allotted or permitted; an alletment or provision; a regulated amount or supply.

The one right feeble through the evill rate Of food which in her durease she had found. Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

The people shall go out and gather a certain rate every ay. Ex. xvi. 4. day.

5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct: comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence or procedure; proportion in manner or method: as, an extravagant rate of living or of expenditure. See at any rate, at no rate, below. With wyse men there is rest & peace, after a hleased rate, Babees Book (E. E. T. 3.), p. 92.

With might and delight they spent all the night, And liv'd at a plentiful rate, Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after mar-riage, if he talked at this rate hefore. Addison. Hence-6t. Mode or manner of arrangement; order; state.

## Thus sate they all around in seemely rate. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 52.

7t. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisement: used of persons and their qualities. I am a spirit of no common rate. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

With the common rate of men there is nothing com-mendable but what they themselves may hope to be par-takers of. Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the num-ber of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement and over are of the first rate, of 3,000 and above but below 5,000 tons of the accoud rate, of 1,000 and above but be-low 3,000 tons of the third rate, of leas than 1,000 tons of the fourth rate. In classifying the navies of England, France, and the other principal European powers the term dras is used inates of or detates not so nuch to the actual weight or power of the ships as to arbitrary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle-ships, cruisers, etc. 9. In the United States navy, the grade er po-sition of any one of the crew: same as  $rating^2$ , 2,-10. In *horologu*, the daily gain or loss of a

4969

2.-10. In horology, the daily gain or loss of a ehronometer or other timepiece. A losing rate is called by astronomera a positive rate, because it entails a positive correction to the difference of readings of the clock-face.—At any rate, in any manner, or by any means; in any case; at all events; positively; assuredly: as, I shall stay at any rate ; at any rate claim is a valid one.

# This day at no rate Shalt thou performe thy worke, least thou doe draw My heavy wrath vpon thee. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

County rates, landing-rates, police rate, etc. See county 1, landing, etc. — Rate of change, in math., the ratio of an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, the rate of change of of the independent variable. Thus, the rate of change of x<sup>2</sup> relatively to x is 2x.-Rate of exchange. Same as course of exchange (which see, under exchange).-Rate of profit. See profit. (See also church-rate, poor-rate.)=Syn. 3. Assessment, Impost, etc. See tax. rate<sup>2</sup> (rāt), v.; pret. and pp. rated, ppr. rating. [ $\langle rate^2, n. \rangle$ ] I. trans. 1. To reckon by com-

# Look on my George; I am a gentleman; Rate me at what thon wilt, thon shalt be paid. Shak, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 30.

Charles S. What do you rate him at, Mosea? Moses. Four guineas. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of: as, to rate a ship; to rate a seaman.—4. To determine the rate of, or rate-error of, as a chronemeter or other timepiece. Sec rate1, n., 10.

Our chronometers, rated but two weeks ago at Uper-avik. Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 68. navik. Rating-instrument, a rude transit-instrument for de-termining time accurately to half a second, in order to rate watches. II. intrans. To have value, rank, standing, or

estimation: as, the vessel rates as a ship of the line.

When he began milling in a small way at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minueapolls flour rated very low. The Century, XXXII. 46.

rate<sup>3</sup> + (rāt), n. [< ML. rata, f., a stipulation, of L. ratus, pp. of reri, think, deem, judge: see rate<sup>2</sup>.] A ratification.

Neuer without the rates Of all powers else. Chapman, Iliad, t. 508. rate3, v. t. [< rate3, n. Cf. ratify.] To ratify. To rate the truce they swore. Chapman.

rateable, a. See ratable.

rate-book ( $r\bar{a}t'b\bar{u}k$ ), *n*. A book in which a record of rates is kept; a book of valuations.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden; Bnt sure the Mnses' horse was ne'er forhidden; For in no *rate-book* was it ever found That Pegasus was valued at five ponnd. Dryden, Don Sebastian, Prol., 1. 43.

**rateen**, *n*. See ratteen. **ratel** (rat'tel), *n*. [ $\langle F. ratel$ , dim. of rat, a rat: **rath**<sup>2</sup> (rath), *n*. [Early mod. E. also rathe;  $\langle F. rath$  and subfamily Mellivorinæ, as Mellivora copensis or M. ratellus, the honey-ratel (rat'tel), *n*. [ $\langle F. ratel$ , dim. of rat, a rat: **rath**<sup>2</sup> (rath), *n*. [Early mod. E. also rathe;  $\langle F. rath$ , an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many ratel value of the force of Grad Home of Mellivorine of Mellivorin that of India; a honey-badger. Sce Mellivora, and cut in next column.

ratepayer (rāt'pā"er), n. One who is assessed and pays a rate or local tax. [Great Britain.]

In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the ratepayers, still assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the menorial jurisdiction. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.



Ratel (Mellivora capensis).

I have no friend, Project, design, or country but your favour, Which I'll preserve at any rate. Fietcher (and another), False One, 1. 1. At no ratet, in no manner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.] This day at no rate

In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Anatralian point of view of a ratepaying or property basis for the par-liamentary franchise, Tasmania has another legislative peculiarity which she copied from Victoria, and shares only with that colony and with New Zealand. Sir C. W. Düke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 4.

rater (rā'ter), n. [< rate<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One whe rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

rate-tithe (rāt'tīтн), n. In old Eng. law, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro rata, accord-

[ $\langle rate^2, n. ]$  I. trans. 1. To reckon by comparative estimation; regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; held at a certain valuation or estimate; appraise; fix the value or price of. If thou be'st rated by thy estimation. If thou be'st rated by thy estimation. Shak, M. of V., if. 7. 26. The frigid productions of a later age are rated at no more than their proper value. 2. To assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a rate upon. Tell us (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes rated, that both a rento may rise thereout unto the Queene, and sho the souldiours paye. Look on my George; I am a gentleman; Rate me at what thon wilt, thon shalt be paid. Rate me at what thon wilt, thon shalt be paid. lar forms mentioned under rash<sup>1</sup>, q.v. Hence rath<sup>1</sup>, adv., and rather.] 1<sup>‡</sup>. Quick; swift; speedy.—2. Early; ceming before ethers, or before the usual time; youthful. [Obsolete or orabeid] archaic.]

Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis gene rathest actendence. Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

The rather lambes bene atarved with cold. Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februarie. Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies. Milton, Lycidas, 1, 142.

Thy converse drew us with delight, The men of *rathe* and riper years. *Tennyson*, In Memorism, cx. Near; proximate.

AS. hrathe, quickly, < hrath, quick: see rath<sup>1</sup>, a.] 1<sup>+</sup>, Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

34.

With hise salte teris gan he bathe The ruby in his signet, and it sette Upon the wex deliverliche and *rathe*. *Chaucer*, Trollus, ii. 1088. Thane this ryche mane rathe arayes his byernez, Rowlede his Romaynez, and realle knyghtez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2022.

2. Early; soon. [Obselete er archaic.]

Dobet is hir damoisele sire Doweles dougter, To serue this lady lelly bothe late and rathe. Piers Plowman (B), ix. 13.

What eyleth yow so rathe for to ryse? Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, 1. 99.

Chatter, Snipman's Tale, I. 99. But lesynges with her false flaterye ... Accepte ben now rathest unto grace. Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, I. 427.

Rathe she rose, half cheated in the thought She needs must hid farewell to sweet Lavaine. *Tennyson*, Lancelot aud Elaine.

Irish place-names, as Rathkcale, Rathlin, etc.

There is a great use smonget the Irish to make great as-semblyes togither upon a *rath* or hill, there to parley (they say) about matters of wronge between towneship and towneship, or one private person and another. Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.

The Rath was a simple circular wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which stood the residence of the chief and sometimes the dwellings of one or more of the officers or chief men of

the tribe or court. Sometimes also the *Rath* consisted of two or three concentric walls or circumvaliations; but it does not appear that the erection so called was ever in-tended to be surrounded with water. O'Curry, Anc. Irish, IL xIX. Rathke's duct. The Müllerian duct when it is presistant in the mede

ath<sup>3</sup> (rät), *n*. [E. Ind.] A name given to cer-tain rock-cut Buddhist temples in India. rath<sup>3</sup> (rät), n.

The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Mahavellipore are the so-called five raths or monolithic temples standing on the sea-shore. J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 328.

rath<sup>4</sup> (rät), n. [Hind. rath, a carriage, < Skt. ratha, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage.

ratha, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage. Every day the State rath, or chariot, of the Bhavnagar Dunbar is drawn by two oxen about the Upper Oardons. Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1836, p. 30.

rat-hare (rat'hār), n. Same as pika. rathe, a. and adv. See rath1. ratheit, v. t. [ME. rathelen; origin obscure.] To fix; root.

So ways graythely hit bydez & glent with no membre, Bot stode stylle as the ston, other a stubbe auther, That ratheled is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2292.

she Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.) 1. 2292.
rathelyi, adv. See rathly.
rather (rath'er), adv. [< ME. rather, rether, < AS. hrathor, more quickly, sooner, earlier, compar. of hrathe, quick, soon, early: see rath<sup>1</sup>, adv. Cf. superl. rathest (obs.), < ME. rathest, ratheste, soonest, earliest, < AS. hrathost: see rath<sup>1</sup>.] It. More quickly; quicker. See rath<sup>1</sup>, adv., 1.—24. Earlier; sooner.

Thilke sterres that ben cleped aterres of the north arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude, and alie the sterres of the south arisen after the degree of hire longitude. Chaucer, Astrolabe, 1. 21.

And git schal erthe vn-to erthe rather than he wolde. Hymne to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 83. 3. More readily or willingly; with better lik-ing; with preference or choice; in preference, as compared with something else.

Men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19. 4. In preference; preferably; with better rea-

son; better. Give as of your oil. . . Not so; . . . but go ye *rather* to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. Mat. xxv. 9.

Dye rather, dye, then ever from her service swerve. Spenser, F. Q., 111. v. 46.

Had he who drew such gladuess ever wept? Ask rather could he else have seen at all, Or grown in Nature's mysteries an adept? Lowell, To a Friend. 5. More properly; more correctly speaking; more.

The Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness, rother) got a supply of money. Howell, Letters, IV. 2. A certain woman . . . had spent all that ahe had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. Mark v. 20.

This is an art Which does mend nature, change it rather, but The art itself is nature. Shak. W. T., iv. 4.96. Covered with dust and blood and wounds, and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims rather than like warriors. Irving, Granada, p. 92. 6. On the contrary; to the contrary of what has been just stated.—7. In a greater degree; much; considerably; also, in colloquial use, in some degree; somewhat: qualifying a verb. And, no-where finding, rather fear'd her slaio. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., 1. 799.

Wal, of course he made bis court to Ruth; and the Gineral, he rather backed him up in lt. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

8. lu some degree or measure; somewhat; mod-erately: usually qualifying an adverb or an ad-jective: as, she is *rather* pretty. [Chiefly collog.]

An Indian camp is a rather interesting, though very dirty, piace to visit. The Century, XXXVI. 39. [In this sense often used ironically, in answering a ques-tion, as an emphatic affirmative.

"Do you know the mayor's house?" "Rather," replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it. Dickens.]

Had rather. See to have rather, under have.—Leet ra-ther. See leet4.—Rather better than, somewhat in ex-cess of; rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, rather better than hree to one. G. P. R. James, Arrah Neil, p. 60. Five hundred and fifty musketeers, rather better th threa to one. G. P. R. James, Arrah Neil, p. Rather . . than otherwise. See otherwise. — T rather, by so much the more; especially; for better r son; for particular cause. -The

You are come to me in happy time; The rather for I have some sport in hand. Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 91.

This I the rather write, that we may know there are other Parts of the World than those which to us are known. Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

ratherish (raTH'ér-ish), adv. [< rather + -ish1.] Slightly; to a small extent; in some degree. [Colloq.]

Ryse we now full radly, rest here no longer, And I shall tell you full tyte, and tary no thing. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 772.

rat-hole (rat'hol), n. 1. A hole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.-2. In print-

ing, same as pigconhole, 6. ratholite (rath'ǫ-līt), n. Same as pectolite. rathripe (raΨΗ'rīp), a. and n. [< ME. \*rathripe,< AS. rædripe, hrædripe, early ripe,  $\langle hræth$ , quick, + ripe, ripe: see rath<sup>1</sup> and ripc. Cf. rareripe.] I. a. Early ripe; ripe before the season; rare-

ripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] Such as delight in rathripe fruits. Fuller.

Such as delight in rathripe fruits. Fuller. Rathripe barley, barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens earlier than common barley under different circumstances. II. n. A rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] ratificat, ratifiet, n. Obsolete forms of ratafa. ratification (rat"i-fi-kā'shon), n. [Early mod. E. ratification,  $\langle OF. ratification, ratificacion, F.$ ratification = Pr. ratification = Sp. ratificacion, $= Pg. ratificação = It. ratificacione, <math>\langle ML.$  $ratificatio(n-), <math>\langle ratificare, ratify:$  see ratify.] 1. The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and yalidcompetent authority gives sanction and valid-ity to something done by another; also, the state of being ratified; confirmation: as, the ratification of a treaty, or of a contract or promise.

The kyng of England seut Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horses, and Doctor Sampson, to Bononie, for the *ratificacion* of the league concluded at Cambray. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 21.

It was argued by Monroe, Gerry, Howel, Ellery, and myself that by the modern usage of Europe the *ratification* was considered as the act which gave validity to a treaty, until which it was not obligatory. *Jefferson*, Autobiography, p. 46.

2. In law, the adoption by a person, as binding upon himself, of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf, or in such relation that name or on his behalf, or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit, al-though done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent, as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent, or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act. Intention to raitiy is not necessary in order to constitute a ratification, for an acceptance of the results of the act may itself be conclusive upon the party. But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually necessary in order to make a ratification binding.— Ratification by a wife, in Scots law, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that a deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.— Ratification meeting, in the United force or fear.—Ratification meeting, in the United States, a political meeting called for the purpose of ex-pressing approval of the nominations made by a political party, and of creating enthusiasm for their support. ratifier (rat'i-fi-er), n. One who or that which

ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known, The ratifiers and props of every word. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 105.

ratify (rat'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. ratified, ppr. ratifying. [< OF. ratefier, F. ratifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. ratificar = It. ratificare, < ML. ratificare, Sp. 19. ratify < L.  $ratus, fixed, settled, + -ficare, <math>\langle facere, make: see rate^2 and -fy.]$  1. To confirm; establish; settle conclusively or authoritatively; make certain or lasting.

We have ratified to them the borders of Judea. 1 Msc. xi. 34.

Covenants will be *ratified* and confirmed, as it were by the Stygian ostb. Bacon, Political Fables, IL, Expl. the Stygian oatb.

Sheking hands with emphasis, . . . as If they were rati-fying some solemn league and covenant. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii. 2. To validate by some formal act of approval;

accept and sanction, as something done by an agent or a representative; confirm as a valid act or procedure.

This Accord and final Pesce signed by both Kings was ratified by their two eldest Sons. Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

A solemn compact let us ratify, And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky. *Pope*, Odyssey, xiv.

The unfortunate king, uusble lo make even a protest for the rights of his son, was prevailed on to ratify the agreement. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 677.

to be done; precedent or subsequent consent; sanction; confirmation of authority or of action.

In matters criminal ratihabition, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty. Jer. Taylor.

To assure their full powers, they had letters of commis-sion or of *ratihabition*, or powers of attorney, such as were nsually furnished to proctors or representative officers. *Stubbs*, Coust. Hilat., § 747.

rating<sup>1</sup> (rā'ting), n. [Verbal n. of rate<sup>1</sup>, v.] A

rating<sup>2</sup> (ra thig), n. [Verbal h. of rate<sup>2</sup>, v.] A scolding. rating<sup>2</sup> (rā'ting), n. [Verbal n. of rate<sup>2</sup>, v.] 1. A fixing of rates; proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation; determination of relative values or rights.

The loss by any railway company of its whole share of this traffic, in consequence of being crippled in competi-tion by regulations as to rating. Contemporary Rev., LI. 78.

The following table of *ratings* and of the number pen-sloned at each rate shows how the allowance is distributed among invalid survivors. The Century, XXXVIII. 636.

among invalid survivors. The Century, XXXVIII. 636. 2. Classification according to grade or rank; determination of relative standing; hence, rank or grade. The rating of meu in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The rating of ships is the division into grades (see rate?, n., 8) by which the complement of officers and cer-tain allowances are determined. **ratio** (rā'shiō), n. [< L. ratio, a reckoning, ac-count, calculation, relation, reference, reason, etc., < reri, pp. ratus, think, deem, estimate: see rate?, and cf. ration and reason, from the same L. noun.] 1. The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity; the relation between two similar quantities in re-spect to how many times one makes so many relation between two similar quantities in re-spect to how many times one makes so many times the other. There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quolient of similar quaotities; they are simply two modes of expression connected with differ-ent associations. But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio and a quantity — a usage leading to intoler-able complications. Thua instead of saying that the mo-mentum of a moving particle is the product of its mass into its velocity — a mode of expression both convenient and philosophical — the older writers say that the momenta of iwo particles are in the compound ratio of their masses and velocities. This language, which betrays acevral er-ors of logic, is now disused; although some writers still persist in making numbers the only subjects of addition and multiplication. By mathematiclaus ratio is now con-ceived and spoken of as synoonymous with quotient. The numbers which specify a strain are mere ratios,

The numbers which specify a strain are mere ratios, and are therefore independent of units. J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 45.

Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspon-dence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

There has been a constant ratio kept hetween the stringency of mercantile restraints and the stringency of other restraints. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 327. 3. Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

In this consists the ratio and essential ground of the gospel doctrine. Waterland.

4. In musical acoustics, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the Interval between them. - 5, in critic taw, an ac-count; a cause, or the giving of judgment there-in. - Alternate ratio, the ratio of the first to the third or the second to the fourth term of a proportion. - An-harmonic ratio. See anharmonic. - Arithmetical ra-tio. See arithmetical. - Change-ratio. See change. - Composition of ratios, the uniting of two or more sim-ple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antece-dents and the product of the consequents. - Compound ratio. See compound!. - Consequent of a ratio. See consequent. - Direct ratio. (a) A ratio not inverse. (b) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the direct ratio of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also direct proportion. - Direction ratio, See dimeion. - Duplicate ratio, a ratio of squares. The old writers, Instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the times. - Inverse or reciprocal ratio, in match, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. - Intrational ratio a ratio of surds. - Measure of a ratio. See measure. --Mixed ratio. See mized. -- Modular ratio. See mod ular. -- Multiplicate ratio, a ratio of powers. -- Oxygen ratio, in mineral, the ratio between the number of oxygen

When I proposed in the first edition of this book to nse Ratio of Exchange instead of the word value, the expres-sion had been so little if at all employed by English Econ-omists that if amounted to an innovation. . . . . Yet ratio omists that it amounted to an innovation. . . . Yet ratio is nuquestionably the correct scientific term, and the only term which is strictly aud entirely correct. *W. S. Jevons*, Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89.

W.S. Jevons, Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89. W.S. Jevons, Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89. Ratio of greater (or lesser) inequality, the ratio of a greater quantity to a lesser one (or of a lesser to a great-er).--Ratio of similitude, in geom., the ratio between corresponding dimensions of similar figures. See homo-thetic.--Ratio sufficiens (L.). Same as sufficient reason (which see, under reason).--Reciprocal ratio. Same as inverse ratio.-Simple ratio. (a) A ratio between first powers. (b) A ratio not compound.--Subduple ratio. See duple.--Subduplicate ratio, an inverse ratie of squares (sub in all names of ratio indicating the inver-sion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the subduplicate ratio of their distances from the grav-fating center.--Submultiple ratio, the ratio which exists between an aliguot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple, 21 being a multipie of 3.- To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio. See extreme.--Triple ratio, the ratio of 3 to 1. ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nant), a. [{ L. ratio-cinan((t-)s, ppr. of ratiocinari, reason: see ratio-

cinan(t-)s, ppr. of ratiocinari, reason: see ratio-cinate.] Reasoning.—Ratiocinant reason. See

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. ratiocinated, ppr. ratiocinating. [{ L. ratio-cinatus, pp. of ratiocinari (> It. raziocinare = Sp. citatus, pp. of ratiocinari () it. raziocinare = Sp. Pg. raciocinar = F. ratiocinar), reckon, compute, calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, rea-son, argue (cf. ratiocinium, a reckoning, a com-putation, > It. raziocinio = Sp. Pg. raciocinio, reasoning),  $\langle ratio(n-), reckoning, reason: see$ ratio, reason.] To reason; from two judg-ments to infer a third. The word usually im-plies an elaboratic deductive concritionplies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), a. [< L. ratioci-natus, pp. of ratiocinari, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.—Ratiocinate reason. See rea-

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), n. IN F. ratiocination = Pr. raciocinacio = Sp. raciocinacion = Pg. raciocinação (cf. It. raziocinamento, raziocinio, reasoning), < L. ratiocinatio(n-), reasoning, argumentation, a syllogism, < ratiocinari. pp. ratiocinatus, reason: see ratiocinate.] 1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make ratiocination synonymous with *reasoning*. J. S. Mill and others hold that the word is usually limited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is especially applied by Cicero to proba-ble reasoning.

The great instrument that this work [spiritusl medita-tion] is done by is *ratiocination*, ressoning the case with yourselves, discourse of mind, cogitation, or thicking; or, if you will, call it consideration. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

4971

The schoolmen make a third set of the mind, which they call ratiocization, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

Ratiocination is the great principle of rear in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; if catalogues the ac-cumulations of knowledge; it maps out for us the rela-tions of its separate departments; it puts us in the way to correct its own mistakes. J. H. Neuman, Gram. of Assent, p. 273.

A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inforence; an argumentation.

Can any kind of ratiocination allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? South\_

Ratiocination denotes properly the process, but, improp-erly, also the product of reasoning. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv.

= Syn. Reasoning, etc. See inference. ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), a. [< F. ratiocinatif, < L. ratiocinativus, of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, < ratioci-nari, reason: see ratiocinate.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See *ratiocination*, 2.

The conclusion is attained guasi per saltum, and with-out any thing of ratiocinative process. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 51. The ratiocinative meditativeness of his character. Coleridge.

Again, it not unfrequently happens that, while the keen-Again, it not initreducinity happens that, while the keen-ness of the ratiocratize faculty enables a man to see the ultimate result of a complicated problem in a moment, it takes years for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recog-nize it as an item in the circle of his knowledge. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

ratiocinatory (rash-ios'i-nā-tō-ri), a. [< ra-tiocinate + -ory.] Same as ratiocinative. [Rare.] ration (rā'shon or rash'on), n. [< F. ration = Sp. racion = Pg. ração, reção = It. razione, a ration, a rate or allowance, < L. ratio(n-), a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a com-puted above or allowance of fact; soor artic rati puted share or allowance of food: see ratio, reason (which are doublets of ration), and cf. rate<sup>2</sup>.] 1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officers and man, or of forage for each horse. Offi-cers' rations are generally commuted for a money pay-ment at s prescribed rate; and soldiers' and sailors' rations may be partly or wholly commuted under some circumstances

2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.

At this rate [two years and a half for three vowels], to master the whole alphabet, consenants and ali, would be a task fitter for the centurial addlescence of Methuselah than for our less liberal ration of years. Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

**ration** (rā'shon or rash'on), v. t. [ $\langle$  ration, n.] **1**. To supply with rations; provision.

It had now become evident that the army could not be rationed by a wagon train over the single narrow and almost impassable road between Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 471. 2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]

The presence of hunger began; they began to ration out the bread. The Nation, March 9, 1871, p. 160. rationability (rash on-a-bil'i-ti), n. [= Sp. racionabilitad = Pg. racionabilidade = It. razionabilità,  $\langle LL, rationabilita(t-)s, \langle rationabilis, reasonable: see rationabile.]$  The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

Rationability, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference. Bramhall, ii. 24. (Davies.)

rationable (rash'on-a-bl), a. [=OF. rationable = Sp. racionable = Pg. racionarcl = It. razion-abile, < LL, rationabilis, reasonable, rational, < L. ratio(n-), reason: see reason.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

She wss, I take it, on this malter not quite rationable. Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xxvi.

Miss Edgeworn, Dennue, A.T. rational (rash'on-al), a. and n. [I. a.  $\langle OF$ . rational, rational, F. rationnel = Pr. Sp. Pg. ra-cional = It. razionale,  $\langle L. rationalis$ , of or be-longing to reason, rational, reasonable,  $\langle ra-$ tic(n) reason: see ratio, ration, reason. II. n. tio(n-), reason: see ratio, ration, reason. II. n.  $\langle OF. rational, \langle ML. rationale, a pontifical stole, \rangle$ a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble, neut. of L. *rationalis*, rational: see I.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

 Hie confesses a rational sovranile of soula, and freedom of will in every man.
 Miton, Elkonoklastes, vi.

 Devout from constitution rather than from rational conviction.
 Macaulay, Essays, llistory, p. 394.

 Contradiction . . . must be absurd when it is regarded as fixed, and rational when it is regarded as superable.
 Veitch, Introd, to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii.

2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that

faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a *rational* animal. It is our glory and happiness to have a rational nature.

Are these men rational, or are not the spes of Borneo ore wise? Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, let. x. He [man] is rational and moral according to the organic Internal conformation of his mind. Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gormau), p. 72.

There has been an idea of good, suggested by the con-sciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the rational nature common to all men. T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 207.

3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

# You are one Of the deepest politics I ever met, And the most subtly rational. B. Jonson, Msgnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He had his Hnmour as other Mcn, but certainly he was solid rational Man. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 17. His bounties are more rational and moderate than be-ore. Goldsmith, Vicar, iii. fore.

4. In arith. and alg.: (a) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no ex-traction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called surd or irrational quantities. Thus 2, 121, 9, are retional quantities, and  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{4}$ , etc., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. (b) In Euclid's "Ele-ments" and commentaries, etc., on that work,

sind not accurately assigned. (b) In Euclid's "Ele-ments" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In seuses (a) sond (b) rational (Latin rationalis) translates Greek pros, expressible. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the fact that work derived from Latin ratio, originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek  $\lambda \phi_{yos}$ , whose original mesn-ing (a word) is entirely different. 5. In anc. pros., capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora). A rational time ( $\chi \phi \phi v \phi \phi r \phi \phi' \phi'$ ) is a time divisible by this unit without remainder. Thus, disemfor times (times of two semeis) are rational, while irrational times ( $\chi \phi \phi v \phi$  $\lambda \phi v \phi$ ) can be expressed only by fractions (as  $\frac{3}{2}, 14, 24, 22$ ) of a semeion.— Geometrically rational, sigebraic.— Rational cartainty, cognition, cosmology. See the nouns.— Rational class of functions, as discussion.— Rational composition, in logic: (a) The compo-sition of elements which only differ so viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, in logic: (a) The union of several objects so far as they are brought forgether into or nunder one concept.— Rational fraction, function. See thenous. — Rational fraction, function, set al infer-encet, a rational fractor, function constant horizen, (b) The limits of rational fractor, function, set and instinct, an functe idea, or natural beliet.— Rational infer-encet, a rational fractor of the cational horizen, (b) The limits of rational fractor provided by the mous. — Rational fraction, function, set through its cusse or causes. The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; philosophical, scientific, rational

Anowledge. (a) A howledge of an object through its cause or causes.
The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., iii.
(b) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from resonant on the cause of the cause. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., iii.
(c) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from resonant on the cause of the cause. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., iii.
(c) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from resonant on the cause of the cause. Actional number, a number expression of the science which establishes and puts into shape the base of the cause. Actional number, and the character of the science which establishes and puts into shape the science which establishes and puts into shape the base of motion. — Rational number, a number expression of the two. Accept distinction to a continued fraction. — Rational transformation of a geometrical continuum into another, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points. =Syn. Rational, Reasonable, set they refer to persons or things. As to persons, rational the incore speculative, reasonable the more preculative, reasonable the more resonable means exercising resson in its breader by proposition to unreasonable — that is, guided by protonal and give irrational means possessing the faculty of reasonable ends of his physician. As to things, the distinction of the two score is the more speculative, reasonable means be added and the incore specific to a continue is provided in the market is is irrational is indirected. As to things, the distinction of the service of the standing the procession is in the is a strated by common sense and fairness. It is irrational is to candidate of the world of rationals' its is a matimeted in the world of rationals' is indirected. The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame The world of rationals. Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and a priori, which is for all rational beings as such, can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals. II. Sidguvick, Methods of Ethics, p. 362.

2. Decres: (a) The observation of the beam high-priests the name rational for the Jewish high-priest's breastplate (Hebrew chöshen, an 'ornament,' ac-cording to othera a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from the Latin rationale, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word  $\lambda \delta y_{100}$  or  $\lambda \delta y_{200}$  in the Septusgint, etc., mean-ing an 'oracle' or 'oracular instrument,' with allualon to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence-(b) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bish-ops during the celebration of mass. Also *pec-toral* and *rationale* in both senses.

But upon the English chasuble there was to be seen, more or less often, up to the fourteenth century, an appen-dage, the rational, as beautiful as becoming, which is never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon vesture. Rock, Church of our Fathers, 1. 363.

rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), n. [L., neut. sing. of rationalis, of or belonging to reason, rational: see rational.] 1. The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The rationale of your acheme is just: "Pay toil here, there pursus your pleasure free." Browning, Ring and Book, IL 292.

Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the mind as with the body the ornamental precedes the useful, it is needful to glance at its rationale. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 25.

2. A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

I admire that there is not a *rationale* to regulate such triffing accidents, which consume much time, and is a re-proch to the gravity of so greate an assembly of sober men. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 23, 1666. Since the religion of one seems madness unto another,

to afford an account or rationale of old rites requires no rigid reader. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv. Theological dogma is nothing in the world but a rationale

of the relations in which God places Himself towards us in the very act of revealing Himself.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345. 3. Same as rational, 2.

rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See rationalization, etc.

rationalism (rash'on-al-izm), n. [= F. ratio-nalisme = Sp. Pg, racionalismo = It, razionalis-mo = G. rationalismus; as rational + -ism.] 1. In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

From the infinite variability of opinion our great writers deduced the necessity of toleration in the place of perse-cution and of rationalism in place of obedience to anthor-ity. Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 4. 2. In theol.: (a) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding;

the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of reli-gious thought or belief.

What accured most to protect the dogma of the Church from depravation really left it without defence against the acholastic rationalism. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 25.

(b) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unsided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theological sys-tem rationalism regards the reason as the sole, final, and adequate arbiter of all religious questions, and is thus op-posed to mysticism, which maintains the existence in man of a spiritual power transcending observation and the reasoning faculty. As a doctrinal system, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a pos-tuiate, and embraces a denial of the authority of the Scrip-ture and the supernstural origin of Christianity, but main-tains as a tiesst probable opinions the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, and as indisputable facts the great principles of the moral isw. As an interpreta-tion of Scripture, it holds that the Scriptures themselves, rightly interpreted, corroborate rationalism, and thus it eliminates from them all supernstural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhat vague import, and is used with various modified meanings in modern polemical theology. cial divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain

3. In metaph., the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that aro true.

The form of *Rationalism* which is now in the ascendant resembles the theory of natural evolution in this, that as the latter finds the race more real than the individual, and

the individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon the individual reason as but a finite manifestation of the universal reason. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 18.

Eccles.: (a) The breastplate of the Jewish rationalist (rash'on-al-ist), n. [= F. rational-gh-priest. The name rational tor the Jewish high-liste = Sp. Pg. rationalista = It. rationalista = est's breastplate (Hebrew chosen, an 'ornsment,' ac-ding to others a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from 1. Some rationalist, as rational + -ist.] 1. One who follows reason and not authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the su-premacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

There is a new sect aprung up among them, and these are the *rationalists*; and what their reason dictates them in church or state atands for good, until they be convinced with better. *Clarendon*, State Papera, II, xi., Introd. 2. In theol., one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or rev-elation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germsny in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a (b).-3. A believer in metaphysical rationalism. rationalistic (rash on-a-lis'tik), a. [< rationalistic or pertaining to rationalists or rationalists or rationalists or characterized by rationalism : as, rationalistic opinions; a rationalistic interpretation.

From the publication of the casays of Montaigne we may date the influence of that gifted and ever enlarging *rationalistic* school who gradually effected the destruction of the belief in witchcraft. Leeky, Rationaliam, i. 114.

Rationalistic Monarchians. See Monarchian. rationalistical (rash'on-a-lis'ti-kal), a. tionalistical + -al.] Same as rationalistic. rationalistically (rash'on-a-lis'ti-kal-i), In a rationalistic manner. [< ra-

In a rationalistic manner. rationality (rash-o-nal'i-ti), n. [ $\langle$  F. rationa-lité = Sp. racionalidad = Pg. racionalidade = It. razionalità,  $\langle$  LL. rationalita(*i*-)s, reasons-bleness, rationality,  $\langle$  L. rationalis, reasonable: see rational.] 1. The rational faculty; the ower of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

God has made rationality the common portion of man-Dr. H. More. kind.

Yea, the highest and most improved parts of rational-ity are frequently canght in the entanglements of a tena-cious imagination, and aubmit to its obstinate but delu-sory dictamens. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi. The character of being rational; accor-2. dance with reason; reasonableness; cougru-ity; fitness.

Well directed intentions, whose rationalities will not bar a rigid examination. Sir T. Browne.

bear a rigid examination. Sir T. Browne. "It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions which have scarcely more rationality than worship of a painted atone. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

basis in reason. An essay on the "Rationality of fliatory,"... in which history is represented as a "struggle towards rational free-dom." *H. Sidgurick*, Mind, XIII. 406. The solid black vote, cast, we said, without rationality at the behest of a few scoundrels. *The Century*, XXX.676. **rationalization** (rash"on-al-i-zā'shon), n. [ $\langle$ rationalize + -ation.] 1. The act of rational-izing; a making rational or intelligible; sub-jection to rational tests or principles. jection to rational tests or principles.

Lysons argues very strongly in favour of the famons story of "Whittington and his Cat." and rejects the ration-alization which explains the legend by supposing Whit-tington's fortunes to have been made in the voyages of a medieval cat or merchant-vessel. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 556. 2. In alg., the process of clearing an equation

from radical signs. Also spelled rationalisation.

rationalize (rash'on-al-iz), v.; pret. and pp. rationalized, ppr. rationalizing. [ $\langle$  F. ratio-naliser; as rational + -ize.] I. trans. 1. To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

Enachius tells na that religion was divided by the Ro-mans into three parts: the mythology, or legenda that had descended from the poets; the interpretations or theories by which the philosophera endeavoured to rationalize, fil-ter, or explain away these legenda; and the ritual or offi-cial religions observances. Lecky, European Morals, I. 429.

When life has been duly rationalized by aclence, it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is im-perative. H. Spencer, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 357.

The faculties of the mind have been *rationalised* into functions of the mind; so many sorts of operations, classi-fied as observation demands. *Hodgeon*, Phil. of Reflection, II. 247.

2. To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to rationalize reli-gion or the Scriptures.—3. In alg., to free from

radical signs. II. intrans. To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

If they [certain theologians] rationalise as the remark-able school of Cambridge Platoniata rationalised, it is with a sincere belief that they are only bringing out the full meaning of the doctrine which they expound. Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 60.

To rationalise meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unlimited ranges of actuality. W. Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, vi.

In order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must

rationalize. Henry Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., 111. 23. Also spelled rationalise.

Also spened rationalise. rationalizer (rash'on-al-i-zer), n. One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, princi-ples, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled rationaliser.

Like many other rationalisers, he [Thomas Burnet] fan-cied bimself to be confirming instead of weakening Scrip-tural authority. Lestie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. ¶ 8.

rationally (rash'on-al-i), adv. In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reason-ably: as, to speak rationally; to behave ra-tionally.

rationalness (rash'on-sl-nes), n. The state of

rationalness (rash'on-al-nes), n. The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.
rationary (rash'on-ā-ri), a. [= F. rationnaire, one who receives rations, one who receives a salary, < ML. rationarius, relating to accounts, an account, ML. allowance: see ration.] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]</li>
ration-money (rā'shon-mun'i), a. Money paid as commutation for rations.

commutation for rations.

**Ratits** ( $\vec{rs}$ - $\vec{t}$ ' $\vec{te}$ ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. Aves, birds) of *ratitus*: see *ratite*.] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of stru-thious birds, as contrasted with Carinatæ, to sowaries, ends, and Riwis, the gloup of state thious birds, as contrasted with Carinatæ, to which all other existing birds belong. The Rati-tæ are flightless, with more or less rudimentary winga; the aternum is a flattened or concav-convex buckler-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral cen-ters of ossification. Associated with this condition of the sternum is a special configuration of the scapular arch, the scapuls and coracoid meeting at a very obtase angle, or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bones of the palate are peculiarly ar-ranged, the pterygolds articulating with the basisphenoid in a manner only paralleled in Carinatæ in the Hinsmons. The Cretaceous genua Hesperornis was ratifie in sternal characters, but is excluded from Ratitæ by the poasession of teeth. The families of living Ratitæ usually recognized are the Struthio, Rhea, Casuarius and Dromæus, and Apteryz; the species are few. The extinct New Zea-land moas (Dinornithidæ and Palapterygidæ) and the Madagascar Epyornithidæ are also Ratitæ. The nsme was introduced by B, Merrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but has lately come into almost untoversai use. universal na

ratitate (rat'i-tat), a. [< ratite + -ate1.] Same

as ratite. [Rare.] ratite (rā'tīt), a. [< NL. ratitus, < L. ratitus, marked with the figure of a raft, < ratis, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breast-bone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as a breast-bone; ecarinate; of or pertaining

to the Ratitæ. ratiuncule (rā-shi-ung'kūl), n. [< NL. \*ratiun-culus, dim. of L. ratio(n-), a ratio: see ratio.] A ratio very near unity.

rati-weight, n. Same as retti-weight. rat-kangaroo (rat'kang-ga-rö"), n. A kangaroo-

rat; any species of Hypsiprymnus. See cut under kangaroorat.

ratline, ratlin (rat'ratine, ratin (rat'-lin), n. [Also cor-ruptly railing, rat-tling; formerly also rare-line; appar. ( rat1 + line2 (cor-rupted to rare-line, as if 'thin line'?); a seamen's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. weeflijn, ratline, lit. 'web-line.'] Naut.,

Rathioes (a, a).



one of a series of small ropes or lines which one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, thus form-ing the steps of ladders for going aloft.—Sheer ratime, every fith ratine, which is extended to the swifter and after shroud. ratline-stuff (rat'lin-stuf), n. Naut., small tarred rope, of from 12 to 24 threads, from which ratlines are made. ratling (rat'ling), n. A corruption of ratline. ratling (rat'ma-rij), n. [Native name.] An East Indian lichen, used in dyeing. rat-mole (rat'möl), n. Same as mole-rat. ratont, n. An obsolete form of ratten. ratonert, n. See rattener.

ratonert, n. See rattener. Ratonia (rā-tō'ni-ā), n. [NL.] A former genus of Sapindaceæ, now referred to Matayba. See

bastard mahogany, under mahogany. See bastard mahogany, under mahogany. ratoon (ra-tön'), n. [Also rattoon; = Sp. retoño, a new sprout or shoot (> retoñar, sprout anew, put forth shoots again), < Hind. ratun, a second crop of sugar-cane from the same roots.] 1. A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plant often it has how proposed. of a plant after it has been cropped; especially, a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane that has been cut down. Compare *plant-cane*.

Plant canes generally take more lime than rations to

Plant canes generally take more many structures of the sense the jnices to granulate. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 344. Next year [second crop] the cane spronts from the stub-ble, and is called first rations. . . The second year it spronts again, and is called second rations. *The Century*, XXXV, 111. The century, XXXV, 111. The process plant. Imp.

Dict. ration (ra-tön'), v. i. [= Sp. retoñar, sprout or spring up anew; from the noun: see ration, n.] To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down: said of the sugar-cane and some other plants. The coces, cassavas, and sweet potatoes will two or three means it.

The coccos, cassavas, and sweet potatoes will ratoon in two or three years; the negro yams are a yearly erop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planter's Gnide, p. 317.

On the Upper Coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble ration but once. In Cuba it often ra-toons six successive years, but the ease becomes constantly more woody and poorer in sacharine matter. The Century, XXXV. 111. Mauritius. **Tattany**, n. See ratany. **Tattany**, n. See ratany. **Tattany**, n. Same as rat-a-tat. A breeze always blowing and playing rat-tat With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.

An obsolete form of ratten.

**ratount**, n. An obsolete form of ratten. **rat-pit** (rat'pit), n. An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed. The object is to secretain how many rats a dog can kill in a given time, or which of two or more dogs can kill in a given time, or mor

ratount. n.

whose seeds are used to destroy rats. The genus belongs to the *Chailletiaceæ*, a small order allied to the *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*. In the West Indies Hame-lia patens is called rat-poison. **ratsbane** (rats' bān), n. [< rat's, poss. of rat'l, + bane<sup>1</sup>, as in hendane, etc.: see bane<sup>1</sup>.] 1.

Rat-poison. Arsenious acid is often so called.

Wherefore . . . yon see by the example of the Romans that playes are *ratsbane* to government of common-weales. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I., iv. 1.

We live like vermin here, and eat np your cheese-Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at; Therefore 'tis just that ratsbane should reward us. Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 3. 2. A plant, Chailletia toxicaria. See rat-poison, 2.

2. A plant, Chailletia toxicaria. See rat-poison, 2.
ratsbane (rats'bān), v. t.; pret. and pp. ratsbaned, ppr. ratsbaning. [< ratsbane, n.] To poison with ratsbane.</li>
rat-snake (rat'snāk), n. A colubrine serpent of the genus Ptyas, P. mucosus, a nativo of India, Ceylou, etc., attaining a length of 7 feet, frequently entering houses. Some similar snakes are also called by the same name.
rat's-tail (rats'tāl), n. 1. Same as rat-tail.—2. A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point, used to reinforce or stiffen a bar, plate, or the like, as on the back of a silver spoon.
ratt, n. An obsolete form of rat<sup>1</sup>.
rat-tail (rat'tāl), n. and a. I. n. In farriery: (a) An excrescence on a horse's leg, growing from the pastern to the shank. (b) A disease which causes the hair of a horse's tail to fall off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Alco area tail. off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Also rat's-tail.

II. a. Same as rat-tailed.-Rat-tail file, radish, etc. Sec the nonns.-Rat-tail maggot. See under rat-tailed.

tailed. rattail (rat'tāl), n. 1. A fish of the genus Ma-crurus, as M. fabricii or M. rupestris; the onion-fish or grenadier. See cut under Macrurus.— 2. A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair.—3. One of various plants hav-ing tail-like flower-spikes, as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain, and vari-ous grasses, including species of Rottbællia in

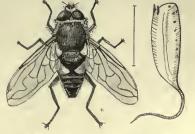
the United States and Ischæmum laxum (An-

dropogon nervosus) in Australia. rat-tailed (rat'täld), a. 1. Having a tail like a rat's; having a rat-tail, as a horse.

4973

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay, Drawn by a *rat-tailed*, ewe-nocked bay. O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Like a rat's tail in shape.—Rat-tailed kanga-roo-rat, Hypsiprymaus murinus, an Australian marsi-pial.—Rat-tailed larva or maggot, the larva of certain syrphid files, ending in a long slender stigmatophorous



Rat-tailed Maggot and Fly of *Eristalis tenax*. (Line shows natural size of fly.)

tail of two telescopic joints, forming an organ which en-ables the larva to breathe from the surface while lying hidden tn much, etc. The larva of *Eristalis tenax* is an example.—Rat-tailed serpent, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, a very venomous American pit-viper.—Rat-tailed shrew. See shrew

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were sainted with the loud ratian of a drum. W. H. Aineworth. rattanas (rat'a-nas), n. [Native name.] A kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius.

at (rat-tat), n. Sound the start of the star

ratteen (ra-tēn'), n. [Also rateen; = D. ratijn = G. Sw. Dan. ratin,  $\langle F. ratine, a kind of cloth,$ = Sp. Pg. ratina = It. rattina; origin uncer-tain; prob. (like F. rate, milt, spleen) so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb,  $\langle LG. rate, honeycomb. ]$  A kind of stuff usually thick and recembling dwarest of stuff, usually thick and resembling drugget

of stuff, usually thick and resembling drugget or frieze: it is chiefly employed for linings. **ratten** (rat'n), n. [Also rattan, ratton, rattin, rotten, rotton;  $\langle$  ME. raton, ratoun, ratone,  $\langle$ OF. (and F.) raton, a rat, = Sp. raton, a mouse,  $\langle$  ML. rato(n-), a rat: see rat<sup>1</sup>. Cf. kitten as related to eat.] A rat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thanne ran ther a ronte of *ratones*, as it were, And smale mya with hem mo than a thousand. *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 165.

I comawned alle the rations that are here aboute, That non dwelle in this place with-inne ne with-owte. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

The bald rations The bald rations Had eaten his yellow hair. Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 11). "A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lisp as a bull's bellow than a ration's squeak." Charlotte Bronté, Shirley, p. 64.

ratten (rat'n), v. t. [< ratten, n. Cf. rat1, v.] To play mischievous tricks upon, as an obnoxious pray mischlevous tricks upon, as an obnoxious person, for the purpose of coercion or intimida-tion. The members of a trades-union ratten a fellow-workman who refnses to join the union, to obey its behests, or to pay his duce, by secretly removing or breaking his tools or machinery, spoiling his materials, or the like, and ironically ascribing the mischief to rats. The practice was at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

For enforcing psyment of entrance-fees, contributions towards paying the fermes (dues), as well as of fines, the Craft-Gilds made use of the very means so much talked of in the ease of the Sheffield Trade-Unions, namely raten-ing: that is, they took away the tools of their debtors. English Guds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. exxvii.

A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo-sat throws it out of order, by oxidising the white indigo and sending it—in an insoluble state—to the bottom. This is a method of rattening not unknown in dye-works. W. Creekes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 548.

Rattening, as defined by the Report of the Royal Com-mission, is "the abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from earning his livelihood until he has

**ratteneri**, **rattoneri**, *n*. [ $\langle$  ME. ratoner, ratoner, ratoner, rat-catcher,  $\langle$  OF. raton, a rat: see ratten.] A ratter or rat-catcher.

A rybidour and a ratoner, a rakere and hus knane. Piers Plowman (C), vii. 371.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 371. **ratter**<sup>I</sup> (rat'er), n. [ $\langle rat^1, v., + -er^1$ .] 1. One who catches rats; a rat-catcher.—2. An ani-mal which catches rats, as a terrier. **ratter**<sup>2</sup> (rat'er), n. [ $\langle rat^1, v., 2, + -er^1$ .] One who rats, or becomes a renegade; also, a work-man who renders himself obnoxious to a trades-union. See ratting, 2. [Colloq.] The Essay on Faction is no less frank in its recognition of self-interest as a natural and prevailing motive, and sl-most cynical in its suppression of resentment against rat-ters and traitors. E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 84. **rat.tarrier** (rat'tar'i der) a. A small active door

rat-terrier (rat'ter"i-ér), n. A small active dog

used to kill rats. **rattery** (rat'er-i), n. [< ratter<sup>2</sup> + -y (see -ery).] The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. [Rare.]

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the rattery and scoun-drelism of public life. Sydney Smith, Letters, 1822. (Davies.)

Sydney Smith, Letters, 1822. (Davies.) **rattinet** (rat-i-net'), n. [ $\langle F. ratine$ , a kind of cloth (see ratteen), + dim. -et.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen. **ratting** (rat'ing), n. [Verbal n. of rat<sup>1</sup>, v., 2.] 1. The act of deserting one's principles, and going over to the opposite party.—2. In the trades, the act of working for less than estab-lished or demanded prices, or of refusing to strike, or of taking the place of a striker.—3. A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub, cage, or pit, to see how many he will kill in a given time. **rattish** (rat'ish), a. [ $\langle rat1 + -ish^1$ .] Charae-teristic of rats; having a rat-like character; like a rat. like a rat.

like a rat. **rattle1** (rat'1), v.; pret. and pp. rattled. ppr. rat-tling. [ $\leq$  ME. ratelen, rattle, elatter, etc.,  $\leq$  AS. \*hrætelan (cf. hrætelwyrt, 'rattlewort') = D. ratelen, rattle, = LG. rateln, räteln = MHG. razzeln, rage, roar, G. rasseln ( $\geq$  Dan. rasle = Sw. rasla), rattle; freq. of a simple verb seen in MHG. razzen, ratzen, rattle; perhaps akin to Gr.  $\kappa \rho a daiven$ , swing, wave, brandish, shake; perhaps in part imitative (cf. rat-a-lat, rat-tat, in imitation of a knock at a door, rattan<sup>3</sup>, F. rataplan, in imitation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr.  $\kappa \rho \sigma \sigma c$ . randplan, in initiation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr.  $\kappa\rho\delta\tau\sigma\lambda\sigma$ , a rattling noise,  $\kappa\rho\sigma\tau\epsiloni\nu$ , knock, rattle,  $\kappa\rho\delta\tau\sigma\lambda\sigma\nu$ , a rattle,  $\kappa\rho\sigma\tau\lambda\lambda\zeta e\nu$ , rattle (see *Crotalus*, rattlesnake). Cf. dial. rackle, a var. of rattle. Hence ult. rail<sup>4</sup>, *Rallus*, rate.] I. intrans. 1. To give out a rapid succession of short, sharp, jarring or clattering sounds; clatter, as by continuous concussions concussions.

The quiver rattleth against him. Job xxxix, 23.

The quiver ratilleth against him. Job xxxix. 23. To the dread ratiling thunder Have 1 given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak With his own bolt. Shake, Tempest, v. 1. 44. "Farewell !" she said, and vanished from the place; The sheaf of arrows shock, and ratiled in the case. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., til. 282. Swift Astolpho to the ratiling horn His lips applies. Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furloso, xxxiii. One or two [ratilesakea] coiled and ratiled menaeingly

One or two [rattlesnakes] colled and rattled menaeingly as I stepped near. T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 201. 2. To move or be carried along with a continuous rapid clatter; go or proceed or bear one's self noisily: often used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying uoise.

And off my monrning-robes; grief, to the grave; For I haue gold, and therefore will be brave; In silks I'lt rattle it of every colour. J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

I'll take a good rattling gallop. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 20.

Wagons . . . rattling along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

We rattled away at a merry pace out of the town. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

3. To speak with noisy and rapid utterance; talk rapidly or in a chattering manner: as, to rattle on about trifles.

The rattling tongue Of saney and andacions eloquence, Shak, M. N. D., v. 1. 102. The girls are handsome, dashing women, without much information, but ratiling talkers. C. D. Warner, Their Pfigrimage, p. 183.

II. trans. 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard, sharp, or jarring sounds.

Her chain she rattles, and her whip she shakes. Dryden.

Rattle his bones over the stones! He's only a nauner when the

's only a pauper whom nobody owns! T. Noel, The Pauper's Drive. 2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to *rattle* off a string of names

He rattles it out against Popery and arbitrary power. Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The roils were rattled off; the short, crisp commands went forth. The Century, XXXVII. 466. 3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another shall As loud as thine rattle the welkin's ear. Shak., K. John, v. 2, 172. These places [woodlands] are generally strongholds for foxes, and should be regularly rattled throughout the sea-son. Encyc. Brit., XII. 395. 4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate

clamorously.

If my time were not more precious Than thus to iose it, I would ratile thee, It may be beat thee. Beau. and FL, Honest Man's Fortnne, v. 3. I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, she and I had a very high bout. I ratiled her up, she being in bed; but, she becoming more cool, we parted pretty good friends. Pepps, Diary, Feb. 6, 1660. 5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agi-tated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]

The king hath so rattled my iord-keeper that he is now the most pliable man in England, *Cottington*, To Strafford (1633), quoted in Hallam's Const. [Hist., II. 89.

Unpleasant stories came into my head, and I remember repeating to myself more than once (candor is better than felicity of phrase), "Be careful, now; don't get rattled!" Atlantic Blonthily, LXIV. 110.

Attantic Monthly, LAIV. 110. rattle<sup>1</sup> (rat'l), n. [ $\langle ME, ratele, a rattle, \langle AS.$ \*hrætele, in comp. hrætelwyrt, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the seeds rattle; = MD. ratele, D. ratel = G. rassel, a rattle, from the verb: see rattle<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. G. ratsche, a rattle, clapper; Sw. rassel, clank, clash, clatter, etc.] 1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clatter-ing sounds, as of intermitting collision or coning sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out; I'd teil it to you but for the *Rattle* Of those confounded Drums.

Prior, English Bailad on tr. of Boileau's Taking of Namur,

[st. 10. I aren't like a bird-ciapper, forced to make a rattle when he wind blows on me. George Eliot, Adam Bede, lii.

the wind blows on me. 2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid **rattlebrain** (rat'l-brān), n. A giddy, chatter-talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or rail- ing person; a rattlepate. ing.

Ing. This rattle in the crystal hall Would be enough to deaf them all. Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 213). Receiving anch a rattle for his former contempt by the Bishop of London that he came out blubbering. Heylin, Life of Land, p. 257. (Davies.) rattlecap (rat'l-kap), n. A giddy, volatile per Son: a madean: generally said of a girl. [Col Son: a madean: generally said of a girl. [Col

I chid the servants and made a rattle.

chid the servants and made a rattle. Swift, Journal to Stella, Jx. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattled (rat'ld), a. 1. Confused; flurried. [Col-log. or slang.] -2. Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; locoed. [Western U. S.] rattlehead (rat'l-hed), n. A giddy, chattering rattlehead (rat'l-hed), n. A giddy, chattering 3 3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman's rattle, formerly used for giving an alarm, and the child's toy resembling it, consist of a vibrating tongue alipping over the teeth of a rotating ratchet wheel, and producing much noise when rapidly twirled by the handle. Other toy rattles for children, and those used by some primitive races for various purposes, commonly consist of a bor or casing, or even a hollow gourd or shell, with or without a handle, containing iose pebbles or other hard objects.

The ratilles of Isia and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. Raleigh.

They vse Rattles of the shell of a certaine fruite. In which they put Stones or Graines, and cali them Maraca, of which they put some superstitious conceit. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law, Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw. Pope, Essay on Man, li. 276.

4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.

She had not been bronght up to understand the propen-sities of a ratile, nor to know to how many idle assertions and impudent falsehoods the excess of vanity will lead. Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

They call me their agreeable Rattle, Goldsmith, She Stoopa to Conquer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspiculty, vivacity, and grace abould have been, when-ever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blun-dering rattle. *Macaulay*, Goldamith. 5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake,

consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See *ratilesnake.*-6. (a) An annual herb,

Rhinanthus Crista-galli, of meadows and pas-tures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itself by its fibrons roots to the roots of living grasses, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in truit is or bicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capsule of similar form with a few large flat, generally winged seeds. This is the common or yellow rattle, also called locally penny-rottle, ratitlebage, ratitlebage,

*pedicularis palustris*, the red rattle.—**The rattles**. (a) Croup. (b) The death-rattle. **rattle**<sup>2</sup> (rat<sup>1</sup>), v. t.; pret. and pp. rattled, ppr. rattling. [A back formation from rattling, a corruption of rattline but taken as a verbal noun in *ing*, whence the assumed verb rattle.] Naut to furnish with rattling.

Naut., to furnish with rathines.—To rattle down, to selze or fasten rathines on (the shrouds of a vessel). rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), n. See rattle<sup>1</sup>, 6 (a). rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar'el), n. In founding, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from saud, and sometimes to remove the cores. rattlebay (rat'l-backs) a. 1 A toy that makes a rattlebox (rat'l-boks), n. 1. A toy that makes a

rattling noise; a rattle.-2. (a) A plant, the yellow rattle. See rattle<sup>1</sup>, 6 (a). (b) Any of the North Ameri-can species can species of Crotalaria; chiefly, C. sa-gittalis, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (e) The calico - wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, Halesia tetraptera: so named from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See Halesia and ealico-wood.

rattlesnake-grass

either of the genera Crotalus and Crotalophorus. These polsonons reptiles are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top with scales like those of the back helong to the genus Crotalus; others, with the top of the head plated, belong to Crotalophorus, Caudisona, or Sisturus. The former are the larger species; both are equally venomous, in pro-portion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of all the pit-vipers. (See cut under pit-viper.) The rattle is an epidermal or cuticular

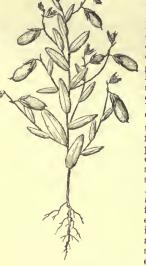
Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven "rings" and a "button."

structure, representing the extreme of development of the horn or spine in which the tail of many other serpenta ends. It consists of several hard horny piecea loosely ar-ticulated together, so that when rapidly vibrated they make a peculiar whirring or ratiling noise. Rattlesnakes are singgish and naturally inoffensive reptiles, only seeking to destroy their prey, like other animals. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by coiling in the attilude best adapted for atriking with the fangs, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which process both the head and the tail are heid erect. The

Rattlesnake (Crotalus durissus) coiled to strike.

Ratilesnake (Croialus duriseus) coiled to strike.
Such as a strike to a distance of about two thirds of its of the mouth is wide open, the fangs are erected in position of the jawa lasuch that, when the mouth closes upon the wound the fangs have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom single of the jaw, and is conveyed by avenom duct to the interpret of the fangs and poison. Jawa and the flesh, a liny stream of venom of the jawa and is conveyed by avenom duct to the tototh. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small of the ratio of the fangs have made in the flesh, a liny stream of venom duct for the rotatus and poison. Jawa and the flesh of the stream of the fangs have made in the flesh. A strip stream of venom the streng of the jaw, and is conveyed by avenom duct to the tototh. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small of the ratio of the mancous membrane, though extremely dangerous, readily killing the small of the ratio of the marke feeds, and is often fast to man do ther large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swelf were the no lesion of the mincous membrane, though extremely poisonous when introduced into the circulation. The flesh of the ratition and the dupon the ester and the second ratition and the large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swelf as the dust there is no lesion of the united States, and some animals are of the regions of the United States, and some times at fang the best-known species are the banded and the best and the dust of the second state second state second second provide the second second

ttes of a rattiesnake. rattlesnake-grass (rat'l-snāk-gràs), n. An American grass, *Glyceria Canadensis*, a hand-some stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikolets, which are ovate, and flat-tish but turgid, like those of *Briza*, tho quak-



Plant, with Flowers and Pods, of Rattlebox (Crotalaria sagittalis).

ratilebrain (rat loran), n. A giddy, chatter ing person; a rattlepate. rattle-brained (rat'l-brand), a. Giddy; chat tering; whimsical; rattle-headed. rattlebush (rat'l-bush), n. The wild indigo

Baptisia tinetoria, a bushy herb with inflated

son; a madcap: generally said of a girl. [Col-

person; a rattlepate. rattle-headed (rat'l-hed"ed), a. Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouset (rat'l-mous), n. [< rattle1 + mouse. Cf. flittermouse, reremouse.] A bat.

Not vniike the tale of the rattle mouse.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, il. 13 [18]. rattlepate (rat'l-pāt), n. A noisy, empty fel-low; a trifling or impertinent chatterer. rattle-pated (rat'l-pā"ted), a. Same as rattle-

headed.

who rattler (rat'ler), n. [ $\langle rattle^1 + -er^1$ .] 1. One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.-2. Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

As a smart or stuffing blow. Lothing to the amounted to personal, I should have given him a *ratller* for himself if Mrs. Boffin had not thrown herseif hetwixt us, *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.] We have had rattlers killed every year; copperheads ieas equentiy. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 85.

frequentiy. 4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—5. Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees. - Diamond rattler, the diamond rattlesnake.

fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

ing-grass. It is a useful forage-grass in wet rattling<sup>1</sup> (rat'ling), p. a. [Ppr. of rattle<sup>1</sup>, v.] places. Sometimes called *tall quaking-grass*. rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snāk-erb), n. The bano-berry or cohosh. See Ac-

rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snäk-erb), n. The bane-berry or cohosh. See Ac-

## rattlesnake-master

(rat'l-snāk-mas"ter), n. One of several American plants at some time can plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. (a) The false sloe, Agave Virgi-nica, said to be so called in South Carolina. A thetme of this plant is sometimes used for flatuleut colte. (b) Accord-ing to Pursh, Liatris secritosa and L. squarrosa, in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. (c) A species of eringo, Eryn-gium yuccefolium, also called, like Liatris, button-snakeroot; but the plants are quite unlike. See the generic names. rattlesnake-plantain

rattlesnake-plantain (rat'l-snāk-plan"tān), n. Any one of the three American species of Goodycra.

ister (Eryngi folium) Rattlesna um yuccæfolium). I, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; a, a flower, with the bract.

rattlesnake-root (rat'l-

191 2

Rattlesnake-root (Prenanthes alba).

r. the inflorescence; a, lower part of stem with root; a, a head, after anthesis; b, the achenlum with the pappus.

having some repute in North Carolina, etc., as a remedy for snake-bites. See Prenanthes and raught2t. An obsolete preterit and past parti-cancer-weed.

rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snak-wed), n. A hawkweed, Hieracium venosum, of the eastern half weed, Hieracium venosum, of the eastern half of the United States. It has a stender stem a foot rot two high forking above into a loose coryme of a few yellow heada. The leaves, which are marked with purple vena are situated mostly at the base. These and the root rattletrap (rat'l-trap), n. A shaky, rattling ob-ject; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.] Have mail if the base at the iraphic of converging her the state in the iraphic of converging her in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.] Have mail if the base at the iraphic of converging her in the plural objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.] Have mail if the base at the iraphic of converging her in the plural objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.] Have mail if the base at the iraphic of converging her in the plural objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.] Have mail if the base at the iraphic of converging her in the plural objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.] Have mail if the base at the iraphic of converging her in the plural objects clattering of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects clattering of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects clattering of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects clattering of the commune of Marting against in the class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Marting against in the plural objects class of the commune of Mar

Hang me if I'd hs' been at the trouble of conveying her and her rattle-traps last year across the channel. *Mrs. Gore*, Castles in the Air, xxxiv.

"He'd destroy himself, and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that." A *rattletrap*! The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, viii.

rattleweed (rat'l-wēd), n. A plant of the ge-nus Astragalus, in numerous species. It in-cludes various loco-weeds, and is presumably extended to Oxytropis in the Rocky Mountain region

region. rattlewing (rat'l-wing), n. The golden-eyed duck, or whistlewing, Clangula glaucion. Also called whistler. [Eng.] rattlewort (rat'l-wert), n. [Not found in ME.;  $\langle AS. hrætelwyrt, rattlewort, <math>\langle *hrætele,$ a rattle, + wyrt, wort: see rattle1, wort1.] A plant of the genus Crotalaria. Compare rattle-box, 2 (b).

rattling<sup>1</sup> (rat'ling), n. [Verbal n. of rattle<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of making a rattle, clatter, or continuous jarring noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the pransing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nahum iii, 2.

2. The act of berating or railing at or other-wise assailing or attacking: as, to give one a rattling.

4975

He ance tell'd me... that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rat-tling rhymes in a blether, like hissin silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse. Scott, Rob Roy, xxl.

2. Bewilderingly large or conspicuous: as, rat-tling stakes or bets. [Colloq. or slang.] ratiling<sup>2</sup> (rat'ling), n. A corruption of ratlinc.

ration? (at mag, a refraption of rational rationer; n. See ration. rationer; n. See ration. ration<sup>2</sup>; n. Same as ratan. ration<sup>2</sup>; n. Same as ratan. also, something resembling or suggesting such

a trap.—Rat-trap pedal. See pedal. **rauchwacke** (råk'wak; G. pron. ronéh'vä'ke), n. [G., < *rauch*, smoke (= E. reek), + wacke, a sort of stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica: see wacke. Cf. graywacke.] Dolomite or dolo-mitie limestone, containing many small irregu-lar cavities, frequently lined with erystals of brown many. brown-spar: a characteristic mode of occur-rence of the Zechstein division of the Permian

rattlesnake-root (rat']- a flower, with the heads;  $a_i$  leaf;  $a_i$  frence of the Zechstein division of the Ferminan in various parts of Germany. snäk-röt), n. A plant, *Prenanthes serpentaria*, **raucid** (rå'sid), a. [ $\zeta$  L.\**raucidus*, LL. dim. raucidulus, hoarse,  $\zeta$  raucus, hoarse: see rau-cous.] Same as raucous.

Methinks I hear the old boatman [Charon] paddling by the weedy wharf, with raucid volce, bawling "sculls." Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

**raucity** (râ'si-ti), n. [ $\langle F. raucité, hoarseness, \\ L. raucita(t-)s, hoarseness, also snoring, <math>\langle raucus, hoarse: see raucous.$ ] Roughness or harshness of utterance; hoarseness.

The purling of a wreathed string, and the raucity of a trumpet. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 700.

raucle (râ'kl), a. [A var. of *rackel*, *rackle*, *rash*, fearless, also stout, firm, strong: see *rackle*, *rakel*.] Coarse; harsh; strong; firm; bold. [Scotch.]

Auld Scotiand has a *raucle* tongue. Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

**raucous** (râ'kus), a. [= F. rauque = Pr. rauc, rauch = Cat. ronc = Sp. ronco, rauco = Pg. rouco = It. rauco,  $\zeta$  L. raucus, hoarse; cf. Skt.  $\sqrt{ru}$ , ery out.] Hoarse; harsh; croaking in sound: as, a raucous voice or ery.

raucously (râ'kus-li), adv. In a raucous manner; with a croaking sound; hoarsely. raught<sup>1</sup>t. An obsolete preterit and past participle of reach<sup>1</sup>.

raun (rân), n. A dialeetal form of roe<sup>2</sup>. rauncet, n. See rance<sup>3</sup>. rauncet, v. t. A Middle English form of

Rausan (F. pron. rō-zoń'), n. [F.: see def.]
A wine of Bordeaux, of the commune of Margaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of Rau-

gaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of Ran-san-Margaux. **Rauwoifia** (rau-wol'fi-ä), n. [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Leonhard Rauwolf, a Ger-man botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order Apocynacca, the dogbane family, tribe Plumeriez, and type of the subtribe Rauwolfice. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolia with in-claded stamens, an annular or cup-shaped disk, and an ovary with two carpeis, each with two ovules, in fuit becoming drupaceons and united, often beyond the mid-die. There are about 42 species, natives of the tropics in America, Asia, and Africa, also in South Africa. They are trees or shrubs, commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in a circle, and fluely and closely feather-velned. The small flowers and fruit are in eymose clusters which become lateral and commonly resemble umbels. Most species are actively poisonous; some, as R. mitida, are in repute as cathartics and emetics. Sev-eral medicinal species, with remarkably twisted roots and stems, were formerly separated as a genus Ophiozulon (Lin-neus, 1767), on account of their producing both sterile flowers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five: as R. serpentina, the East Indian serpentwood, a climber with handsome leaves, the root of which is need in India and China as a febrifuge. R. Sanduricensis, the has of the Hawalians, a small milky tree with white scarred branches, is unlike all other species in its leafy sepals. **Tavage** (rav'āj), n. [< F. ravage, ravage, havoe, spoil, < ravir, bear away suddenly : see ravish.]

Desolation or destruction wrought by the violent action of men or beasts, or by physical or moral causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin: as, the ravage of a lion; the ravages of fire or tempest; the ravages of an invading army; the ravages of passion or grief.

rave

ravages of passion or grief.
Would one think twere possible for love To make such ravage in a noble soul? Addison.
And many another suppliant crying came With noise of ravage wrought by beast and man. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.
=Syn. Pillage, plunder, spoliation, despollment. These words all apply not to the treatment of people directly, hui to the destruction or appropriation of property.
ravage (rav'aj), v. t.; pret. and pp. ravaged, ppr. ravaging. [< F. ravager, ravage; from the noun.] To desolate violently; lay waste, as by force, storm, etc.; commit havoe on; devas-tate; pillage; despoil.

Has raraged more than half the globe, and sees Mankind grown thin hy his destructive sword. Addison, Cato i. 1.

While oft in whirls the msd tornado flies, Mingling the ravaged landscape with the skies. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 353.

soutamita, Des. Vil., L 353. =Syn. To plunder, waste. See the noun. ravager (rav'āj-er), n. [< F. ravageur, < rav-ager, ravage: see ravage.] One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; one who or that which have weete. lays waste.

(L. rabere, rave, rage; see rage, u., and cf. rage, v., practically a doublet of ravel. Cf. also reverie.] I. intrans. 1. To talk like a madman; speak with delirious or passionate extrava-gance; declaim madly or irrationally; rage in speech.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and ihoughi car-nestly that he had *raued*, and not wist what he sayde. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 25.

Have I not cause to rave and best my breast? Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Three days he isy and raved And cried for death. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 336. 2. To talk about something with exaggerated or coherence; declaim Intuitie judgment or coherence; declaim Intuisiastically, im-moderately, or ignorantly.

Ile must fight singly to morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical cudgelling that he raves in saying nothing. Shak., T. and C., iii, 3. 249. Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, They rave, recite, and madden round the land. Pope, Prol. to Satires, I. 6.

3. To produce a brawling or turbulent sound; move or act boisterously: used of the action of the elements.

of the elements. His bowre is in the bottom of the maine, Under a mightie rocke, gsinst which doe rave The roring billowes in their proud disdaine. Spenser, F. Q., 111. viii. 37. On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which raves a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

II. trans. To utter in frenzy; say in a wild and excited manner.

Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. Young, Night Thoughts, vii, 596.

rave<sup>2</sup>t (rāv). An obsolete preterit of rive. rave<sup>3</sup>t (rāv), v. t. [< ME. raven; a secondary form of riven, after the pret. rave: see rive<sup>1</sup>.] To rive.

And he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande thanne he ranne to the false emperes, ande *ratide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 202. (Hallivell.)

rave<sup>4</sup> (rāv), v. t. [A dial. form of reave.] 1. Same as reave, 3. Thatfoir I hald the subject vaine, Wold rave us of our right. Battle of Baltrianes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

2. To tear up; pull or tear the thatch or eovering from (a house): same as reave, 4. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] -To rave up, to pull up; gsther together. [Prov. Eng.]
rave<sup>4</sup> (rāv), n. [< rave<sup>4</sup>, v.] A tearing; a hole or opening made by tearing out or away: as, a rave in an old building. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
rave<sup>5</sup> (rāv), n. [Origin obscure.] One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other vehicle.

hicle.



The rave bolts [in a bob sleigh] extend upward from the raves rest numbers in front and rear of the knees, and the raves rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 130, a raveling. [Rare.]

Floating raves, a light open frame of horizontal hars, attached along the top of the sldes of wagons, and aloping upward and outward from them. They are convenient for supporting and securing light balky loads. Farrow, Mil. Energy, I. 679.

rave<sup>6</sup>t (rāv), n. [ME.,  $\langle OF. rave, \langle L. rapa, rapum, a turnip: see rape<sup>4</sup>.] A turnip.$ 

rave-hook (rāv'hůk), n. In ship-carp., a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for re-ceiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a rip-ping-iron.

ceiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a rip-ping-iron. ravel (rav'el or rav'l), v.; pret. and pp. raveled or ravelled, ppr. raveling or ravelling. [Former-ly also reavel and (as a var. of the noun) revel; early mod. E. also "rivel, ryvell ( $\langle OF. rivler,$  un-ravel,  $\langle LG. \rangle$ ;  $\langle MD. ravelen,$  entangle (L. in-tricare, Kilian), ravel (Hexam, Sewel) (wit ra-velen, ravel out, unravel), D. rafelen, unravel, unweave, = LG. reffeln, rebeln, rebbeln, unravel, unweave; origin unknown. There is no obvi-ous connection with G. raffeln, snatch up, rake, raffel, a rake, grate for flax,  $\langle raffen, snatch:$ see raff, raffel.] I. trans. 1. To tangle; en-tangle; entwine confusedly; involve in a tan-gled or knotted mass, as thread or hair mingled together loosely. together loosely.

Sleepe that knits vp the rauel'd Sleene [that is, floss-silk] of Care. Shak., Macbeth (folio 1623), ii. 2. 37.

I've reavell'd a' my yellow hair Coming against the wind. Glenkindie (Child'a Ballada, II. 12). Minute glands, which resemble rarelled tubes, formed of basement membrane and epithelial scales. J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 186.

Hence-2. To involve; perplex; confuse. What glory's due to him that could divide Such ravel'd intreats, has the knot untied? Waller.

3t. To treat confusedly; jumble; muddle.

They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions. Sir K. Digby. 4. To disentangle; disengage the threads or The discharge of the sengage the threads of fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, a mass of tangled hair, etc.); draw apart thread by thread; unravel: commonly with *out*: in this sense (the exact contrary of the first sense), originally with *out*, ravel out being equivalent to angut to unravel.

Must I ravel out My weaved-up folly? Shak, Rich. II., Iv. 1. 228. The fiction pleas'd; their loves I long elude; The night still ravell'd what the day renew'd. Fenton, in Pope's Odyasey, xix. avorite gown had been worzen by here medic of out

A favorite gown had been woven by her malds, of cot-ton, striped with silk procured by raveling the general's discarded stockings. The Century, XXXVII. 841.

Till, by their own perplexities involved, They rarel more, still less resolved. Milton, S. A., I. 305.

made fabric or the strands of a rope; become disjoined thread by thread; fray, as a garment at the edges: commonly with out.

I ryvell out, as sylke doth, je rivle. Hence-5. To suffer gradual disintegration or decay.

Do's my lord ravell out? do's he fret? Marston, The Fawne, li. 1.

And this vast Work all ravel out again To its first Nothing. Cowley, Davideis, i.

67. To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused, unfold what is hidden, or clear up what is obscure; investigate; search; explore.

It can be little pleasure to us to rave [sic ed. 1660, 1671; rake, ed. 1681, 1686; read ravel] into the infirmitles of God's aervants, and bring them upon the stage. Bp. Sanderson, Works, L 100.

It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder mes. Decay of Christian Piety. times.

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or en-tangled matters . . , produced infinite disputes, Sir W. Temple.

Life goes all to ravels and tatters. Carlyle, in Fronde. 2. pl. The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework. Halliwell (spelled revels). -3. In *weaving*, a serrated instrument for guid-ing the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn-beam of a loom, or

Eng.] **ravel-bread** (rav'el-bred), u. Same as raveled bread. See raveled. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] **raveled**; **ravelled**; a. [ $\langle OF. ravalé, ravallé,$ brought low, abated, lessened in price, pp. of ravaler, ravaller, ravailler, bring down, bring low, abate, diminish, lessen in price,  $\langle re., back,$  + avaler, let down, come down: see avale.] Lower-priced: distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together. The correled is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth

The raveled is a kind of cheat bread, but it retelneth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure anbstance of the wheat. Harrison, p. 168. (Hallivell.)

wheat. Harrison, p. 168. (Hallinell.) They had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called manchet, the second cheat or trencher bread, the third ravelled, and the fourth in England called mes-celin (see masin<sup>2</sup>), in Scotland mashloch. The ravelled was baken up just as it came from the mill, four, bran, and all. Arnot, Hist. of Edin. (Jamieson.)

ravelin (rav'lin), n. [Formerly also rav'lin, corruptly raveling;  $\langle OF. ravelin, F. ravelin, m., OF. also raveline, f., = Sp. revellin = Pg.$  $revelim, <math>\langle OIt. ravelino, revellino, revelli$ 

It. rivellino, a ravelin; origin unknown; hardly, as supposed,  $\langle L. re-, back, + vallum, a wall,$ rampart: see wall<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. dial. ravelin, dial. dim. of ravin, a ravine, hollow: see ravine<sup>2</sup>.] A detached trian-

Ravelin. gular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle. In the figure BE is the ravelin, with A its redout, and CC its ditch. DD is the main ditch of the fortress, and E the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.

Ravelin.

We will erect Wals and a raveling that may safe our fleet and na pro-tect. Chapman, Iliad, vii.

This book will live, it hath a genius; . . . . . . here needs no words' expense In bulwarks, *ravlins*, ramparta for defence. *B. Jonson*, On the Poema of Sir John Beaumont.

ton, striped with six product by the product of the product by the p

*Milton*, S. A., l. 305. **ravelled**; **ravelling**. See *raveled*, *raveling*. **3.** To curl up, as a hard-twisted thread. **ravelly** (rav'el-i), a. [ $\langle ravel^1 + -y^1$ .] Show-*Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—4. To become untwisted ing loose or disjoined threads; partly raveled or disjoined, as the outer threads of a loosely out. [Colloq.]

Dressed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and ravelly, as if from rough contact with thorny undergrowth. The Century, XXXIX. 444.

Palagrave. **ravelment** (rav'el-ment), n. [< ravel1 + -ment.] A pulling or drawing apart, as in raveling a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagree-

A putting of drawing apare, as in raveling a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagree-ment; embroilment. **raven**I (rā'rn), n. and a. [< ME. raven, reven, revin; pl. ravenes, refnes, remes; < AS. hræfn, hrefn, hræmn, hremn = D. raven, rave, raaf = MLG. raven, rave, LG. rave = OHG. rabo, also hraban, raban, hram, ram. MHG. rabe, also rappe, raben, ram, ramm (forms remaining in the proper names Rapp and Wolf-ram) = Icel. hrafn = OSw. rafn, ramn = Dan. ravn (not re-eorded in Goth.), a raven; perhaps, like the crow and owl, named from its cry, namely from the root seen in L. crepare, rattle: see crepitation, discrepant. The alleged etymologi-cal connection with L. corvus, Gr. κόρa5, raven, L. cornix, Gr. κορώτη, crow, Pol. kruk, a raven, Skt. kārawa, a raven, is not made out.] I. n. 1. A bird of the larger species of the genus

Corvus, having the feathers of the throat lanceolate and distinct from one another. The plu-mage is entirely black, with more or less lustrous or me-talle ahcen; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the wings are pointed, the tail is rounded, and the noatrils are con cealed beneath large trifts of antrorse plumnlea. The voice is rancous. The common raven is *C. corax*, about



Raven (Corvus corax).

Raven (Corves corax). 2 feet long and 50 inches in extent of wings. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and some other regions, and the American bird, though distinguished as C. carnivorus, is scarcely different. There are several similar though distinct spe-cles of various contriles, among them C. cryptoleucus of western North America, which has the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck anowy-white. Ravens are easily tamed, and make very intelligent pets, but are thlevials and tronblesome. They may be tanght to infitate speech to some extent. In the wild state the raven is omnivo-rous, like the crow; it nests on trees, rocks, and cliffs, preferring the most inaccessible places, and laya four or five greenish eggs heavily speekled with brown and black-ias hades. The American raven is now almost unknown in the eastern parts of the United States, but is a till sbundant in the weat. Ravens have from time immemo-rial been viewed with auperstitious dread, being supposed to bring bad luck and forebode desth. The raven himself is hoarse

The raven himself is hoarse That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements. Shak., Macbeth, I. 5. 40. 2. A kind of fish. See sea-raven and Hemi-

tripteridæ. II. a. Black as a raven; evenly and glossily or lustrously black: as, raven locks.

Smoothing the raven down Of darkness till it smiled. *Milton*, Comus, 1. 251. raven<sup>2</sup> (rav'n), n. [Also ravine; early mod. E. also ravin; < ME. ravin, ravine, ravyne, ra-veyne, < OF. ravine, razeine, rabine, prey, plun-Pr. rabine, also rapidity, impetuosity, prob. = Pr. rabina,  $\langle L. rapina, plunder, pillage: see$ rapine, a doublet of raven<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Plunder;rapine; robbery; rapacity; furious violence.

[Archaic.]

And whan thel herde the horne a-noon thei alaked theire reynea and apored theire horse and amote in to the hoste with grete ravyne. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), il. 824. Oh goda!

Why do we like to feed the greedy raven Of these blown men? Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 4. 2. Plunder; prey; food obtained with rapacity.

That is to aeyn, the foulia of ravyne Were heyeat aet. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 323. Egles, Gledes, Ravenea, and othere Fonles of raveyne, that eten Flesche. Mandeville, Travels, p. 309. The lion . . . filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. Nsh. II. 12.

with rann.
raven<sup>2</sup> (rav'n), v. [Also ravin; 〈 OF. raviner, seize by force, ravage, 〈 L. \*rapinare (in deriv.), plunder, 〈 rapina, plunder, impetuosity: see raven<sup>2</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To seize with rapacity, especially food; prey upon; ravage. See ravined.—2. To subject to rapine or ravage; obtain or take possession of by violence.
Verte General Action: In his Survey of Corneral

Master Carew of Antony, in his Survay of Cornewall, witnesseth that the Sea hath ravened from that Shire that whole Conntry of Lionesse. Hakewill, Apology, I. 3, 52. Wore to the wolves who seek the flock to raren and de-vour ! Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To devonr with great eagerness; eat with voracity; swallow greedily.

Our natures do pnrsne, Like rats that ravin down their proper bane, A thirsty evil. Shak., M. for M., l. 2. 133. They rather may be said to rauen then to este it; and, holding the flesh with their teeth, cut it with resors of atone. Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 778.

II. intrans. To prey with rapacity; show rapacity.

Benjamin ahall ravin as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27. Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lā), n. [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from a native name in Madagasear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lä), n.

## 4976

### Ravenala

**Ravenala** Musaceæ, the banama family. It is characterized by a loculicidally three-valved and three-celled capsule with numerous seeds in six rows, and by separate long and narrow sepals and petals, three of each, all similar and unappendaged. There are but 2 species, natives one of Madagascar, the other of northern Brazil and Gulana. In both the stem is sometimes short, with the leaves almost all radical, at other times forming a tall woody trunk reaching 30 feet high, ringed by leaf-scars. The handsome oblong and two-ranked leaves resemble those of the ha-nana, and are of immense size, heing considered the largest and vided leaves known, with the exception perhaps of the Victoria lily. The long concave leafstalks are divid-ed within into small cubical chambers, about a half-inch square, filled with a clear watery sap which forms a re-freshing drink, whence the name traveler's-tree, used in botanic gardens for *K. Madagascariensis*. The leaves are also used as a thatch for the native huts. The large flow-ers form a short many-flowered receme within the spathe, and are followed by woody capsules and eible seeds with a lacerate and pulpy blue aril which yields an essential oil. See traveler's-tree.

raven-cockatoo (rā'vn-kok-a-tö"), n. A black

raven-cockatoo (ra vn-kok-i-to<sup>2</sup>), n. A black cockatoo.
 ravenert (rav'n-èr), n. [< ME. raviner, raviner, raviner, ravynour, raveynour, < OF. ravincor, ravinour, < L. rapinator, a plunderer, robber, < \*rapinarc, plunder, rob: see raven<sup>2</sup>.]
 1. One who ravens or plunders; a greedy plunderer; a devourer or pursuer.

We scorne swich raviners and honters of fouleste linges. Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3. thing

2. A bird of prey. Holland. **ravening** (rav'n-ing), n. [Verbal n. of raven?, v.] Eagerness for plunder; rapacity. Your inward part is full of ravening [externion, R. V.

Luke xi. 39. and wickedness

and wickeeness. **raveningly** (rav'n-ing-li), adv. In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily. Lignirire somiymes is auide aud helluose, that is gried-ily and raveningly or gluttonously to devour very much. Udall, Flowers, fol. 98.

ravenous (rav'n-us), a. [< OF. ravinos, ravinous, ravineus, F. ravineux, violent, impetuous, = It. rapinoso, ravenous, etc., < ML. \*rapino-sus, < L. rapina, rapine: see raven<sup>2</sup>. Cf. rapi-nous.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness: as a ragenous wolf lion or vulture: to be seen as, a ravenous wolf, lion, or vulture; to be ravenous with hunger.

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured. Ezek. xxxix. 4.

I wish some ravenous wolf had eaten thee! Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 31. 2. Greedily eager for gratification; tending to rapacity or voracity: as, ravenous appetite or desire.

Thy desires Are wolvish, bloody, starved, and ravenous. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 138.

=Syn. Voracious, etc. See rapacious. ravenously (rav'n-us-li), adv. In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity. ravenousness (rav'n-us-nes), n. The state or character of being ravenous; furious avidity; race for prev rage for prey.

age for prey. The ravenousness of a lion or bear are natural to them. Sir M. Hale.

**ravenry** (ra'vn-ri), n.; pl. ravenries (-riz). [ $\langle raven^1 + -ry$ .] A place where ravens nest and breed or are kept.

breed or are kept. Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a ravenzy . . . would insure protection. Nature, XXXVII. 602. Ravensara (rav-en-sā'rä), n. [NL. (Sonnerat, control to mean New Francesson and the second Nature, XXXVII. 602. **Ravensara** (rav-en-sā'rä), n. [NL. (Sonnerat, 1782),  $\langle$  Malagasy ravin-dzara, said to mean 'good leaf.'] 'A genus of trees of the order Laurinez and tribe Perseacez. It is distinguished by having the parts of the flower in threes, two-celled an-thera, an enlarged perianth-tube closed over the ovary in fruit, and a seed with six lobes descending inte as many false cells of the percarp. The 3 or 4 species are smooth aromatic trees of Madagascar. R. aromatica has a clove-like fragrance throughout, and its fruit, called clove-nut-meg or ravensara-nut, is used in Madagascar as a spice. raven's-duck (rā'vnz-duk), n. A fine kind of hempen sail-cloth. ravenstone (rā'vn-ston), n. [Tr. G. rabenstein. a

Byron, Manfred (first MS.), fil. **raver** (rā'vèr), n. [< ME. ravarc; < rave1 + -er1. Cf. F. réveur, dreamer.] One who raves or is furious; a maniae. 313

As old decrepite persons, yong infantes, fooles, Madmen, and Ravers. Touchstone of Complexions, p. 94. (Davies.) ravery; (rā'vèr-i), n. [< OF. resveric, raving, dreaming: seo rave1, and cf. reverie.] The act or practice of raving; extravagance of speech or expression; a raving.

Reject them not as the raveries of a child. Sir J. Sempill, Sacrilege Sacredly Handled, Int. (Davies.)

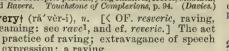
**ravine**<sup>1</sup> (rav'in), n. and v. See raven<sup>2</sup>. **ravine**<sup>1</sup>, n. Samo as raven<sup>2</sup>. **ravine**<sup>2</sup> (ra-vēn'), n. [ $\langle$  ME, ravine, rauyne,  $\langle$  OF. ravine, rabine, a raging flood, a torrent, an inundation, a hollow worn by a torrent, a ra-vine, F. ravine, ravin, a ravine; a particular use of ravine, violence, impetuosity, plunder,  $\langle$ L. raving, rapine, violence, impetuosity, plunder,  $\langle$ L. rapina, rapine, violence, plunder: see rapine, and cf. raven<sup>2</sup>.] 1<sup>+</sup>. A raging flood.

A ravine, or inudation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way. Cotgrave.

2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge, as in a mountain; a gully.=Syn. 2. Glen, Gorge, etc. See valley. ravinedt (rav'ind), a. [Irreg. < ravin, raven<sup>2</sup>,

+ -ed2.] Ravenous.

Witches' mummy, maw and guif Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 24. And then he is such a ravener alter fruit. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1. ravine-deer (ra-vēn'dēr), n. The goat-antelope the Deccan, which inhabits rocky places.



Thou hast ravished my heart. Cant. iv. 9. The view of this most sweet Paradise [Mantus] . . . did even ravish my senses. Coryat, Crudities, I. 145.

even ratish my senses. My fried was ratished with the heatty, innocence, and sweetness that appeared in all their faces. Addison, Freeholder, No. 47. 3.

And am I hiasted in my bud with treason? Boldly and basely of my fair name ravish'd? Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, il. 5. 4. To violate the chastity of; commit rape upon;

deflower. Their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives ravished. Isa. xill. 16.

My heroes slain, my bridal bed o'erturn'd, My daughters *ravish'd*, and my eity burn'd, My bleeding infants dash'd sgalnst the floor. *Pope*, Iliad, **xx**ii. 89. ravish (rav'ish), n. [(ravish, v.] Ravishment; ecstasy; a transport or rapture.

Most of them . . . had builded their comfort of salva-tion upon unsound grounds, viz. some upon dreams and ravishes of spirit by fits; others upon the reformation of their lives. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 219, an. 1636.

ravisher (rav'ish-èr), n. [ $\langle$  ME. ravischour, ravissour,  $\langle$  OF. raviscor, raviseur, F. ravischour, ravisher,  $\langle$  ravir, ravish: see ravish.] 1. One who ravishes or takes by violence.

Gods ! shall the ravisher display your hair, While the fops envy and the ladies stare? Pope, R. of the L., iv. 103.

2. One who violates the chastity of a woman. Thou ravisher, thou traitor, thou false thief! Shak., Lucrece, 1. 888.

3. One who or that which transports with delight.

**ravishing** (rav'ish-ing), n. [< ME. ravishing, ravyschynge; verbal n. of ravish, v.] Eestatie delight; mental transport. [Rare.]

The ravishings that sometimes from about do shoot abroad in the inward man. Feltham, Resolves, il. 66. ravishing (rav'ish-ing), p. a. 1. Snatching; taking by violence; of or pertaining to ravishment.

Tarquin's ravishing strides. Shak., Macheth, il. 1. 55. 2. Exciting rapture or ecstasy; adapted to enchant; exquisitely lovely; enrapturing.

Those delicious villas of St. Pietro d'Arens, which pre-sent another Genos to you, the ravishing retirements of the Genoses nobility. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

IIe [Emerson] . . . gave us *ravishing* glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 380. 3t. Moving furiously along; hurrying. Chau-

cer, Bo'thius, i. meter 5. ravishingly (rav'ish-ing-li), adv. In a ravish-ing manner; so as to delight or enchant. ravishment (rav'ish-ment), n. [< OF. (and F.)

ravissment (ravish-ment), n. [< OF. (and F.) ravissement, a ravishing, ravishment, < ravir, ravish: see ravish.] 1. The act of seizing and carrying off, or the act or state of forcible abduction; violent transport or removal.-2. Mental transport; a carrying or being carried away with delight; ecstasy; rapture.

All things joy, with ravishment Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. Milton, P. L., v. 46.

The music and the bloom And all the mighty ravishment of Spring. Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 18.

3. Violation of female chastity; rape. In bloody death and ravishment delighting. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 430.

Fawi (ra), a. and n. [CME. raw, raw, ra, CAS. hreaw, hrāw, raw, uncooked, unprepared, sore, = OS. hrā = D. raauw = MLG. rauw, rõ, LG. rau = OHG. rāo, rõ, rou (raw-), MHG. rõ (raw-),G. roh = Icel. hrār = Sw. rå = Dan. raa, raw, erude; akin to L. crudus, raw, cruentus, bloody, cruor, gore, blood (see crude), Gr. κρέac, flesh, Skt. kravis, raw meat, krūra, cruel, hard, OSlav.

They are considered as lunstics, and therefore tolerated in their ravings. Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

tional incoherent talk.

raving (rā'ving), p. a. 1. Furious with deliri-um; mad; distracted.-2. Fit to excite admi-

Imi, mad; distracted. - 2. Fit to excite admi-ration or enthusiasm; hence, amazing, intense, superlative, or the like. [Colloq. or slang.]
 A letter of raving gallantry, which Orlando Furloso himself might have penned, potent with the condensed essence of old romance. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit, 11. 202. The veterans liked to recail over the old Madeira the wit and charms of the raving beauties who had long gone the way of the famous vintages of the cellar. New Princeton Rev., I. 6.

The swearer is ravingly mad; his own lips so pronounce Im. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 283. him.

ravisablet, a. [ME., < OF. ravissable, < ravir, ravish: see ravish.] Ravenous. And inward we, withouten fable, Ben gredy wolves ravisable. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 7016.

ravisant; a. [ME., also ravisaunt; < OF. ravisant, ravissant, ppr. of ravir, ravish: see ravish. Cf. ravissant.] Ravishing; ravening; preda-

hempen sail-cloth.
ravenstone (rā'vn-stōn), n. [Tr. G. rabenstein, a gallows (also a black stone), < rabe, = E. raven, + stein = E. stone: so called as a place where ravens (birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate.</li>
(birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate.
(birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate.
(birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate.
(birds of ill omen) and stone<sup>1</sup>.] A gallows. [Rare.]
To and fro, as the night-winds blow, The carcass of the assassin swings; And then alone, on the raven-stone, Byron, Manfred (first MS.), fii.
raver (rā'ver), n. [< ME. ravarc; < rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.
(rave (rā'ver), n. [< ME. ravarc; < rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.
(rave (rā'ver), n. [< ME. ravarc; < rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.
(rave (rā'ver), n. [
(ME. ravarc; < rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.
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(ME. ravarc; < rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.
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(ME. ravarc; < (rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.)
(rave (rā'ver), n. [
(ME. ravarc; < (rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.)
(rave (rā'ver), n. [
(ME. ravarc; 
(rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.)
(rave<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.)< Theorem the seyn that he is *ravissht* in to snother world, where he is a grettre Lord than he was here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

4977



Ravine-deer (Tetraceros quadricornis). It has many names, vernacular and technical, as blacktoil, chikara, chousingha, kalsiepie, Antilope chikara or quadri-cornis, Tetraceros quadricornis, and Tragops bennetti. **Taving** (rā' ving), n. [< ME. ravynge; verbal n. of rave<sup>1</sup>, v.] Furious exclamation; irra-

And the gret fray that the [they] mad in the tyme of masse it ravyched my witts and mad me ful hevyly dys-posyd. Paston Letters, II. S1. These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin, Will quicken, and accuse thee. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 38.

2. To transport mentally; enrapture; bring into a state of ecstasy, as of delight or fear.

raw

To deprive by seizure; dispossess violently: with of.

oy. They may *ravish* me o' my life, But they canns banish me fro' Heaven hie, *Hughie the Graeme* (Child's Baliads, VI. 57).

krävi, Lith. kraujas, blood.] I. a. 1. Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; un-changed in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, raw meat, fish, oysters, etc.; most fruits are eaten raw; raw medicinal sub-stances; raw (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distilled watera will last longer than raw watera. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 347.

On this brown, greasy napkin . . . iie the *naw* vege-tables she is preparing for domestic consumption. *II. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 165.

2. In an unchanged condition as regards some process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this again arw is used either of sub-stances in their primitive state, or of partiy or wholly flu-ished products flited for working into other forms, accord-ing to the nature of the case; as, the raw materials of a manufacture; raw slik or cottou (the prepared fiber); raw marble; raw clay.

Eight thousand ballca of raw ailke are yearly made in the Island. Sandys, Travsiles, p. 192.

Like a cautious man of business, he was not going to apeak rashiy of a raw material in which he had had no experience. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

It (the German mind) has supplied the raw material in almost every branch of science for the defter wits of other nations to work on. Lowell, Among my Books, lat ser., p. 293.

3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh.

# Her lips were, like raw iether, paie and biew. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

The coast acene of Hoguet . . . copied in water-color, . . . and blind-haitered with a hlazing space of raw-white all around it. The Nation, Feb., 1875, p. 84.

The raw vessels fresh from the wheel, which only re-quire a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed, are piled in the highest chamber. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 638.

are piled in the inginest chamber. *Dilege, Drut, XIA. 655.*The glycerine is of a brownish colour and known ss raw, in which state it is aoid for many purposes. *Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 310.*4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.

Once, upon a raw and guaty day. Shak., J. C., i. 2. 100. Dreadfui to me was the coming home in the raw twi-light, with nipped fingers and toes. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

A raw mist rolled down upon the sea. B. Taylor, Northern Travei, p. 15.

5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; unfledged; illinstructed or ill-considered: said of persons and their actions or ideas.

No newelie practized worshippinges alloweth he for hys, but vtteriye abhorreth them all as thinges rawe and unsa-uerye. Ep. Bale, Image, ii.

An opinion hath apread itaelf very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be raw in wit and judgment. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

I have within my mind A thonsand raw tricks of these braggiog Jacks, Which I will practise. Shak, M. of V., lii. 4. 77. He had also a few other raw Seamen, but such as would be the Landers the herit

he had also a few ofther Yuw Seamen, but alch as wohld have made better Landmen, they having aerved the King of Siam as Soldiers. Dampier, Voyagea, II. i. 112. His [Sherman's] division was at that time wholly raw, no part of it ever having been in an engagement. U. S. Grant, Personai Memoirs, I. 338.

titute of the natural integument: as, a raw sore; a raw spot on a horse.

His cheeke-bones raw, and eie-pits hollow grew, And brawney armes had lost their knowen might. Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20.

When raw flesh appeareth in him [s leper], he shali be nelean. Lev. xiii, 14. unclean.

Since yet thy cicatrice iooka raw and red After the Daniah aword. Shak., Hamiet, iv. 3.62. 7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the skin;

harshly painful; galled.

See. Gent. Have you no fearfui dreams? Steph. Sometimes, as all have That go to bed with raw and windy atomachs. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ill. 7.

Fletcher, Piigrim, iii. 7. 8. In ceram., unbaked—that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.—Raw edge, that edge of any textile fabric which is not flaished with a selvage, nor hemmed or bound or otherwise seenred, and which is therefore liable to ravel out.—Raw hide. See hide<sup>2</sup> and rawhide.—Raw material oil, sienna, ailk, etc. See the nouns.=Syn. Raw, Crude. These words, the same in ultimate origin and in earlier mean-ing, have drawn somewhat spart. Raw continues to ap-ply to food which is not yet cooked, as raw potatoes; but

crude has lost that meaning. Raw is applied to material not yet manufactured, as cotton, silk; crude rather to that which is not refined, as petroleum, or matured, as a theory or an idea. II. n. I. A raw article, material, or product. Specifically—(a) An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eaking raw: as a piate of raws. [Col-ioq.] (b) Raw sugar. [Colioq. or trade use.] ioq.)

The stock of raws on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 1x. (1886), p. 96.

2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, soreness or sensi-tiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]

Like savage hackney coschmen, they know where there is a raw. De Quincey. (Webster.) is a raw.

is a raw. It's a tender subject, and every one has a raw on it. Lever, Davenport Duan. Here is Baynes, . . in a dreadfuily wicked, murderous, and dissatisfied state of mind. His chafing, bieeding tem-per is one raw; his whole soul one rage and wrath. Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

is esp raw<sup>2</sup>

rawbonet (râ'bon), a. [(raw1 + bone, n.] Same as raw-boned. Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 34. raw-boned (râ'bond), a. Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

with bloody-bones.

I was told before My face was bad enough; but now I look Like Bloody-Bone and Raw-Head, to fright children. Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 4.

The indiscretion of servants, whose usual method is to awa children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of raw-head and bloody-bones. Locke, Education, § 138.

Locke, Education, § 188. 2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated. Halliveell. [Prov. Eng.] rawhide (râ'hid), n. and a. [< raw<sup>1</sup> + hide<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. n. 1. The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in strips for ropes or the like, and dried.—2. A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide. II, a. Made of rawhide: as, a rawhide whip. rawish (râ'ish), a. [< raw<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Some-what raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.

word.

The rawish daak of clamsy winter. Marston, Proi. to Antonio's Revenge. rawly (râ'li), adv. 1. In a raw, crude, un-finished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.

Nothing is so prosaic as the rawly new. W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, i.

2t. In an unprepared or unprovided state. Some crying for a sargeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children rawly left. Shak., Hen. V., iv, 1. 147. 6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or rawness (râ'nes), n. [ $\langle ME. rawenes, rawnesse, removal of the skin; deprived or appearing des-$ removal of the skin; deprived or appearing des- $rownes; <math>\langle raw^1 + -ness. \rangle$  1. The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.

ity of being raw, in any sense. Of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticail raunesse of some newly Commen from the valuersities. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2. Much if not most of this rauness in the use of English must come, not merely from defective training in schools, but from defective training at home. The Nation, XLVIII. 392.

2t. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that rawness left you wife and child, ... Without leave-taking? Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 26. And all his sinews waxen weak and raw Through iong imprisonment. Spenser, F. Q., L x. 2. rawnsaket, v. t. An old form of ransack.

raw-port (râ'põrt), n. A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.

raw-pot (râ'pot), n. A young crow. [Local, Irish.]

The crows . . . feeding the young *rawpots* that kicked up such a bobbery in their neats wid hanger. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*, Sketches of Irish Char., p. 36.

**rax** (raks), v. [ $\langle$  ME. raxen, roxen, rasken, rosken, stretch oneself,  $\langle$  AS. \*racsan, raxan, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative -s (as in cleanse, rinse, etc.), from the root of rack<sup>1</sup>, stretch: see rack<sup>1</sup>.] **I**. trans. To stretch, or

stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to; extend the hand to; hand: as, rax me ower the pitcher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.] He raise, and razed him where he stood, And bade him match him with his marrows. Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

When ye gang to see a man that never did ye nae iil raxing a halter [that is, hanging]. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v. So he razes his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine. Mrs. Gaskell, Syivia's Lovers, xili. II, intrans. To perform the act of reaching or stretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.] raxlet, v. i. [ME. raxlen, roxlen, rasclen, a var. or freq. of ragen, stretch: and rar.]. To stretch

axlet, v. i. [ME. raxlen, roxlen, rasclen, a var. or freq. of raxen, stretch: see rax.] To stretch one's self; rouse up from sleep. Compare rax.

I raxled & fei in gret affray [after a dream]. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), i. 1173.

per is one raw; his whole soul one rage and wrath. Thackeray, Philip, xxvii. 3. In bot., same as  $rag^1$ , 3 (b). [Prov. Eng.] —To touch one on the raw, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him about any matter in respect to which he is especially sensitive. raw<sup>2</sup> (râ), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of row<sup>2</sup>. Clavera and his Highlandmen Came down upo' the raw. Battle of Killieerankie (Child's Ballsds, VII. 153). rawbonet (râ'bōn), a. [ $\langle rawl + bone, n.$ ] Same as raw-boned (râ'bōnd), a. Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt. Lean raw-boned (râ'bōnd), a. 1. A specter; a nursery bugbear of frightful aspect: usually coupled wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave. For different waves the rays may have different wave-lengths. Thus, in a pencil or besm of light, which is conceived to be made up of an indefinite number of rays, the rays all have the same wave-length if the beam is monochromstic; but if it is of white light, the wave-lengths of the rays vary by insensible degrees from that of red to that of violet light. (See radiant energy (under energy), spectrum.) A collection of parallel rays constitutes a beam; a collection of diverging or converg-ing rays a pencil. Full many a gem of pureat ray acrene

Fuli many a gem of pureat ray aerene The dark, unisthomed caves of ocean hear.

Gray, Elegy.

2. A beam of intellectual light.

A ray of reason stole Half through the solid darkness of his soul,

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 225. 3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with little raies, streames, or streaks. Baret, Alvesrie, 1580.

Barch, Alvesrie, 1580. Barch, Alvesrie, 1580. 4. In geom., an unlimited straight line. As it is desirable to give the line different names according as it is conceived (1) as a locus of points, (2) as an intersection of planes, or (3) as an element of a plane, in 1865 the prac-tice was begun of calling the unlimited straight line con-sidered as a locus of points a ray. But as it was found that the word did not readily anggest that idea, owing to other associations, the practice was changed, and the line so considered is now called a range, while the word ray is taken to mean an unlimited straight line as an element of a plane. In older geometrical writings ray is synon-ymons with radius, while a line considered as a radial emanation is called a beam. 5. In bot.: (a) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (b) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference

to the central part of disk in a head, under, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many *Composite* and in wild hydrangeas. (c) A ray-flower. (d) A radius. See *modullary rays*, under *medullary*.—6. One of the ray-like processes or arms of the *Radiata*, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or part or a cationer. See outenuder district as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under Asterias and Asteriidæ.—7. One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skele-ton of the fin; specifically, one which is articu-lated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a spine; a fin-ray.—8. In entom., one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.—9. pl. In her.: (a) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether di-viding two parts of the escutcheen or boundviding two parts of the escutcheon or bound-ing any ordinary. Compare radiant, 3 (a). (b) A representation of rays, whether issuing (b) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutch-eon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes atraight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately straight and waving; it is in the last form that they are naually represented when aurrounding the aun.— Branchial ray, branchiostegal raya. See the ad-jectives.— Calorific rays, heat-raya. See the ad-jectives.— Calorific rays, heat-raya. See the ad-jectives.— Calorific rays, heat-rays. See heat and spec-trum.— Cone of rays. See cone.— Deviation of a ray of light. See deviation.—Direct rays. See direct illu-mination, under direct.— Divergent raya. See divergent.

-Extraordinary ray. See refraction. --Herschellan rays of the spectrum. See Herscheldan. --Medullary rays. (a) See medullary. (b) Bundles of straight or col-lecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See tubule.--Obscure rays. See obscure and spectrum.--Ordinary ray. See refrac-tion.--Principal ray. See visual.--Ritteric rays. See Ritteric.--Visual rays. See visual.
ray1 (rā), v. [< OF. raier, F. rayer, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scratch, = Pr. raiar = Sp. rayar, form lines or strokes, streak, = Pe. raiar. radiate. sparkle. = It. ragaiarc.

Tatur = Sp. ragar, radiate, sparkle, = It. raggiarc, = Pg. raiar, radiate, sparkle, = It. raggiarc, razzare, radiate, also Sp. Pg. radiar = It. ra-diare, radiate, sparkle;  $\langle L. radiare, furnish$ with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth,  $\langle Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]$ radius, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray, etc.: ray<sup>6</sup> (rā), n. [Origin obscure.] A certain dis-see ray<sup>1</sup>, n., and cf. radiate.] I. trans. 1. To mark with long diverse for many of or in ray<sup>7</sup>t. n. Same as row. mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair, Ray round with flames her disk of seed. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cl. 2. Te shoot forth or emit; cause te shine out.

Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king. *Thomson*, Summer, i. 401.

3<sub>†</sub>. To stripe.

I wil yif him a feder bedde Rayed with golde. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 252. II. intrans. To shine forth or out as in rays.

In a molten glory shrined That *rays* off into gloom. Mrs. Browning.

That rays off into gloom. Mrs. Browning. ray<sup>2</sup> (rā), n. [ $\langle$  ME. raye,  $\langle$  OF. raie, raye, F. raie = OCat. raja = Sp. raya = It. raja, razza (cf. ML. ragadia),  $\langle$  L. rāia, a ray; prob. orig. \*ragia, akin to D. roch, rog = LG. ruche ( $\rangle$  LG. roche), a roach, a ray, = Dan. rokke, a ray, = AS. reokhe, reohehe (glossed by ML. fannus), ME. rehze, rohze, a roach: see roach<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constitut-ing the genus Raia recognized by the flatten. ing the genus Raia, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from



Ray (Raia batis).

its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other be-ray-grass ( $ra^i gras$ ), *n*. A good forage-grass, fore or at the shout, and extend behind the two Lolium perenne. Also rye-grass. sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the **rayket**, *n*. and *v*. A Middle English form of ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan.—2.  $rake^2$ . Any member of the order Hypotremi, Batoidei, **raylet**. A Middle English form of  $rail^1$ ,  $rail^2$ , or Raign such as the state state state.or Raiæ, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under Elasmobranchii, torpedo, etc. See cuts under Elasmobranchii, skate, sting-ray, and torpedo.-Beaked rays, Rhi-nobatidæ.-Clear-noeed ray, Raia eglanteria.-Cow-nosed ray, Rhinoptera quadriloba. Also called dam-cracker, corn-cracker, whipperce, etc.-Fuller or fuller's ray, Raia fullonica.-Horned ray, a ray or batoid fish of the family Cephalopteridæ or Mantidæ: so called from the horn-like projections on the head. See cut under devil-fish. -Painted ray. See painted.-Sandy ray, Raia circu-laris.-Starry ray or skate, Raia radiata.-Stinglese rays, Anacanthidæ.-Torpedo rays, Torpedinidæ. See torpedo. (See the generic and family names; also bishop-ray, butterfly-ray, cagle-ray, sting-ray.) ray, butterfly-ray, agle-ray, sting-ray.)

ray<sup>3</sup> (rā), n. [< ME. raye, ray, < OF. rei, rai, roi, array: see array, of which ray<sup>3</sup> is in part an aphetic form.] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress.

Wee brake the rayes of all the Romayne hoast,

And made the mighty Casar leave his boast. Yet hee [Casar], the worthyest Captaine euer was, Brought all in ray and fought agayne a new. Mir. for Mags., I. 237.

And spoyling all her gearea and goodly ray. Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

**ray**<sup>3</sup>† (rā), v. t. [ $\langle$  ME. rayen;  $\langle$  ray<sup>3</sup>, n. Cf. array, v., of which ray<sup>3</sup> is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2, the same verb used (as ar-ray also was used) in an ironical application; hence, iu comp., beray.] 1. To array.—2. To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defle.

Fie on . . . all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so rayed? Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 3. **ray**<sup>4</sup> (râ), *n*. [Early mod. E. also rey;  $\langle$  ME. *roye*; prob. a particular application of  $ray^1$ , a stripe, line, etc.] A kind of striped cloth. Ich drow me among drapers, . . . Among the riche *rayes* ich rendered a leason. *Piers Plourman* (C), vii. 217.

There recommence, which we have a state of the state of t

Four yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Goune, and these were called *Rey* Gounes. Stow, Survey of London, p. 652. **ray**<sup>5</sup> (rā), n. [Cf. MHG. reige, reie, rei, G. rei-hen, reigen, a kind of dance.] A kind of dance.

ray<sup>7</sup>t, n. Same as roy.

Scho tuke hir lave and went hir waye, Bothe at barone and at raye. Perceval, 179. (Halliwell.)

**Raya<sup>1</sup>**, **Rayah** (rä'yä), n.  $[= F. rayah, raïa, \langle Ar. raiya, pl. ra'āyā, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, <math>\langle ra'a, pasture, feed; cf. rāaya, flocks, herds. Cf. ryot, ult. the same word.] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey who is not a Mahammadar.$ 

Mohammedan. **raya**<sup>2</sup> (rä'yä), *n*. [E. Ind.] An Indian broad-throat of the family *Eurylæmidæ*, *Psarisomus dalhousiæ*, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations

is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received. **Rayah**, *n*. See *Raya*. **rayat**, **rayatwari**. See *ryot*, *ryotwar*. **rayed** (rād), *a*. [ $\langle$  ME. *rayed*, *rayyd*, *rayid*;  $\langle$ *ray*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Having rays or ray-like pro-cesses, as a flower-head or an animal; spe-cifically, in *zoöl*., radiate.—2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-*rayed* fin; a *soft-rayed* fish. soft-rayed fish.

The third is an octagonal chapel, of which we can see but little more than the roof with its rayed tiling. Ruskin. 3<sub>†</sub>. Striped.

The sheriffs of London should give yearly rayed gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, etc. Archæologia, XXXIX. 367.

Rayed animals. See Radiata. rayert (rā'er), n. [< ME. rayere, < raye, striped cloth: see ray4.] A seller of ray-cloth. Piers

Plowman.

rayey (rā'i), a.  $[\langle ray^1 + -ey = -y^1.]$  Having or consisting of rays.

The rayey fringe of her faire eyes. Cotton, Song. ray-floret (ra'flo"ret), n. A ray-flower: used

ray-flower (ra flow rer), n. A ray-flower used chiefly of *Composite*. ray-flower (ra flow rer), n. One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see  $ray^1$ , 5 (b)); most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many Compositæ.

rayless (rā'les), a. [< ray<sup>1</sup> + -less.] 1. With-out rays or radiance; unillumined; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy.

Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,

In rayless majesty, now stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world. Young, Night Thoughts, i. 19.

Such a rayless and chilling look of recognition. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

rayne<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rain<sup>1</sup>. rayne<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, v. and n. A Middle English form of

reign.

reign.
ray-oil (rā'oil), n. Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.
rayont (rā'on), n. [ < F. rayon, a ray, beam, < rais, a ray: see ray<sup>1</sup>.] A beam or ray.
Shining christall which from top to base Out of her wombe a thousand rayons threw [Out of a deepe vante threw forth a thousand rayes(ed. 1569)]. Spenser, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1591), fil.

rayonnant (rā'o-nant), a. [< F. rayonnant, ppr. of rayonner, radiate, shine, < rayon, a ray: see rayon.] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be rayonant when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and

### razorbill

bounded by the radii and by arcs of larger and smaller rayonned (ra'ond), a. [< rayon + -ed2.] Same

rayonned (rā'ond), a. [< rayon + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as rayonnant.
raze<sup>1</sup> (rāz), v. t. See rase<sup>1</sup>.
raze<sup>2</sup>(rāz), n. An obsolete form of race<sup>4</sup>.
raze<sup>3</sup> (rāz), n. [Origin obscure.] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
razed (rāzd), p. a. [Pp. of raze<sup>1</sup>, v.] In her., same as ragged, 7.
razee (razē'), n. [< F. rasé, cut down (vaisseau rasé, a vessel cut down), pp. of raser, shave, rase: see rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>.] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks. decks.

razee (ra-zē'), v. t. [ $\langle razee, n.$ ] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, te lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to razec a book or an article.

The few greatcoats remaining were materially razeed for repairing rents in other garments. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 402.

razor (rā'zor), n. [Early mod. E. also rasour, raser;  $\langle ME. rasour, rasoure, ra soure, rasure, a razor, <math>\langle OF. (and$ F.) rasoir = Pr. razor = OCat. $rasó = It. rasoio, <math>\langle ML. rasorium, a razor (cf. rasorius, razor-fish), a b b b c source source and b b b c source source and b b b b c source sou$ < L. radere, pp. rasus, scrape, shave: see rase<sup>1</sup>, raze<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head. The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a two-leafed handle. The tang has a prolongation by the aid of which the razor is firmly grasped and controlled. There are also razors formed on the principle of the carpenters' plane, by the use of which the risk of cutting the skin is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare rattler, 5.
My berd, myn heer that hongeth long adoun, That nevere yet ne felte offensiou of rasour nor of shere. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1559.
A tusk : as, the razors of a hear. Johnson.



Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1559. 2. A tusk: as, the razors of a bear. Johnson. —Occam's razor, the principle that the unnecessary sup-position that things of a peculiar kind exist, when the ob-served facts may be equally well explained on the suppo-sition that no such things exist, is unwarranted (Exita non sunt multiplicanda preter necessitatem). So called after William of Occam (died about 1349); but, as a historical fact, Occam does not make much use of this principle, which helongs rather to the contemporary nominalist Wil-liam Durand de St. Pourçain (died 132). **razorablet** (rá'zor-a-bl), a. [< razor + -able.] Fit to be shaved. Till new-born chins

Till new-born chins Be rough and *razorable*. Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 250. razorback (rā'zor-bak), n. 1. A rorqual, fin-fish, or finner-whale, of the family *Balænopte-ridæ.*—2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

The razor-back of our Southern forests is only semi-civil-The razor-back of our Southern forests is only semi-civil-ized, and is altogether a more picturesque animal. In for-aging for succulent roots he has developed a snout that will turn a double furrow with the ease and expedition of a steam-ditcher. . . But the razor-back lacks the high courage of his untamed progenitors. New York Tribune, Aug. 16, 1886.

2. In bot. and zool., having no rays or ray-like razor-backed (ra'zor-bakt), a. 1. Having a and zotal, having ho rays of ray-file
parts.
raymet, v. i. A Middle English form of roam.
Raymond's blue. See bluc.
Raynaud's disease. See disease.
Raynaud's gangrene. Same as Raynaud's disease.
raymett v. A Middle English form of rain.
case.
< from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. The bill is feathered for about one half its length, in the reat of its extent being vertically furrowed, and hooked at the



Razorbill (Alca torda), in winter plumage,

### razorbill

tip; one of the furrows is white, the hill being otherwise black, like the feet; the mouth is yellow. The plumage is black on the upper parts, the lower parts from the neck in summer, and from the bill in winter, being white; there is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye, and the tips of the secondaries are white. The bird is about 18 inches long, and 27 in extent of wings. It inhabits arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, subsists chief-ly on fish, and nests on rocky sec-coasts, laying a single egg about 8 by 2 inches, white or whitish, spotted and blotched with different shades of brown. The flesh is estable. 2. The skimmer or cutwatter, *Bhunchons minra* 

2. The skimmer or cutwater, Rhynchops nigra. See skimmer and Rhynchops. razor-billed (rā'zor-bild), a. Having a bill lik-

- encd to a razor in any way: specifically noting certain birds.—Razor-billed auk. Sec razorbill, 1.— Razor-billed curassow, a bird of the genus Mitua, as M. tuberosa of Guiana.
- **razorblade** (rā'zor-blād), n. A long, slim oys-ter. [Connecticut.] **razor-clam** (rā'zor-klam), n. A bivalve mol-lusk of the family Solenidæ, especially of the genera Ensis, Solen, or Siliqua; a razor-fish or razor-shell: so called from its shape. See cut undær Ensie under Ensis.
- razor-fish (rā'zor-fish), n. 1. A fish of the family Labridæ, Äyrichthys lineatus, of the West Indies, occasional on the southern coast of the United States.-2. A related fish, *Xyrichthys novacula*, of the Mediterranean.-3. A razorclam: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. The common razor.fish of Great Britain is *Ensis siliqua*, also called *spout-fish* and *razor-shell. Siliqua patula* is a Californian species, used for food. for food.
- razor-grass (rā'zor-gras), n. A West Indian nut-rush, Scleria scindens, with formidable cutting leaves
- razor-grinder (rā'zor-grīn"der), n. The night-jar: same as grinder, 3. razor-hone (rā'zor-hōn), n. A fine hone used
- for sharpening or setting razors. See hone<sup>1</sup>. razor-paper (ra'zor-pa" per), n. Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery, designed as a substitute for a strop.
- razor-paste (rá'zor-pāst), n. A paste of emery-powder or the likë, for spreading on the surface of a razor-strop to give it its sharpening property.
- **razor-shell** (rā'zor-shel), *n*. The shell of a ra-zor-fish; a bivalve mollusk of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua*: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. Compare vazor-fish, 3.
- razor-stone (ra'zor-ston), n. Same as novacu-
- razor-strop (rā'zor-strop), n. An implement for sharpening razors. See strop. Also called razor-strap.
- razuret (rā'zhūr), n. [= F. rasurc, < L. rasura ( radere, pp. rasus, scrape: see rase1, raze1.] See rasure
- See rasure. **razzia** (rat'si-ä), n. [ $\langle$  F. razzia = Pg. gazia, gaziva, a raid,  $\langle$  Algerian Ar. ghazia (Turk. ghazya) (pron. nearly razia in Algiers, the in-itial letter gh being represented by the F. r grasséyé), a military expedition against infidels, a erusade, a military incursion.] Properly, a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle, destruction of erops, etc.; by extension, any plundering or destrucetc.; by extension, any plundering or destructive incursion in force. Razzias were formerly com-mon in Arabian countries. They were practised by the Turkish authorities in Algeria and other provinces against tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes; and the word was adopted, and the practice continued for a time, by the French in Algeria after its conquest.

It was probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the *razzia* against the Moulvie. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 27.

Rb. The chemical symbol of rubidium.

R. C. An abbreviation of Roman Catholic.
R. D. An abbreviation (a) of Royal Dragoons;
(b) of Rural Dean.
R. E. An abbreviation (a) of Royal Engineers;
(b) of Rural Paral Production (b) of Royal Engineers;

- (b) of Rayal Exchange.
- (b) of hagai Exchange.  $\mathbf{re}^1$  (rā), n. [See gamut.] In solmization, the syllable used for the second tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is D—a tone which is therefore sometimes called *re* in France and the basis Italy.
- Italy. re<sup>2</sup> (rē), n. [L., abl. of res, thing, case, matter, affair: see res<sup>2</sup>.] A word used in legal language in the phrase in re: as, 'in rc Bardell vs. Pick-wick,' in the case of Bardell against Pickwick: often elliptically re: as, re Bardell vs. Pick-wick; rc Brown. re-. [ME. re- = OF. rc-, F. rc-, ré- = Sp. Pg. re-= It. re-, ri-, < L. rc-, before a vowel or h gen-

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During the embryo stage of the higher vertebrata tem-porary organs appear, serve their purpose awhile, and are subsequently reabsorbed. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 458.

reabsorption (rē-ab-sôrp'shon), n. [= F. ré-absorption; as re- + absorption.] The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed. reaccommodate; (rē-a-kom'ộ-dāt), v. t. [< re-+ accommodate.] To readjust; resettle; bring into renoved erder into renewed order.

King Edward, . . . discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place, instantly sends to charge that Part, without giving them Time to re-accommodate them-Baker, Chronicles, p. 121. selves. reaccuse (re-a-kūz'), v. t. [< re- + accuse.] To accuse again or afresh; make a renewed accu-

# sation against.

Her'ford, . . . who re-accusid Norfolk for words of treason he had ns'd. Daniel, Civil Wars, 1. 60. reach<sup>1</sup> (rech), v.; pret. and pp. reached (for-merly raught), ppr. reaching. [Also dial., with shortened vowel, retch, and unassibilated reck; (ME. rechen (pret. raught, raught, raght, rehte, reahte, pp. raught, raugt),  $\langle AS. r\bar{w}ean, r\bar{w}cean$ (pret.  $r\bar{w}hte$ ), reach, get into one's power, = OFries. reka, retsia, resza = MD. reijcken, D. reiken = MLG. reken, LG. reiken = OHG, reihhen, retken = MLG.reken, LG. reiken = OHG. reikhen, reichen, MHG. G. reichen, reach, extend, stretch out. The word has been more or less associat-ed with the group to which belong rack<sup>1</sup>, rake<sup>1</sup>, rax, retch<sup>1</sup>, etc., Goth. rakjan, etc., stretch, and L. reg-ere, por-rigerc, Gr. δρέγειν, stretch, but an orig. connection is on phonetic grounds improb-able.] I. trans. 1. To hold or stretch forth; extend outward.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. John xx. 27.

He shall flourish, nd, like a mountain cedar, *reach* his branches o all the plains about him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 5, 53.

To his She reached her hands, and in one bitter kiss Tasted his tears. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 307. To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand; hand out or over; extend out to.

First, Christ took the bread in his hands; secondarily, ho gave thanks; thirdly, he broke it; fourthly, he raught it them, saying, Take it. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 241.

ID. 241. The prince he reacht Robin Hood a biow. Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Baliads, v. 415). Reach a chair; So; now, methinks, I feel a little case. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 3.

I stand at one end of the room, and reach things to her oman. Steele, Spectator, No. 137. woman.

3. To make a stretch to; bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand; attain to by something held or stretched out: as, to reach a book on a shelf; to reach an object with a cane.

He slough man and horse whom that he raught with his axe that he helide with bothe hondes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii, 288.

Wilt thou reach stars, because they shine on thee? Shak., T. G. of V., iii. I. 156.

To take, seize, or move by stretching out the hand, or by other effort.

Than Troiell with tene the tourier beheld,

Reiches his comis & his rolls [rowei] strykes, Caires to the kyng with a kant wille. Destruction of Troy (E. F. T. S.), 1. 10215. The damesell hym thanked, and raught hym vp be the onde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 697.

honda. Lest therefore his now bolder hand Reach also of the tree of life, and eat, And live for ever. Milton, P. L., xi. 94.

To attain to by movement or progress; arrive at, physically or mentally; come or get to: as, to *reach* a port or destination; to *reach* high office or distinction; to *reach* a conclusion by study or by reasoning.

And through the Tyrrhene Sea, by strength of toiling oars, Raught Italy at last. Drayton, Polyoibion, L 325.

He must have reached a very advanced age. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98. He [Danie] has shown us the way by which that coun-try far beyond the stars may be *reached*. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

6. To extend to in continuity or scope; stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to, literally or figuratively; attain to contact with or action upon; penetrate to.

There is no mercy in mankind can reach me. Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Thy desire . . . leads to no excess Thai reaches blame, but rather merits praise. *Mitton*, P. L., iii. 697.

The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us by reaching us in our greatest and highest concern. South, Sermons, II. 1. When he addresses himself to battle against the guar-dian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature reaches the sky. Carlyle.

7. To come or get at; penetrate or obtain access to; extend cognizance, agency, or influence to: as, to *reach* a person through his vanity.

The fewness and fulness of his [George Fox'a] words have often struck even strangera with admiration, as they used to reach others with consolation. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

It is difficult indeed in some places to reach the sense of the inspired writers. Bp. Atterbury, Sermona, II. ix.

He [Atterbury] could be reached only by a bill of pains ad penalties. Macaulay, Francis Atterbury. and penalties.

8t. To attain to an understanding of; succeed in comprehending.

Unless caught by some springe of his own setting. Middleton, Women Beware Women, v. 1.

Sir P. I reach you not. Lady P. Right, sir, your policy May bear it through thus. B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. I. II. intrans. 1. To stretch; have extent in course or direction; continue to or toward a term, limit, or conclusion.

By hym that rauhte on rode [the cross]. Piers Plouman (C), v. 179.

And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

Thus far the fable reaches of Frotens, and his flock, at liberty and unrestrained. Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

They [consequences] reach only to those of their poster-ity who abet their forefathers' crime, and continue in their infidelity. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

There are the wide-reaching views of fruitful valleys and of empurpled hill-sides. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood, Pliny's Country [Places.

In the distance . . . the mountains reach away in faint and fainter shades of purple and brown. Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1859.

2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with to or unto.

What may the king's whole battle [army] reach unto? Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 129.

Every one was to pay his part according to his propor-tion towards ye purchass, & all other debts, what ye profite of ye trade would not reach too. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 215.

A very exceptional grant was made, two fifteenths and tenths first, and then another sum of the same amount, reaching, according to Lord Bacon, to £120,000. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 360.

3. To make a stretch to or toward something. as with the hand or by exertion; stretch forward or onward; make a straining effort: as, to reach out for an apple; to reach at or after gain.

gain. Ful semely after hire mete she raughte. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 136. He slytte the shelde as fer as that he raught, and the kynge Ban sente hym a stroke with Corsheuse, his goode swerde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 344.

One may reach deep enough, and yet Find little. Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 15.

Oft the first that (without right or reason)

Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason, And so at leagth are instly tumbled down Beneath the foot, that raught aboue the Crown. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Why was I not contented? Wherefore reach At things which, but for thee, O Latmlan! Had been my dreary death? Keats, Endymion, ill.

nation, or aim.

Festus, . . . whose ears were unacquainted with such matter, heard him [the apostle Paul], but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ill. S.

5†. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he *raughte*, Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte. *Chaucer*, Troilns, il. 447.

6. Naut., to sail with the wind free. reach<sup>1</sup> (rech), n. [ $\langle reach^1, v.$ ] 1. A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a reach of level ground; an inland reach of the sea; a reach of a river (a straight course between bends); a reach of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

A uniform level. And, on the left hand, hell With long reach interposed. Milton, P. L., x. 322. The silver Phea's glittering rills they lost, And skimm'd along by Ells' sacred coast, Then castious through the rocky reaches wind, And, turning sudden, shun the death designed. Pope, Odyssey, xv. We walk'd

We walk'd Beside the river's wooded reach. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi. 2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the *reach* of the arm; to be within

one's reach, or within the reach of the law. All others have a dependent being, and within the reach of destruction. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burlal, v.

Out of the reach of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the reach of shame, he has been confident. Johnson, Thoughts on late Trans. In the Falkland Islands.

Poor the reach, The undisguised extent, of mortal sway ] Wordsworth, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-Shore.

The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, and added some such *reach* to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brough to vision. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 67.

Most of the villages of Egypt are situated upon emi-nences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the *reach* of the inundation. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 24. 3. Effective extent or scope; range of capa-city or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.

Men more sudacious and precipitant then of solid and deep reach. Milton, Reformation in Eng., il.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know, How far your genius, taste, and learning go. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 153.

Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill And modulate, with subtle reach of skill Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay. Wordsworth, Sonnets, ill. 6.

His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that reach and ele-mental movement of Milton's. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

4981

A reaching out for something; forecast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end.

I have brains That beat above your *reaches*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1. The Dake of Parms had particular reaches and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. Bacon.

his own underhand to cross the design. Others Think heaven a world too high for our low reaches. Chapman, Creaser and Pompey, iv. 3. 5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle; a cou-pling-pole. See cut under hound, 7.—6. Naut., the distance sailed between tacks: same as board, 13 (c).—7. An extended point of land; a promontory. [Local, U.S.]—Head reach, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking. reach<sup>2</sup> (rech), v. A variant of retch<sup>2</sup>. [Prov. Eng.]

reachable (rē'chā-bl), a. [< reach<sup>1</sup> + -able.] Capable of being reached; within reach. reacher (rē'chèr), n. 1. One who or that which

reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.

Hold in your rapier; for, though I have not a long reach-er, I have a short hitter. Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He... spoke to Jennings, the reacher of the records, that he should let him have any record. Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

24. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [Slang.] I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright." *Fuller*, Worthies, Monmouthshire, II. 435.

reaching-post (re'ching-post), n. In rope-mak-At things which, but for thee, O Latmian! Had been my dreary death? Keats, Endymion, III. 4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, desti-reachless (rēch'les), a. [< reach1 + -less.] Be-

reachless (rēch'les), a. [< reach1 + -less.] Be-yond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorions name Unto a *reachlesse* pitch of praises hight. Bp. Hall, A Defiance to Envy.

The wind heing very great at S. W., he could reach no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night. Winthrop, Hist. New Eogland, I. 115. 54. To turn: start forth. 55. To turn: start forth. 55. To turn: start forth.

You know in the Palais Royal they hang ont the most splendid reach-me-down dressing-gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

reacquitet (rē-a-kwīt'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + acquite.]$ To pay hack; give a return to or for; requite.

To pay hack; give a return to or for; requite. You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and thankful, and me ready to *re-acquite* your courtesy and fa-vour to him so shewn, in that I possibly may. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, i. **react** (rē-akt'), v. [ $\langle re- + act, v. \ Cf. F. réagir,$ react.] I, trans. To act or perform anew; re-enact: as, to react a play. II, intrans. 1. To exert, as a thing acted where a converte action when the accurt

upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

If fire doth heate water, the water reacteth againe ... upon the fire and cooleth it. Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvl.

Great minds do indeed *re-act* on the society which has made them what they are; but they only pay with inter-est what they have received. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every opinion reacts on him who utterait. It is a thread-ball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. Emerson, Compensation.

2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in in-creased measure. Thus, when the body has been chilled by a bath, it is said to *react* in becoming warmer than before; and, in like manner, when misfortune stimu-lates the mind to greater efforts, the mind is said to *react*. **3.** To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction (rē-ak'shon), n. [= F. réaction = Sp. reaction = Pg. reacção = It. reazione; as re-action.] 1. Any action in resistance or re-sponse to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an op-posed impulse or impursoin posed impulse or impression.

Of reaction in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and set in suffering. Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi. Sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather re-action of a body pressed upon by snother body. Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Sonl (1662), i. 12.

Attack is the *re-action*; I never thick I have hit hard, unless it re-bounds. Johnson, in Boswell, sn. 1775.

Every trespass produces a *reaction*, partly general and partly special — a *reaction* which is extreme in proportion as the trespass is great. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 484. 2. In dynamics, a force called into being along

with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; and it is a fundamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or

that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and exerted in opposite directions. This law was an-nonnced, in the form that the quantity of motion is pre-served in all percussion, simultaneously in 1609 by Chris-tian Huygens, John Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren, but was experimentally proved by Wallis only. 3. Action contrary to a previous influence, gen-erally greater than the first effect; in *politics*, a tondency to revert from a more to a less ad-vanced policy, or the contrary. The yielent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party

The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent reaction in the opposite direction. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., il. the opposite direction. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii. 4. In chem., the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—Achilles ten-don reaction, the contraction of the calf-muscles evoked by tapping the Achilles tendon.—Amphigenous, am-photeric, etc., reaction. See the adjectives.—Color-reaction, in chem., a reaction which causes a character-list development or change of color: used in testing.— Diazo-reaction. Same as Ehrlich's reaction,—Ehrlich's reaction, a reaction in the urine of typhold and other patients in which it strikes a deep dark red on being irreated with a muture containing sodium nitrite, sel-phanilic acid, and hydrochloric acid, and sikalinized with ammonia. Also called Ehrlich's test, and diazo-reaction.— Law of action and reaction. See action.—Paradox-ical reaction. See paradoxical.—Reaction of degen-eration, a modification of the normal reaction of urve and muscle to electric stimuli, observable in cases where the lesion lies in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripheral terminations. The complete form presents (a) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (2) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest forms); (3) lncrease of irritability for making cur-rents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode colong contraction; (4) a singgishness of contraction and relaxation. reactionary (rē-ak'shon-ā-ri), a. and n.\_ [= F. 4. In chem., the mutual or reciprocal action of

reactionary (rē-ak'shon-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. réactionnaire; as reaction + -ary.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to reaction in general; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.

The reactionary excitement that gave her a proud self-mastery had not subsided. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 10.

Specifically-2. Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, reactionary principles or movements.

The poverty and suffering of millions of the working classes came in aid of the reactionary party and the more egotistical line of policy. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 33.

II. n.; pl. reactionaries (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action. The reactionaries and conservatives of Sweden - and there are many of them in this old country - are afraid that free Norway will lead Sweden into the path of reforms. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804.

**reactionist** (rē-ak'shon-ist), n. [ $\langle reaction + -ist$ .] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who are not afraid of the nickname of reactionists will be slow to condemn her (Austria) for the maintenance of a principle on which she has grown into power. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 239.

reaction-period (re-ak'shon-pe"ri-od), n. Same as reaction-time. reaction-time (rē-ak'shon-tīm), n. The time

between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of some sensation. The reduced reaction-time is the part of this which is consumed in perception time is the part of this which is consumed in perception and willing, as disfluct from what is consumed in trans-mission and in the period of muscular latency. reaction-wheel (rē-ak'shon-hwöl), n. See tur-

bine.

reactive (rē-ak'tiv), a. [= F. réacitf; as re-act + -ive.] Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill. Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vil. Knowledge of Sanscrit... will be kept alive by the reactive infinence of Germany and England. Maine, Village Communities, p. 25.

This equilibration between new outer forces and reac-tive inner forces, which is thus directly produced in indi-viduals. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

reactively (rē-ak'tiv-li), adv. By reaction. reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), n. The quality

of heing reactive. The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseased condition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of *reactivity*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 503.

read1 (red), r.; pret. and pp. read (red), ppr. reading. [Early mod. E. also reed, reede, rede; <

read

ME. reden, earlier ræden, rathen, rothen (a weak verb, pret. redde, radde, pp. red, rad, i-rad),  $\langle AS. (a) rædan (a weak verb, pret. rædde, pl.$ ræddon, pp. ræded, rædd, geræd), mixed with(b) rædan, Anglian also redan, rethan (a strongrodun) urb, pret refer(b) rædan, Anglian also rēdan, rēthan (a strong redupl. verb, pret. reórd, pp. rædan; found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, con-sult. etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), = OS. rādan (pret. rēd, pp. girādan), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, = OFries. rēda (pret. rēd), counsel, = MD. D. raden, coun-sel, advise, interpret, guess, = MLG. rāten, LG. raten, counsel, advise, = OHG. rātan, MHG. rā-ten, G. raten, rathen (pret. riet, rieth, pp. geraten, gerathen), counsel, advise interpret guess = ten, G. raten, rathen (pret. riet, rieth, pp. geraten, gerathen), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = Icel.  $r\bar{a}dha$  (pret.  $r\bar{c}dh$ , pp.  $r\bar{a}dhinn$ ), counsel, advise, etc., = Sw.  $r\bar{a}da$ , counsel, advise, pre-vail,  $r\bar{a}$ , can, may, = Dan. raade, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. \* $r\bar{c}dan$ , in comp.  $ga-r\bar{c}dan$  (pret.  $ga-rair\bar{o}th$ ), provide for; per-haps akin (having then an orig. present forma-tive -d) to L. reri (pp. ratus), think, deem, con-sider: see rate<sup>2</sup>, ratio, reason. Some compare Skt.  $\sqrt{r\bar{a}dh}$ , be successful, Russ. radă, glad, happy, ready, Lith. rodas, willing, etc. Hence read<sup>1</sup>, n., riddle<sup>1</sup>, aread, etc. The verb read in the already obsolete sense ' counsel, advise,' was muchaffected by Spenser, and in the early mod-ern and ME. spelling rede which he used has much affected by Spenser, and in the early mod-ern and ME. spelling *rede* which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. *read* (red) should be written *red*, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with *led*, pret. of *lead*<sup>1</sup>, and with *let*, pret. of *let*<sup>1</sup> (inf. formerly *lete*, with long vowel).] **I.** *trans.* 1<sup>‡</sup>. To counsel; ad-vise; recommend.

And she thus brenneth bothe in love and drede, So that she nyste what was hest to *rede*. *Chaucer*, Troilns, iv. 679. And seththe he radde religionn the rule for to holde – "Leste the kyng and his connecil zor commes apeire, And beo stiward in oure stude til ze be stonwet betere." *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 38.

We may read constancy and fortitude To other aouls. B. Jonson, Poetaster, 1, 1,

If there 's a hole in a' your coats,

I rede yon tent it. Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

My Ladye reads you swith return. Scott, L. of L. M., tv. 22.

2. To teach; instil, as a lesson.

Are these the arts, Robin, you *read* your rude ones of the wood, To countenance your quarrels and mistakings? *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

3. To explain the meaning of; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to read a riddle; to read a dream.

Joseph, . . . he that redde so The kynges metynge, Pharao. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, I. 281.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break? Or must we read you quite from what you speak? Donne, Expostnlation (ed. 1819).

"I'll read your dream, sister," he says, "I'll read it into sorrow." The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71). I can read my uncle's riddle. Scott, Waverley, lxii.

4+. To declare; tell; rehearse.

That hast my name and nation redd aright. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 67.

5t. To suppose; guess; imagine; fancy. Right hard it was for wight which did it heare To read what manner musicke that mote bee. Spenser, F. Q., II. xti. 70. (Nares.)

6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not other-wise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to read the signs of the times; to read the sky or a person's countenance.

Who is 't can read a woman? Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 48.

Let thy ambitious eye Read noble objects. Quarles, Emblems, v. 8. 7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

Those about her From her shall read the perfect waya of honour. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38.

Shak, Hen. VIII., v. 5. 88. Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of his bodie might *reade* continual lectures of repentance for the sinne of his soule. *Purchas*, Filgrimage, p. 34. All the gazers on the skies *Read* not in fair heaven's story Expresser truth, or truer glory, Than they might in her bright eyes. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xl.

If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to *read* each other's secrets. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, 11, 10.

8. (a) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to read a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

• He . . . radde it over, and gan the letre fold. Chaucer, Trollus, ii. 1085.

A man of Ethiopia . . . aitting in hia charlot read Esaias the prophet. Acts viii. 27, 28. I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not read the next Morning his own Hand-writing. Howeld, Letters, I. v. 37.

In his short life, and without ostentation, he [Shelley] had in truth read more Greek than many an aged pedant who, with pompous parade, prides himself upon this study alone. Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 73. (b) To note the indication of (a graduated in-strument): as, to *read* a thermometer or a eircle.—9. To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.

The king . . . read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant. 2 K1, xxiii. 2,

In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to read a Chapter of Moses. Howell, Letters, J. vi. 14. 10. To peruse or study (a subject in the books written about it); learn through reading: as, to read law or philosophy; to read science for a degree; to read the news; we read that the meek shall inherit the earth.

Chyfe of folis, men yn bokys redythe, Able yn his foly to holde residence, Ys he that nowther God louethe nor dredethe, Nor to his chyrche hathe none sduertence. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., etra ser.), 1.79. At Iherico, as it is red, our Lord dyde many grete myra-cles. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 41. 11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not ex-pressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to read a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to read one's own notions into a book; to read something between the lines.

Nascent philosophy and dawning acience are read into the sacred literature. Maine, Early Law and Cuatom, 1.

After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men read back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 346. 12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a specified condition: as, to read a child asleep; to read one's self blind.

No, no; give him a Young Clark's Guide. What, we shall have you *read* yourself into a Humonr of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wear-ing red Breeches. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, tit. I.

13<sub>†</sub>. To read about.

Act. To read about. Of the fynest stones faire That men rede in the Lapidaire. Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 1352. To read (one) a chapter. See chapter. — To read one's self in, in the Church of England, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Decisaration of Assent (to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary) prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his bene-fice, or on some other Sunday appointed and allowed by the ordinary. On the following Sunday Market

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to read him-self in at his new church. Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxii.

To read out of, to experience of the second provided to the second belong to (some organization), by proclamation of any kind: as, to read a person out of a political party. II. intrans. 14. To counsel; advise; give ad-

vice or warning.

"Syr," he seyd, "now hane I redd; Ete we now, and make vs glad, And enery man fle care." The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballada, I. 22).

2†. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.

of Watter "Syr," he seyd, "The Ete we now, and make vs gnav, And enery man fle care," The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22). The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22). And enery man fle care," The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22). And enery man fle care," And one and the search of the 3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind. I have read of Caligula's Horae, that was made Consul. Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

To read well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit —is a noble exercise. Thoreau, Walden, p. 110.

readable

4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; enunciate the words of a book or writing.

So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the aense. Neh. vtii. 8.

5. In music: (a) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either voat this sight of the notes: applied to either vo-cal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but *reads* very slowly. (b) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a per-former or conductor.—6. To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written or learned: as to grad before a public undirected as to read before a public undirected as the read before as the read before a public undirected as the read before as, to read before a public audience.

For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you, And read upon your phlegmatic dull carcases. Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with up.

The Bachelors, most of them Scholars, *reading* for Fel-lowships, and nearly all of them private tutors. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 36.

Men should . . . be compelled to read up on questiona of the time, and give in public a reason for the faith which is in them. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 209.

8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.—9. To have a certain quality or ef-fect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.

Then again, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike those of Burke, do not read, possess no attractiona, are not india-pensable to the library. Jon Bee, Samuel Foote.

pensable to the library. Jon Bee, Samuel Foote. The following passage, however, with some historical basis, reads rather curiously. Mind, XII. 624. To read between the lines, to detect a meaning or pur-pose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recondite motive or implication in what is read.—To read by sound, in teleg., to make out the words or terms of a message from the sounds made by the instrument in transmitting it. read I (red), p. a. [Pp. of read1, v.] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now usually with well: as, well read in the classics. You are all read in masteries of state

You are all read in mysteries of state. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 8.

An Oxford-Man, extremely read in Greek, Who from Euripides makes Phedra speak. *Prior*, Epilogue to Phedra. One cannot be *well read* unleas well seasoned in thought ad experience. A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 134. and experience. read I (rëd), n. [Early mod. E. also rede;  $\langle$  ME. rede,  $\langle$  AS.  $r\bar{e}d = OS$ ,  $r\bar{a}d = OF$ ries,  $r\bar{e}d = D$ , raad = MLG.  $r\bar{a}d$ , LG. rad = OHG. MHG.  $r\bar{a}t$ , G. rat, rath = Icel.  $r\bar{a}dh = Sw$ ,  $r\bar{a}d = Dan$ , raad, connsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see read<sup>1</sup>, v. In the sense 'counsel, advice,' the noun is used archaically, in the spelling rede, like the verb.] 1+. Counsel; advice.

But who so wol nat trowen *rede* ne lore, I kan not sen in hym no remedie, But lat hym worchen with hia fantasie. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 327.

And whan the kynge was come to Cardoel, he sente after the men of hys counselle, and asked what was theirer rede tu this thinge. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. S1.

To whose wise read she hearkning sent me streight Into this land. Spenser, F. Q., VI. il. 30. May you better reck the rede Than ever did th' adviser! Eurns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

2<sub>†</sub>. Interpretation.

. Interpretation. I repeated The read thereof for guerdon of my paine, And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 10.

3<sup>†</sup>. Speech; tale; narrative.

ch; tale; Harranto, Why then a final note proiong, Or lengthen ont a closing song. Unless to bid the gentles speed, Who long have listened to my rede? Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy. 4<sup>†</sup>. A saying; a proverb. This reede is ryfe, that oftentime Great clymbers fall unsoft. Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

. Enabling to read; capable of being read by. [Rare.]

Those who have been labouring to introduce into our railway carriages not only a good *readable* light, but a light generally acceptable to everyone. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 601.

readableness ( $r\bar{e}$ 'da-bl-nes), *n*. The state or character of being readable.

A book remarkable for its succinctness, its vividness, and its eminent readableness. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 805. readably (rē'da-bli), adv. In a readable man-

ner; legibly. readdress (rē-a-dres'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + address.]$ To address or direct again.

He . . . re-addressed himself to her. Boyle, Works, VI. 290.

The which Duchie if he might by their meanes readept and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memoris so great a benifite. Hall, Edward IV., f. 25. (Halliwell.)

readeption (re-a-dep'shon), n. [< re- + adep-tion.] A regaining; recovery of something lost.

In whose begynnyng of *raedepcion* [*rea*-], the erle of Worcester, whiche for his crueinesse was called the bochter of Engla[n]de, was taken and put in streyght pryson. *Fabyan*, Chron., II. 659, sn. 1570.

Will any say that the readeption of Trevigi was matter of scrupie?

reader (ré'dèr), n. [< ME. reder, redere, redare, redar, reader, counselor, adviser, < AS. rædere, redar, reader, counselor, adviser, < AS. rædere, redere, a reader, scholar, church reader (lec-tor), reader of riddles, diviner (= D. rader, adviser, = OHG. rätari, rätiri, MHG. rätære, counselor, adviser, guesser, diviner), < rædan, advise, read: see read<sup>1</sup>.] 1†. One who coun-sels; a counselor; an adviser.

Loke . . . uram [from] kueade [evil] rederes, and neakse no red at foles. Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 184. 2. One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a *reader* of weather-signs or of proba-bilities. See *mind-reader*.—3. One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

And the *reader* droned from the pulpit, Like the murmur of many bees, The legend of good Saint Guthlac, Longfellow, King Witial's Drinking-Horn.

Readers are multiplying daily ; but they want guidance, elp, pian. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 499. heip, pian.

Readers are multiplying daily ; but they want guidance, help, pian. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 499. Specifically — (a) One who reads for examination or criti-cism ; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication ; as, an editorial or a publisher's reader. (b) One who is employed to read for correction for the press ; a proof-reader. (c) One who recites before an andience any-thing written : as, an elocutionary reader. Particularly — (d) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lec-tor ; a lecturer. (1) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lections in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a door-keeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek Church the reader (anggoest) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office as it was in the early church, to read the Epistie, the deacon reading the Coepel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chaples without a clergyman. They could not minister the ascraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the church-ing of women, nor pronounce the absolution sub benedic-tion. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admit-ted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church as rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or

4. A reading-book for schools; a book contain-4. A reading-book for schools, a book communing exercises in reading.—Gentle reader, lay reader, etc. See the adjectives. readership (rē'der-ship), n. [< reader + -ship.] The office of reader. See reader, 3 (d) (3).

Oxford has decided to establish a Readership In Os-graphy. Nature, XXXV. 475. ography

readily (red'i-li), adv. [< ME. redely, reddely, redili, rediliche; < ready + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In a ready manner; with facility; quickly; speedily; promptly; easily.

### 4983

# On hir fete wexen saugh 1 Partriches winges redely. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1392.

Mr. Carlyls is for calling down fire from Heaven when-er he cannot *readily* lay his hand on the match-box. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 128.

2. With readiness or alacrity; without delay or objection; willingly.

She answered that she could readily obey what her father and mother had done. Pepys, Diary, July 17, 1665. I readily grant that one truth caunot contradict another. Locke.

31. Just now; at once.

# how; at onco. A tydynge for to here . . . That shal nat now be told for me, For it no nede is *redely*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2137.

Boyte, Works, VI. 290. readept (rē-a-dept'), v. t. [<re-+ adept.] To regain; recover. The which Duchie if he might by their meanes readept and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memories so great a benifite. Hall, Edward IV., 1, 25. (Halliwell,) Halliwell, Ha mediate use or action; present preparedness or fitness; ready availability or qualification.

At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in a redynesse to set forth whan they woll. Sir R. Guykforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

If it [desth] be not now, yet it will come; the readiness is all. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 234.

Probed many hearts, beginning with his own, And now was far in *readiness* for God. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 16.

2. Ready action or movement; instant facility or aptitude; promptness; quickness: as, readiness of thought or of speech; readiness in offhand drawing.

I thought, by your readiness in the office, you had con-tinued in it some time. Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 275. Good abstractive power shows itself in a superior readi-ness to frame any kind of concept. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 385.

mental preparedness.

They received the word with all readiness of mind.

Digby made his peace with Cromweil, and professes his readiness to spend his blood for him. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274. = Syn. 2. Readiness, Faelity, Expertness, Knack, prompti-tude, aptness, preparation, preparedness, inclination. The first four words agree in meaning that the person can do a thing with ease and quickness. Readinese emphasizes promptitude : ss, readinese in repartee. Facility by deri-vation emphasizes case, whether partly natural or wholly acquired. (See ease, n.) Expertness is facility acquired: as, expertness with the pen, at figures, in working a sewing-machine; it is primarily physical, and especially manual, but sits o mental. Knack is a familiar word, applying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rather sur-prising possession of skill or faculty. reading (ré'ding), n. [ $\langle$  ME. redynge, ræding, reading,  $\langle$  AS. ræding, reading, a reading, a passage or lesson, also rule, government; ver-bal n. of rædan, counsel, rule, read: see read<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The act of interpreting; interpretation; ex-

1. The act of interpreting; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation of signs, marks, or the like; a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument, by arbitrary signs of any kind, or by the existing condition or ac-tion of anything: as, the *readings* of a steam-indicator; a correct *reading* of the sky (as to weather), or of a person's countenance or proceedings.

For instance, if the freezing-point is lowered, we must subtract the amount of fall from each *reading*. J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 187.

Take the readings of the two pegs [in adjusting a field level], which will give their true difference of level. Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8905.

2. The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind, an event or a series of events, etc.; also, a rendering in speech, act, or performance; delineation; representation.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your reading of my weak-nesses. By the by that very word Reading, in its critical use, siways charms me. An actress's reading of a cham-ber-maid, a dancer's reading of a hornpipe, a singer's read-ing of a song, a marine-painter's reading of the ses, the kettle-drum's reading of an instrumental passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, fil. 10.

For Englishmen in their own tongue to have from such s man [Von Ranke] a *reading* of the most critical period of English history would be a boon of incalculable value. Stubbe, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.

His reading of Bach's Italian Concerto was a scramble, so far as the first and last movements were concerned. *The Academy*, June 29, 1880, p. 456.

3. The act of perusing that which is written or printed; perusal.

You write with ease to show your breeding, But easy writing's curst hard *reading*. Sheridan, Clio's Protest.

4. The utterance or recital of recorded words, either from the record (as a printed page) or from memory; specifically, a public lection or lecture: as, to give *readings* from the poets, or upon law or philosophy. See *read*<sup>1</sup>, v. i., 6. r upon law or philosophy. The Jews had their weekly readings of the law. Hooker.

The readings [in the Inns of Court] were from the very first deemed of vital importance, and were delivered in the halls with much ceremony. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 88. 5. That which is read or to be read; any written or printed medium of thought or intelli-gence; recorded matter or material.

It is in newspapers that we must look for the main reading of this generation. De Quincey, Style, i. Remembering his early love of poetry and fiction, she unlocked a bookcase, and took down several books that had been excellent reading in their day. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

6. The indication of a graduated instrument: as, the *reading* of a barometer.-7. Textual structure or construction; a form, expression, or collocation in a writing, or in a particular copy or impression of it; a version: as, the various readings of a passage in Shakspere; the reading seems to be corrupt.

reading seems to be corrupt. When you meet with several *Readings* of the Text, take heed you admit nothing against the Tenets of your Church. Selden, Table-Taik, p. 22.

Seiden, Table-Taik, p. 22. Disjunctor reading. See disjunctor.—Penny reading, an amateur entertainment consisting of readings, recita-tions, music, etc., admission to which is only one penny : common in the British Islands, where such entertainments seem to have been introduced about 1860.—Reading megrotat. See *agrotat*.—Reading notice. See *notice*. **reading** (rē'ding), p. a. Inclined to read; hav-ing a taste for reading; of a studious disposi-tion to a conding community 2 and 10 an tion: as, a reading community .- Reading man. See man.

ee man. Willism himself was not a reading man. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii. Ready disposition; present willingness; reading-book (rê'ding-bùk), n. [< ME. \*red-ing-bok, < AS. ræding-boùk), n. [< ME. \*red-ing-bok, < AS. ræding-boùk), n. [< ME. \*red-ing-bok, < AS. ræding-boùk, lee-tionary, < ræding, book, lee-tionary, < ræding, book, ] 1. Acts xvii. 11. A lectionary.—2. A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy (ré'ding-boi), n. In printing, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant: in the United States called copy-holder.

ed for use in reading; specifically, a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing; in a church, same as lectern, 1.

He feared he should acquit himself badly in St. Ewold's eading-desk. Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxiii. reading-desk.

reading-glass (re'ding-glas), n. A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle, for use in reading fine print, or for persons with defective vision.

reading-lamp (re'ding-lamp), n. A lamp especially adapted for use in reading; specifically, a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking, arranged so that its light is concentrated upon the reading-desk.

centrated upon the reading-desk. reading-pew (rē'ding-pū), n. In English churches, a pew from which to read part of the service; especially, after the Reformation, an inclosure in the body of a church, with a door, seat, and desk or desks, used instead of the older and later form of reading-desk or stalls.

reading-room (re'ding-rom), n. 1. An apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.—2. A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof-readers. reading-stand (re'ding-stand), n. A stand to support a book. (a) Same as reading-table. (b) Same as reading-table.

as reading-dest. reading-table (re'ding-ta<sup>\*</sup>bl), n. A table pro-viding support for a heavy book or books, when in use, and frequently space for other books needed for consultation, and the like. There are many patterns, some having a revolving top. readjourn (re-a-jern'), v. t. and i. [ $\langle F, rea$ readjourn (re-a-jern'), v. t. and i. [< F. réa-journer, readjourn; as re- + adjourn. Cf. re-journ.] To adjourn again.

Parliament assembling agath . . . was then re-adjourned by the king's special command till Tuesday next. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquize, p. 443.

readjournment (rē-a-jern'ment), n. [< F. réajournement, readjournment; as readjourn + -ment.] A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

Treadjust (rē-a-just'), v. t. [< re- + adjust.] 1. To settle again; put in order again, as what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and readjusted his hair. Fielding.

2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of.

The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to re-adjust the proportion between their wants and their in-come. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge hroke, Presently readjusts itself, the small Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new. Browning, Ring and Book, 11. 221.

readjuster (rē-a-jus'tėr), n. [<readjust + -erl.] 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a re-adjustment of something. -2. [cap.] Specifi-cally, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed prin-cipally of Democrats, for the forcible readjust-ment of the debt on torme dictated by the State ment of the debt on terms dictated by the State ment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previously contracted very burdensome; and the smount of its liability was in dispute with the State of West Virginia, which had been set off from Virginia without a decision of this question. The Readjusters elected the State government in 1879, and also United States senators for the terms 1881-7 and 1883-9, in op-position to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party falled to effect a permanent settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882.

Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudia tors, or *Readjusters*, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly. *The Nation*, Nov. 13, 1879, p. 317.

**readjustment** (rē-a-just'ment), n. [ $\langle readjust$ + -ment.] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.—2. Specifically, in U. S. politics, the political schemes of the Readjusters.

readmission (rē-ad-mish'on), n. [< F. réadmission = Sp. readmission = Pg. readmissão; as re-+ admission.] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. Arbuthnot.

**readmit** (rē-ad-mit'), v. t. [= F. réadmettre = Sp. readmitir = Pg. readmitir = It. riammettere, readmit; as re- + admit.] To admit again.

; as re- + admnt. J to use Whose ear is ever open, and his eye Gracious to re-admit the suppliant. Mitton, S. A., l. 1173.

readmittance (re- ad-mit'aus), n. [< re- + admittance.] Permission to enter again; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a readmittance into his college. T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 84. (Latham.)

**readvance** (rē-ad-vàns'), v. i.  $[\langle re- + advance, v. ]$  To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance* To former height. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xxxv., To Sir H. Goodyere. readvertency (rē-ad-ver'ten-si), n. [< re-+ advertency.] The act of adverting to or re-

viewing again. [Rare.]

Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re-advertency* or respilestion of miad to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to. *Norris*, Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

ready (red'i), a. and n. [< ME. redy, redi, rædi, rædiz, i-redi, ready, prepared, prompt, near, < AS. ræde (rare and uncertain), usually near,  $\langle AS, ræde (rare and uncertain), usually geræde, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix -e becoming -i by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. -i, -y, <math>\rangle E. -y^1$ ); = OFrics. rede, red = D. ree = MLG. rēde, reide, rēt, reit, LG. rede, reed = OHG. bi-reiti, MHG. bereite, be-reit, C. bereit ready, prepared - loel, argifix (\*ag rede, recd = OHG. bi-reiti, MHG, be-reite, be-reit, G. be-reit, ready, prepared, = leel. g-reithr (\*ga reithr), ready (whence ult. E. graith, grade<sup>2</sup>), = OSw. reda, Sw. be-red = Dan. rede, be-redt, ready; perhaps = Goth. garaids, set, appointed; cf. raidjan, appoint, ga-raidjan, enjoin, com-mand, ga-raideins, an ordinance, rule, author-ity. Otherwise akin to Icel. reithi, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., ridan (pret. rād), ride, rād, a riding, expedition: see ride, roud, raid. Hence, in comp., already, and ult. array, curry<sup>1</sup>, ray<sup>3</sup>, raiment, etc.] I. a. 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition. or condition.

Comaund, sir kyng, that a clene nauy Be redy to rode on the rugh see, All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2549. My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are ady. Mat. xxii. 4.

Be ready, Claudio, for your death to-morrow. Shak., M. for M., lii. 1. 107. 2. Dressed.

several ways, . . . Alençon and Reignier, half *ready*, and half unready. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction). Bid my wife make herself *ready* handsomely, And wit on here here here the set of the set o

3. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally pre-pared; willing; inclined; not reluctant. The spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak

Mark xiv. 38.

A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not ready to endure deserves some respect. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.

The hlessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon ne. Job xxix. 13. me

Job xxix. 13. Our klng, being ready to leap out of himself for joy of his found danghter, . . . cries, "O, thy mother!" Shak, W. T., v. 2. 54. The miserable prisoner is ready to famish. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 45.

5. Already prepared or provided; available for present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a ready

And the old knypht seids that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that euer more sholde be redy for the knypht in to sitte that sholde be so tree in lovynge whan he were come. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

It sometimes cometh to pass that the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

Nine-score and seventeen pounds; of which he made five marks, ready money. Shak., M. for M., iv. 8. 7.

s; facile. Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and As quarrelous as the weasel. Shak, Cymbellne, III. 4. I61. ding maketh a full man, conference a ready man, nd therefore, if a man...confer little, he had need present wit. r's a sudden turn now! You have a ready with for in. , I find. rompt; quick; offhand: as, a ready reply tory; a ready admission; a ready welcome. sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evo-lutions with spars or sails. ready-pole (red'i-pci), n. A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.] ready-reckoner (red'i-rek'ner), n. A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of monev for any period from a day upward, etc.: Reading maketh a full man, conference a *ready* man, . . . and therefore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies. There's a sudden turn now! You have a ready wit for in-trigne, I find. Colman, Jealous Wife, i. 7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a ready reply or retort; a ready admission; a ready welcome.

My tongue is the pen of a ready writer. Ps. xlv. I.

Unless he had done this with great dexterity and ready address, he would frequently have been tovolved in immi-nent danger. Baeon, Physical Fables, x., Expl. 81. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

a call. Duke. What, is Antonio here? Ant. Ready. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 2. (Ready Is much used in compounds, with participles and sometimes nouns, or in combinations that are properly compounds: as, ready-made; ready-cooked, etc.]—Mak-ing ready, in printing, the process of preparation for tak-ing ready, in printing, the process of preparation for tak-ing ready in printing, the process of preparation for tak-ing ready about. See about.—Ready money. See money.—To make ready. (a) To prepare; set in order. Whiche the fryers kepte and ther thei made the redy in ornaments and began ther a very solempne procession. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41. They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridegrome

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Harvin, p. 44. They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridegrome make triall of his breast in singing a long prayer: othera in the meane time call to make readie the hens. Furehas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

(b) To dress While Master Mathew reads, Bobadill makes himself ady. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humonr, i. 4. ready.

Go, and make thes ready straight In all thy best attire. B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 3.

A man may make him ready in such clothes Without a candle. Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

Middleton (and others). The Widow, itt. 3. =Syn. Ready, Easy; disposed, apt, expert, handy, skil-ful, clever, smart; expeditions, unhesitating. So many of the meanings of ready convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words where disposition is not in-cluded. Hence it is better to say this may casily he seen, than this may readily he seen. See quotation from Locke under readily. Easy of approach; easy to be done; ready to hear. All the seness of ready, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared. II. n. 1. Ready money; eash: usually with the definite article. [Slang.] Lord Strutt was not finsh in ready, either to go to law.

Lord Strutt was not finsh in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull. (Latham.) The condition of being ready. [Colloq.] -The position of a soldier's weapon following command "Make ready!" or "Ready!" 3 [Colloq.]

[The hunter] beats patiently and noiselessly from the leeward . . . with his rifle at the ready. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

### reafforestation

The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, everal ways, . . . Alencon and Reignier, half ready and alf unready. Shak, 1 Hen. VL, ii. 1 (stage direction). Bid my wife mske herself ready handsomely, And put on her best spron. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, Ii. 4. S. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally pre-ared; willing; inclined; not reluctant. The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, Bid my wife mske herself ready handsomely, And put on her best agron. Status over the status over the

Therefore what-so ouer thou bee that redies the for to Infe Gode, . . . haue in mynde besely for to hald the name of Ihesu in thi mynde. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And, having *readied* all these costly things, In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares. *Heywood*, Trois Britannica (1609). ( (Nares.) 21. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were he aventure and happ, or he the grace of God. Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

ready-made (red'i-mād), a. 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or ob-tained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, ready-made clothing; ready-made opinions or excuses.

ing; ready-many opinion When he hears The tale of horror, to some ready-made face Of hypocritical assent he turns. Shelley, Queen Mab, iii. The provision-man had honestly the effect of having got for the day only into the black cost which he had bought ready-made for his first wife's funeral. Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxii.

A the score and seventeen pointing; of which he made five marks, ready money.
Shak, M. for M., Iv. S. 7.
He pays in ready guineas very liberally.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.
6. Prompt in action or movement; expert; dex-terous; facile.
Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand: as, the ready-made department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business. [Trade use.]
ready-man (red'i-man), n. One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with genere on scale.

money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

a book of tables to facilitate calculations. I could almost think from the preface (but such deduc-tions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books which are now called *ready reckoners*, meaning those which have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the follow-ing: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia; be-ing a mirror for merchants, a brieviste for bankers, a tres-sure for tradesmen, a mste for mechanics, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or morigsgers of land, leases, annutites, rents, pensions, etc., in present possession or reversion, and a constant concomitant fitted for all men's occasions. The Clerk in Eastchean cannot smed the day in varite.

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verify-ing his *Ready-Reekoner*; he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carlyle*.

reaft, n. [Usually in Sc. spelling reif, rief; ME. ref, ræf, reaf, reve, AS. réaf, spoil, plun-der: see reave.] Spoil; plunder; robbery. Meaning to live by reif of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie. Holinshed, Chron. (Nares.)

The man that wons yon foreste intill, He lives by reif and felonie! Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32). **reaffirm** (rê-a-ferm'), v. t. [= F. réaffirmer; as re- + affirm.] To affirm again.

I close with re-affirming the truth that I have aimed to Impress. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 25.

reaffirmance (rē-a-fér'mans), n. [< reaffirm + -ance.] Renewed affirmation; reaffirmation.

A reaffirmance after such revocation. Ayliffe, Parergon.

reaffirmation (rē-af-ėr-mā'shon), n. [< reaf-firm + -ation.] Renewed affirmation; a re-peated affirmation.

The great movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement through negation to reaffirmation, through destruction to reconstruction. E. Caird, Hegel, p. 1.

**reafforest** (re-a-for'est), v. t.  $[\langle re- + afforest.]$ To convert anew into a forest; renew the forestgrowth of; reforest.

The Legislature was obliged to take steps to reafforest considerable tracts. The American, VII. 229.

reafforestation (re-a-for-es-tā'shon), n. [< re-afforest + -ation.] A second afforestation; pro-motion of renewed forest-growth. Even partial reafforestation in Bressia. The Century, XXXI. 536.

reagency (rē-ā'jen-si), n. [ $\langle re- + agency$ .] Action of or as of a reagent; reflex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.

Still, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to acif-agency, to manifest what it is in itself, in the way of re-agency. H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 173. reagent (rē-ā'jent), n. [ $\langle rc- + agent$ . Cf. re-act.] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an agency that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counterresults.

These tools have some questionable properties. They are reagents. Machinery is aggressive. The weaver be-comes a web, the machinist a machine. *Emerson*, Works and Daya.

2. In ehem., a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertain-Identifying its component parts or of ascertain-ing its perceutage composition. Thus, the infusion of galis is a reagent which indicates iron in solution by a dark-purple precipitate. Barium chlorid is a reagent which separates surphuric soid from a solution in the in-soluble form of barium sulphate which can be weighed, and from the weight of which the setual amount of sul-phuric acid can readily be deduced. 3. Anything used for the treatment of a sub-

stance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word ia used more loosely, as in hardening reagents. - Nessler's reagent, a reagent used to detect and determine minute quantities of anmonia, particularly in water. It consists of a strongly alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mer-curic chlorid. A few drops added to a few fluidounces of water will cause a alight reddish.yeliow tinge if one part of ammonia is present in twenty militon parts of wster. reaggravation (rē-ag-ra-vā'shon), n. [ $\langle reag-$ gravate + ion.] In Rom. Cath. eccles. law, the last monitory, published after three admoni-tions and before the excommunication. reagree (rē-a-grē'), v. [ $\langle re- + agrec.$ ] I. in-trans. To agree again; become reconciled. II. trans. To cause to agree again; recon-cile. stance under investigation to render its nature

cile.

And fain to ace that gioriona holiday Of union which this discord reagreed. Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 111.

An obsolete spelling of reck1.

reakt, v. i. An obsolete spelling of reck1. reaket, n. [Perhaps an erroneous form for wrack or wreck, or an error for reate, q. v.: see wrack, wreck.] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted, where it is used as a transiation of Latin *ulva*, seaweed.]

The bore is yll in Laurente soyie, That feedes on *reakes* and reedes; Somtymea frome goodly pleasant vine A sower tendreli speedes. Drant, tr. of Horace's Satirea, ii. 4.

reakst. See to play rex, under rex. reaks-playert, n. One who plays reaks (rex).

**real**<sup>1</sup> ( $\vec{re}$ 'al), a. and u. [ $\langle$  ME. real, real,  $\langle$  coff,  $\vec{re}$  al,  $\vec{re}$  al, the disputes of the Nominality and Realists),  $\langle L. rcs, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. <math>\sqrt{ra}$ , givo. Hence realize, realization, realism, real-ist, reality, etc.; also, from L. res, E. rebus, repub-lic, republican, etc.] I. a. 1. Actual; genu-ine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, coupleding of patitioners of the second by second by the second based of the second by t counterfeit, or factitious: as, real lace.

I waked, and found Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream Had lively shadow'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 310.

Homer tells us that the blood of the gods is not real blood, but only something like it. Addison, Spectstor, No. 275.

The hatred of unreality was uppermost with Carlyle; the love of what is *real* with Emerson. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

*U. W. Hormes*, Emerson, IV. It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the *real* happiness of man-kind than all the moral philosophera from Socrates to Mill. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 91. The Teutonic words are all of them *real* words, words which we are always wanting. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pre-tending; unassumed or unassuming.

Phobe's presence msde a home about her. . . . She was real! Hawthorne, Seven Gabiea, ix. Real kinga hide away their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior. Emerson, Worka and Daya.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, existing in or per-taining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing charac-ters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to imaginary or intentional. Real differs from actual, inasmuch as what is only in germ or in posse, in so far as it has a power of developing into a definite actuality, is

eal, and independent of what we may think about it. Real bjects are either external to the mind, when they are in-lependent altogether of our thought, or they are internal, then they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them,

when they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them. The term real (realis), though always importing the exis-tent, is used in various significations and oppositions.... As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenciature of existence — the thing as contradistingniahed from its name. Thus we have definitions and divisions real, and defi-nitions and divisions nominal or verbal. 2. As expressing the existent as opposed to the non-existent — a something in contrast to a nothing. In this sense the diminutions of existence, to which reality in the following algorithetic is counterposed, are all real. 3. As denoting material or external, in contrast to mental, spiritual, or internal, exis-tence. This meaning is improper. . . 4. As synonymous with actual; and this (a) as opposed to potential, (b) as op-posed to possible existence. 5. As denoting mbolite or in-respective, in opposition to phenomensi or relative, exis-tence; in other words, as denoting things in themselves and out of relation to all else, in contrast to things in re-lation to, and as known by, intelligences, like men, who know only under the conditions of purality and differ-ence. In this aense, which is rarely employed and may be neglected, the real is only snother term for the uncu-lation existence in the dider philosophy (Schoiastic, Carteeian, Gassendian), as applied to esser ens, is opposed to *intentionale, notionale, conceptible, imaginarium, ra-tionis, cognitionis, in anima, in intellectu, prout cognitum, is engleted, the real is only and the two group intentionale, and with <i>formale in series* and *fundamentale* as opposed to *ricarium, with material as opposed* to *ofor-male, and with program, principale, and fundamentale* as opposed to *ricarium, with material as opposed* to *disconder intellectus*, with subjective and fundamentale as opposed to *ricarium, with materiale* as opposed to *ofor-male,* and with *formale in series* and *existence* of shing in the signification there preva-lent. 7. In close connection wi employed in s peculiar meaning. Thus a thing which really (re) or in facif is one and indivisible may logically (ratione) by the mind be considered as diverse or pinral. Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1, 5, foot-note. Ideas of aubstances are real when they agree with the

existence of things. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 5. We substitute a real for a dramatic person, and judge him accordingly. Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

For the first time the ideal social compact was real. Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4t. Sincere; faithful; loyal.

Then the governor told them, if they were real, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concur-rence with him in all affairst ending to the public service. Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson (1643). (Nares.)

5+. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. Bacon.

6. In law, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See real estate, etc., below.-Chattel real. See chattel.-Covenant real. See covenant.-Real abstraction. See abstraction. See assets. I.-Real attribute, an attribute known by ordinary observation, generalization, and abstraction, and signified by a term of first intentiou: opposed to a notional attribute, which is signified by a term of second intention.-Real burden, in Scotslaw, aburden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a personal burden, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.-Real character. See character. See distinct from one snother. (b) In Eng. cole. Any or the receiver of the right.-Real character. See character. See distinct from one snother. (b) In Eng. coles. Law, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the cordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompress given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Also called convosition, the affection. For the nominalists there could be no real definition of a thing with itself.-Real contract. See concordance, 3.-Real function. For the nominalists there could be no real definition for which the possibility of the thing defined to inserve the answer, its piece in natural classification. For the nominalists there could be no real definition of a snme with an implied assumption of the expendentian of the expendentian of the expendentian of the expendentian of a snme with an implied assumption of the expendentian of a snme with an implied assumption of the expendention of the snme with the search on rates of the restitions of this phrase.-Real diversity, division, ens. Besting for the snme set the search of a she makes if on the possibility of the thing the search of the cart, standing or maning water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this a 6. In law, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See real estate,

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pecially of figuors. [Conoq.] In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persona who make believe that they are handing you round tokay—giving you the real imperial stuff, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork. Thackeray, Men and Picturea.

Thackeray, Men and Picturea. **Real warrandice.** See *vaarrandice.* =Syn, 1 and 2. *Real*, *Actual, Positive, veritable, aubstantial, easential. Real* applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, *real* cause for alarm; *s real occurrence*; s *real* person, and not a ghost or s shad-ow; *real* sorrow. Actual applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, proba-ble, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. *Actual* has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. *Positive*, from the idee of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to *uncertain* or *doubtful*. **II**. *n*. **1**. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality. While it is true that correlatives invit each other, it is

While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that all correlatives imply *Reals*... The only meaning we can attach to Reality is that every *Real* has a corresponding feeling or group of feelings. *G. H. Levces*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 19.

24. A realist.

Scotists, Thomists, Reals, Nominals. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677. The real: (a) Reality. (b) The real thing; the genuine article. [Coilog.]

A cynic might auggest as the motio of modern iife this simple legend,—"Just as good as the real." C. D. Warner, Backiog Studiea, p. 4.

real<sup>1</sup> (rē'al), adv. [< real<sup>1</sup>, a.] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.] real<sup>2</sup>t (rē'al), a. [< ME. real, riall, rial, ryall, ryell, roial, royal, regal, < AF. reial, roial, OF.

real, F. réal (used only in certain antique locn-tions), = Sp. Pg. real = It. reale, regale,  $\langle L.$ regalis, regal, kingly, royal: see royal and re-gal, doublets of real<sup>2</sup>. Cf. leal, loyal, legal, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally ex-collect or explandid cellent or splendid.

Thus, real as a prince is in his haile, Leve I this chauntecleer in his pasture. *Chaucer*, Nur's Priest's Taic, 1.864. Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed abiding here, and more *real* entertainment, this my house stood on the Muaes' hill. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Reall, magnanimous, bonntious. Marston, Antonio and Meliida, I., ii. 1.

real<sup>3</sup> (rā-al'), n.; pl. reales (rā-ā'les). [Also rial; <Sp. real, a coin so called, lit. 'royal,' (L. regalis, regal, royal: see real2.

royal, regal<sup>1</sup>.] A sub-sidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and C in Spain and Spanish-American coun-



Obverse. Reverse. Silver Real of Isabella II.-British Museum. (Size of original.)

ISII-AIntericant count-tries. The current reat of Spain (real de vellon) is one quarter of the peaets or franc, snd worth about 5 United States cents. The Mex-ican reai, corresponding to the oid Spanish real de plata, is one eighth e a doilsr (Mexican peso), and reckoned at 124 cents. The inter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, cir-culated Isrgely in the United States down to about 1850,

being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (ace levy3, 1) In the South, etc.

levy (ace levy3, 1) in the South, etc.
real<sup>4</sup> (rē'al), n. [Cuban, perhaps (Sp. real, royal: see real<sup>2</sup>, real<sup>3</sup>. Cf. OF, real, a kind of sturgeon.] The big-eyed herring, or saury, Elops saurus. [Cuba.]
reales, n. Plural of real<sup>3</sup>.
realgar (rē-al'gär), n. [Also resalgar, (ME. resalgar, rysalgar; rosalgar; = OF. realgal, reagal, riagal, realgal, risigal, F. réalgar = Sp. rejalgar = Pg. rosalgar = It. risigallom). (Ar. rabia al-abar, realgar, It. 'rowder of the Ar. rahj al-ghar, realgar, lit. 'powder of the mine,' mineral powder (so called because de-rived orig. from silver-mines): rahj, rehj, dust, powder; al, the;  $gh\bar{a}r(g\bar{a}r)$ , cavern, mine. Cf. Ar. rahj, asfar, orpinent.] Arsenic disulphid (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>), a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenic atoms; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native in transparent arsenic, which is found hative in transparent crystals, and also massive. Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur, and has a yellow color. Realgar, also called *red arsenic* or *ruby sulphur*, is pre-pared artificially for use as a pigment and for making white fire, which is a mixture of 2 parts of ruby sulphur and 10 parts of niter.

parts of niter. realisation, realise. See realization, realize. realism (re'al-izm), n. [= F, réalisme = Sp. Pg. It. realismo = G. realismus,  $\langle NL.$  realismus; as real +-ism.] 1. The doctrine of the realist, in any of the seuses of that word. See especially realist, n., I.

in any of the seuses of that word. See especially realist, n., I.
(1) Extreme realism taught that universals were anheaved or things, existing independently of and separately from particulars. This was the essence of Plato's they or of ideas. . . (2) Moderate realism also taught that universals were substance, but only as dependent upon and inseparable from individuals, in which each inhered: that is, each universal inhered in each of the particulars ranged under it. This was the theory of Aristotle, who held that the rôk or nor individual thing was the first essence, while universals were only accound essences, real in a less complete sense than first essences. He thus reversed the Platonic doctrine, which attributed the fullest reality to universals only, and a merely participative reality individuals. . . . (3) Extreme nominalism taught that universals have no substantive or objective existence at all, but were merely empty names or words. (See nominalism: . . . (6) (The medieval schoolmen) Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and others fused all these five at the end taught that universalis apposed to the prevailing noting; and the sense of moderate nominalism. The sense could manner: universalia ante rem, as thoughts in there find of doci, universalia ante rem, as thoughts in the sense of moderate nominalism. Turk have the sense of moderate nominalism. This day the orthodox philosophy of the Catholic Church, as opposed to the prevailingly exclusive conceptualism taught that universals, or genera and apecies, are, first, objective yeatation, . . . (6) Relationism or scientific realism taught they were merely end with the were sense equidity of things, according to Aristotle; and universalia postrem, as opposed to the prevailingly exclusive concepts and there sense of moderate nominalism. Turk, while were the there and applicable alike to bot. This is the view of the relations and poly the relations and there seen end of the protestant world. . . . He contrast with ali their were than uni objects, regarded as objects of real scientific knowledge. F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Int.

2. In literature and art, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things; treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to idealism and romanticism. Compare naturalism.

I wish the reader particularly to observe, throughout all these works of Tintoret, the distinction of the imaginative verity from falsehood on the one hand, and from *realism* on the other. Ruskin, Modern Falpters, III. il. 8,

A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the realism which Giotto had taught. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, II.

By realism I mean simply the observation of things as they are, the familiarity with their aspect, physical and intellectual, and the consequent faculty of reproducing them with approximate fidelity. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 241.

Exact realism. See *Herbarian*.—Hypothetic real-ism. See *hypothetic*.—Natural realism, the doctrine that in sensation (if not also in volition) we have a direct consciousness of a real object other than ourselves, so that we are as sure of the existence of the outer world as we are of our own, or even of the presence of Ideas. In the act of sensible perception, I am conscious of two things ;—of myself as the perceiving subject, and of an ex-ternal reality... as the object perceived.... I am con-scious of knowing each of them, not mediately, in some-thing else, as represented, but immediately in itself, as ex-taiting... Each is apprehended equally, and at once, in the same indivisible energy...; and ... each is appre-hended out of, and in direct contrast to, the other... The contents of the fact of perception, as given in conscious-ness, being thus established, what are the consequences to

4986 philosophy, according as the truth of its testimony is, or is not, admitted? On the former alternative, the veracity of conscionaness, in the fact of perception, being uncondi-tionally acknowledged, we have established at once, with-out hypothesis or demonstration, the reality of mind and the reality of matter; while no concession is yielded to the aceptic, through which he may subvert philosophy in manifesting its self-contradiction. The one legitimate doctrine, thus possible, may be called *natural realism* or natural dualism. . . If the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of an external world existing be rejected with the idealist, but with the realist the existence of that world be afirmed, we have a scheme which — as it y many various hypotheses endeavours on the one hand not to give up the reality of an unknown material universe, and on the other to explain the ideal illusion of its esogni-tical realism, or hypothetical dualism. This has isystem \_ . . latheone which . . . hasfound favour with the majority of philosophers. Sr W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note A, § 1, 10. **Teallist** (re'al-ist), n. and a. [= F. réaliste =

**realist** (rô'al-ist), n. and a. [= F. réaliste = Sp. Pg. It. realista = G. realist,  $\langle NL. realis-$ ta; as real<sup>1</sup> + -ist.] I. n. 1. A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have ta; as  $real^{+} + -ist.$ ] 1, n. 1, A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a *scholastic realist*: op-posed to *nominalist*. As soon as intellectual devel-opment had reached the point at which men were es-pable of conceiving of an essence, they naturally found themaelves realists. But reflection about words inclined them to be nominalist. Thus, a controversy sprang up between these sects in the eleventh century (first in the Irish monasteries, and then spread through the more civ-liked countries of northern Europe), and was practically settled in favor of the realists toward the end of the twelfth century. During the fourteenth century a reac-tion from the subtleties of Scotns produced a revival of nominalistic views, which were brought into a thorough-dime scholastichar came to a rather violent end, owing to the revival of learning, the terminists were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were in the be, and acience certainly is, prevailingly realistic. See quotation under reativm, 1. 2. A philosopher who believes in the real ex-justance of the external world as i undernedart

2. A philosopher who believes in the real ex-2. A philosopher who believes in the real ex-istence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.—3. In *literature* and *art*, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

How hard and meagre they seem, the professed and finished realists of our own day, ungraced by that apiritual candor which mskes half the richness of Ghirlandalo! *H. James, Jr.*, Trana. Sketches, p. 298.

4. One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools. [A German use.]

II. a. Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

**realistic** (rē-a-lis'tik), a. [ $\langle realist + -ic.$ ] 1. Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a realistic novel or painting; a realistic account of a murder.

A bit of *realistic* painting, in the midst of a piece of decorative painting, would offend us, and yet the *realistic* bit would add a certain amount of veracity. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arta, v.

Realistic they are in the nobler sense: that is, they are true to nature without being alsvish copies of nature. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 91

Realistic dualism. See dualism. realistically (rē-a-lis'ti-kal-i), adv. In a re-alistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circum-

the actual appearance of objects or circum-stances, or the real facts of existence. **reality**<sup>1</sup> (rē-al'<u>i</u>-ti), n; pl. realities (-tiz). [=F. réalité = Sp. realidad = Pg. realidade = It. re-alità,  $\langle$  ML. realita(t-)s,  $\langle$  realis, real: see real<sup>1</sup>. Cf. realty<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; posi-tively determine the bing tively determinate being.

Hee exhorted him to beleeve the *reality* of the sacra-ment after the consecration. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1159, an. 1543.

Reality ahali rule, and all shall be as they shall be for-er. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 24.

For thia, in *reality*, is the port of Acre, where ships lie t anchor. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 56. at anchor.

In the English plays alone is to be found the warmth, the mellowness, and the *reality* of painting. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Nothing can have reality for na until it enters within the circle of Feeling, either directly through perception, or indirectly through Intuition. Conception is the sym-bolical representation of such real presentation. *G. II. Leves*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 11.

2. That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

Of that skill the more thou know'st, The more she will acknowledge thee her head, And to realities yield all her shows. Milton, P. L., viii. 575.

Only shadows are dispensed below, And Earth has no *reality* bnt woe. *Couper*, Hope, 1, 68. They who live only for wealth, and the things of this world, follow shadows, neglecting the great realities which are eternal on earth and in heaven. Summer, Orstions, I. 194.

3. In law, same as realty<sup>1</sup>. [Now rare.]—Abso-lute reality. See absolute.—Empirical reality, the re-ality of an object of actual or conditionate experience.

What we insist on is the *empirical reality* of time, that is, its objective validity, with reference to all objects which can ever come before our senses. What we deny is that time has any claim to absolute reality, so that, without taking into account the form of our sensuous con-dition, it should by itself be a condition or quality inherent in things; for such qualities as belong to things by them-aelves can never be given to us through the senses. Kand, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Miller.

**Objective reality,** truth; reference to a real object. This is the sense in which this phrase is used by Kant. At an earlier date it would have meant existence in the mind. With later writers it means nearly the same as *absolute reality.*—**Practical reality**, in the Kantian phi-los, that force in a postulate of the practical reason by which it becomes the source of the possibility of realizing the summum bonum. summum bonum.

the summum bonum. I have, indeed, no intrition which should determine its objective theoretic reality of the moral law, but not the leas it has a real application, which is exhibited in con-creto in intentions or maxims: that is, it has a *practi-cal reality* which can be specified, and this is aufficient to justify it even with a view to nomena. *Kant*, Critique of Practical Reason, tr. by T. K. Abbott, [p. 146.]

Reality of laws, a legal phrase for all laws concerning property and things.—Subjective reality, real existence in the mind.

Time has subjective reality with regard to internal ex-perience; that is, I really have the representation of time, and of my determinations in it. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 37.

Theoretical reality, in the Kantian philos., validity as a hypothesis.—Transcendental reality. Same as absolute reality. = Syn. 1 and 2. Verity (ace real). Reality means that a thing certainly is: truth applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The reality of a danger; the actuality of the arrival of help; the truth about the matter.

reality<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. Same as realty<sup>2</sup>.

Our reality to the emperor. Fuller. naturalistic.

bringing or coming into real existence or A manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the *realization* of a project.

The realization of the rights of humanity in the nation is the fulfillment of righteousness. E. Mulford, The Nation, vi.

The desire is the direction of a self-conscious subject

to the realisation of an Idea. T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethica, § 151.

2. Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the *realization* of one's danger.

Au intrinsic and awful realization of eternal truths. Islay Burns, Memoir of W. C. Burns, p. 98.

3. The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value. [Trade use.] -4. The act of converting money into land or real estate. Imp. Dict.

Also spelled realisation.

realize (r6<sup>2</sup>;al-<sup>3</sup>z), v.; pret. and pp. realized, ppr. realizing. [(OF. realiser, F. réaliser = Sp. Pg. realizar; as real<sup>1</sup> + -ize.] I. trans. 1. To make or cause to become real; bring into existence or fact: as, to realize a project, or a dream of empire.

Ilia [Clive's] dexterity and resolution realised, in the course of a tew months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Dupleix. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

the beginning. Children arc, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, if we have any ideal, we have a new chance of *realizing* it after we have failed in ourselves. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize the real nature or the actual existence of: as, realize the horrors of war; to realize one's danger or one's deficiencies.

Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this gsy capital canuot realize war. W. Ware, Zenobia, II. xi.

He [Samnel Adams] wanted the whole world to realize that the rule of a republic is a rule of isw and order. J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., iv.

3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cause to appear real or distinct.

To put these materials to poetical use is required an imagination espable of painting nature, and realizing fic-tion. Johnson, Milton.

The child realizes to every man his own earliest remem-brance, and so supplies a defect in our education, or en-ables us to live over the unconscious history with a sym-pathy so tender as to be almost personal experience. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

Correggio appears to have been satisfied with *realising* the tumult of heaven rushing to meet earth, and earth straining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commo-tion. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Oreece, p. 274.

4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of: as, to *realize* a fortune from speculation.

Send me an account of the number of crowns you real-science, Shelley, To H. Reveley, Oct. 18, 1819. \$70

Shelley, To H. Reveley, Oct. 18, 1819.
 Pope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, realised a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and In perfect Independence.
 Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems.
 Man begins with nothing realized (to use the word), and he has to make capital for himself by the exercise of those faculties which are his natural Inheritance.
 J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, fx.

The question of imposing upon what has been termed realized income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precarious income has been frequently raised. S. Dowell, Taxes in Eugland, III. 136.

5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to realize To fetch as a price or return; bring in ex-change or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo realize? his labor realizes but little.

A farm he sold realised less than was anticipated. Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvl.

7. To convert into real estate ; make real prop-

To convert into real estate; make real property of. Imp. Dict.
II. intrans. To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property. Also spelled.realise.
realizedness (rē'al-ī-zed-nes), n. The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to be the feeling of the realizedness of the will or self, we should doubt ff spart from some pres-ent function or activity pleasure could exist. F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 119.

realizer (re'al-i-zer), n. One who realizes.

Coleridae. realizingly (re'al-i-zing-li), adv. So as to real-ize. [Rare.]

ize. [Rare.] reallege (rē-a-lej'), v. t. [= OF. realleguer, F. réalléguer; as re-+ allege1.] To allege again.

realliance (re-a-li'ans), n. [< re- + alliance.]

A renewed alliance. reallicht, adv. See really<sup>2</sup>. really<sup>1</sup> (ré'al-i), adv. [< rcal<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and net in concerner only in twith: actually: not in appearance only; in truth; actually;

truly. The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *reallie*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 456.

James . . . hoped to obtain a faw, nominally for the removal of all religious disabilities, but really for the ex-cluding of all Protestants from all offices. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Collog.]

Why, really, sixty-five is somewhat old. Really, no; a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of ! De Quincey, Homer, Il.

=Syn. 1. Truly, absolutely, certainiy, verily, positively.

All art is the endeavour to realise in material forms and really<sup>2</sup> (re<sup>2</sup>al-i), adv. [ $\langle ME. realyche, realy, colours an idea of beauty latent in the human spirit from$ *Faiths of the World*, p. 5.*Finally, realliche;* $<math>\langle real^2 + -ly^2$ . Cf. royally.] Children are as it were trest blocks of merrice in which the set of the World, p. 5. *Royally;* in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

It is fui fair to hen yclept madame, And gon to vigilies al byfore, And han a mantel *riallyche* ibore, *Chaucer*, Gen. Proi. to C. T., I. 378.

really<sup>3</sup> (re-a-li'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + ally$ . Cf. rally<sup>1</sup>.] To form or arrange again; recompose.

orm or arrange again, recomposition That whil'st the Gods.... Were troubled, and amongst themselves at ods, Before they could new counsels re-allie, To set upon them in that extasle. Spenser, F. Q., VII, vl. 23.

royaume = Pr. realme, royalme, royaume, ro royaume = Pr. realme, reyalme, reialme = OSp. reame, realme = It. reame,  $\leq$  ML. as if \*regali-men, a kingdom,  $\leq$  L. regalis, of a king: see real<sup>2</sup>, royal, regal.] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom kingdom.

Pes smong the puple he put to the reaume. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5240.

Sydrak, Misak, and Abdenago: that is to seve, God giorious, and God victorious, and God over alle Thinges and Remes. Mandeville, Traveis, p. 35.

Which Salique fand the French unjustly glose To be the realm of France. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 41.

Thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey. Pope, R. of the L., fil. 7.

These are our *realms*, no fimit to their sway — Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey. Byron, Corssir, i. 1.

2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province; arena.

tion; province, attended The Goddess goes exuiting from his sight, And seeks the seas profound, and feaves the realms of fight. Dryden, Iliad, i.

3. In zoögeog., a prime division of the earth's surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a zoölogical region of the first order.-To abjure the realm. See abjure. realness (rē'al-nes), n. The state or condition

of being or appearing real; manifest genuine-ness; freedom from artifice or any deception.

There is such a *realness* to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression. Science, VI. 472.

real-school (rē'al-sköl), n. [Tr. G. realschule, < real, real, practical, = E. real<sup>1</sup>, + schule, school, = E. school<sup>1</sup>.] One of a class of pre-paratory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasia or classical schools.

or classical schools. realty<sup>1</sup> (rē'al-ti), n. [( OF. \*realte = It. realtà, ( ML. realita(t-)s, reality: see reality! Cf. lealty and legality, specialty and speciality, per-sonalty and personality, etc.] 1+. Reality.-2. In law: (a) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed real. (b) Landed property; real estate. See real1 and personalty.

personalty. realty<sup>2</sup>t (ré'al-ti), n. [< ME. realte, rielte, reaute, roialtee, < OF. realte, reaute, royaulte, F. roy-auté, royalty, = It. realtà, < ML. regalita(t-)s, < L. regalis, regal: see regal, real<sup>2</sup>. Cf. reality<sup>2</sup>, royalty.] 1. Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my realte oppress? Chaucer, Fortune, f. 60.

Kings do . . . hazard infinitely In their free *realities* of rights and honours, Where they leave much for favourities' powers to order. *Chapman and Shirley*, Admiral of France, l.

2. Loyalty; fealty.

O heaven i that such resembiance of the Highest Should yet remain, where faith and *realty* Remain not. Milton, P. L., vi. 115.

ream<sup>1</sup> (rēm), n. [Also reem, raim;  $\langle$  ME. rem, reme,  $\langle$  AS. reim = D. room = MLG. rõm, LG. rom = MHG. roum, G. raum, rahm = Icel. rjómi, eream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the eream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scoteh.] Soone aftir ze schal se as it were a liquor of oyle as-cende vp fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a *reme.* Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9. Cristened we weore in red *rem* Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem Of Cipresse and Olyue. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

eam<sup>1</sup> (rēm), v. i. [ $\langle ream^1, n. \rangle$ ] 1. To cream; mantle; foam; froth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Young. ream<sup>1</sup> (rēm), v. i.

WI' reaming swats [ale] that drank divinely. Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

reanimate

A huge pewter measuring pot, . . . which, in the fan-guage of the hostess, *reamed* . . . with excellent claret. Scott, Waveriey, xi.

2. To appear like foam; bo fleccy. [Rare.]

Farewell the flax and reaming wooli With which thy house was plentifuli. Herrick, The Widdowes Teares.

make room, etc., = Icel. ryma, make room, clear, quit, = Sw. rymma = Dan. römme, quit),  $\langle r\bar{u}m$ , wide, roomy: see room<sup>1</sup>.] 1<sup>+</sup>. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.

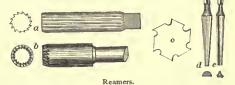
His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise; His pearching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. A Herrings Tayle (1598). (Naree.)

Specifically -2. To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with out: used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.—3. Naut., to open (seams) for calking .- 4t. To leave; quit.

Thu mskedest me fleme [flee], And thi lond to reme. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

and out realized to the realized sector of a consisting of the sector of a consisting of the sector of a consisting of the sector of The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton pa-per into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consist-ing, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 214 quires, or 516 sheets. Writing-paper is usually put up in half. or quarter-ream packages, printing-paper in bundles of two reams.—A ream of in-sides, 480 sheets of perfect paper.—Perfect ream, an improper use for printers' ream.—Printers' ream, or printing ream. See printer. reamet, n. A Middle English form of realm. reamet (rē'mer), n. [Also rimer (= G. räumer, a person who or an instrument that makes clean);

person who or an instrument that makes clean);  $\langle ream^2 + -er^1$ .] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have a variety of forms, of which triangular, square, or pentagonal shafts or bodies with sharp angles,



a and b, machinists' reamers; c, section of fluted reamer, for pro ducing salient edges; d and c, flat-sided reamers, or broaches.

futed bodies with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spiral grooves with sharp edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thick-ness for reaming straight holes, and tapered for reaming tapered holes or for enlarging holes. Compare ream2, v. t., 2.- Expanding reamer, a reamer having a device which can be extended after the insertion of the reamer into a hole, so as to make an undercut.

note, so as to make an undercut, reamer-bit ( $r\bar{o}$ 'mer-bit), n. Same as reaming-bit. reaminess ( $r\bar{o}$ 'mi-nes), n. [ $\zeta$  reamy + -ness.] A creaming or foaming condition; an appear-ance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]

Reaminess, or wavy marks, of uneven thickness in the film . . . are most likely to occur in thick viscous samples of colfodion. Silver Sunbeam, p. 457.

reaming-bit (re'ming-bit), n. A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal. reaming-iron (re'ming-i"ern), n. Naut., an iron instrument used for opening the seams of

planks so that they may be more readily calked.

planks so that they may be more readily calked. ream-kit (rēm'kit), n. A cream-pot. Halli-well. [Yorkshire, Eng.] reamy (rē'mi), a. [< ream<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rarc.] rean<sup>1</sup> (rēn), n. [< ME. rene, a watercourse: see rine, run<sup>1</sup>.] A watercourse; a gutter; specifi-cally, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] Eng.] rean<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, *n*. and *v*.

rean<sup>2</sup>t, n. and v. An old spelling of rein<sup>1</sup>. reanimate (rē-an'i-māt), v. [< re- + animate. Cf. F. réanimer = Sp. Pg. reanimar = It. riani-mare.] I. trans. I. To revive; resuscitate;

restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to reanimate a person apparently drowned.

We are our *re-animated* ancestonrs, and antedale their resurrection. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv. We may suppose that the creative power returns and *reanimates* some among the dead. *Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 66.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate;

[Rare.]

"There spoke MIss Beverley!" cried Delvile, reanimat-ing at this little apology. Miss Burney, Cecilia, ir. 5. reanimation (rē-an-i-mā'shon), n. [< reani-mate + -ion.] The act or operation of reani-mating, or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or view; the state of being recuimated or vigor; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of reanimation. Scott, Anne of Celerstein, xxxvl. **reannex** (rē-a-neks'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + annex. \rangle$ ] To annex again; annex what has been separated; rounited: reunite.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *re-annex* that duchie. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 40.

**reannexation**  $(r\bar{e}$ -an-ek-sā'shon), *n*. [ $\langle$  reannex + -ation.] The act of annexing again. **reanoint**  $(r\bar{e}$ -a-noint'), *v. t.* [ $\langle$  re- + anoint.]

Bid him therefore consider of bis ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, . . . which in weight to re-answer, his pettiness would how under. Shak., Hen. V., lii. 6, 130.

**reap** (rēp), v. [< ME. repen, reopen, ripen (pret. rap, rep, pl. repen, ropen, pp. repen, ropen, later reaped). < AS. ripan, a variable verb, be-ing in part strong (pret. pl. ripon), also geripan (pret. pl. geripon), also with short vowel ripan, Anglian riopan, rioppan, hrioppan, hrippan (pret. \*ræp, pl. ræpon), and in pært (and appar. orig.) weak, rÿpan (pret. \*rÿpte, not found), reap (cf. rip, rÿp, a reaping, harvest): appar. a par-ticular use of ripan, prop.rÿpan (pret. pl. rÿpton, ræpton), plunder, spoil, = OHG. roufen, MHG. roufen, reufen, röufen, G. raufen, pluck, pull, etc., = Goth. raupjan, pluck. Cf. D. rapen, reap, gather.] I. trans. 1. To eut with a siekle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to reap wheat or rye. to reap wheat or rye.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9. That which they reapt on the land was put into store-houses built for that purpose. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

And no Mau ever *reapt* his Corn, Or from the Oven drew his Bread, Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born. That taught them both to sow and knead. *Prior*, Alma, 1.

2. To cut a crop of grain, or something likened to such a crop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

His chin new *reap'd* Show'd like a stubble-land at harvest-home, *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., 1. 3. 34. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any

kind; obtain as a return or recompense; gar-ner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.

They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the while-wind. Hos. viii. 7.

Of our labours thou ahalt reap the gain. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 20.

He cannot justly expect to reape aught but dishonour and dispraise. Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Do thou the deeds I dle too young to do, And reap a second glory in thine age! *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum. **II.** intrans. 1. To perform the act or opera-tion of reaping; cut and gather a harvest. Yf y repe, [I] ouere-reche, other 3af hem red that repen To sese to me with here sykel; that ich sew neuere. Piers Plowman (C), vii. 270.

# alt sow, but then sum the read to end I would the globe from end to end Might sow and reap in peace. Tennyson, Epflogue.

4988

2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done. For wel I wot that ye han herbeforne

Of makynge [poetry] ropen, and lad awey the corne. Chaucer, Good Women, i. 74. They that sow lu tears ahall reap ln joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to reani-mate disheartened troops; to reanimate drowsy senses or languid spirits. Variety reanimates the attention, which is apt to lan-guish under a continual samences. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, viii. II. intrans. To revive; become lively again.  $Sir = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$ 

As mych as oone reepe. Towneley Mysteries, p. 13. (Halliwell.) reaper ( $re^{\circ}$ ) per ), n. [ $\langle$  ME. repare, ripere,  $\langle$  AS. ripere, a reaper,  $\langle$  ripan, reap: see reap, v.] 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labors or work labor or work.

r work. When brown August o'er the land Cali'd forth the *reapers*' busy band. Scott, Rokeby, vi. 85.

In the vast field of criticiam on which we are entering, innumershle *reapers* have already put their sickles. Macaulay.

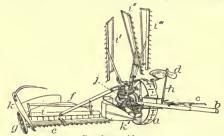
Only reapers, reaping early In among the bearded harley, Hear a song that echoes cheerly. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, i.

A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-mareannexation (rē-an-ek-sā'shon), u. [< reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā'shon), u. [< reannexation (rē-an-oint'), v. t. [< reannexation (rē-an-oint'), v. t. [< re- + anoint.]</li>
To anoint again or anew.
And Edward, ...
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair, And, reanointed, mounta th' imperial chair.
Drayton, Miseriea of Queen Margaret.
reanswer (rē-ån'sėr), v. t. [< re- + answer.]</li>
1. reap-hook (rē/p'hůk), n. Same as reaping-hook.
To answer or satisfy as a return; correspond to; equal; balance.
Bid him therefore consider of bia ransome; which in weight 2

which formerly distinguished that implement.

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the reaping-hook in cutting down their crops: and "fill their hand" with the corn, and those who bind up the aheavea their "bosom."-Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. Kitto.

reaping-machine (rē'ping-ma-shēn"), n. Α harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechan-ical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mow-ing-machine or mower, both mower and resper being harvesters; the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-machine. a, driving-wheel; & pole; c, whiffetrees; d, driver's seat; e, cutter-bar, arranged at froot edge of platform / and carried by the latter; s, supporting wheel for outside extremity of the platform; k, itiling-lever, by which the froot edge of the platform unay be depressed for cutting grain that is lodged; i, r', r', t'', arkes; J, cam-mechanism for operating rakes; k, outside divider, which separates the standing grain i k', inside divider, which separates the cut grain on the ground from that on the platform. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and is formed into gavels by the rakes i, r', etc., which move from the front to the rear of the platform after reaching the position showa at f.

is formed into gavels by the rakes 1, r. etc., which move from the from to the rear of the platform after reaching the position shows at f. mechanism the easential feature is the reciprocesting kuffe moving within the fingers of a finger-har. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the kuives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these de-vices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their st-tachments; thus, a dropper is a reaping-machine that su-tomatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a self-raker or a self-binder, sometimes called a harrester and binder, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain fails when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and aweep it off upon the ground. The binding at tachment consists essentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws whree rivine around 11, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheat.

Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not reap. Micah vi. 15. I would the globe from end to end Might sow and reap in pence. Tennueon Enflorme vestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode *repman* may gete V strik, a febbler for III may swete. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158. reapparel (rē-a-par'el), v. t. [< re- + apparel, v. Čf. reparel.] To apparel or clothe again or anew.

Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be invested, re-apparelled, in our own bodies. Donne, Devotions, Exposinlation, xiv.

**Treapparition** (rē-ap-a-rish'on), n. [ $\langle re- + ap-parition$ .] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.] There would be presented the phenomena of colondea, reapparitions, and other fannal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remaina. Winchell, World-Life, p. 281.

reappear (rē-a-pēr'), v. i. [= It. riapparire; as re- + appear. Cf. OF. rapparoitre, F. réappa-raître, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The law of harmonic sounda reappears in the harmonic colors. Emerson, Nature, v. colors.

Energy... only vanishes to reappear under some other orm. W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 12. form.

The river that reappears at Ombla is an old friend. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 238

L. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 238. reappearance (rē-a-pēr'ans), n. [< reappear -anee.] A new appearance; another coming into view or apprehension: as, the reappear-ance of Encke's comet. reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā'shon), n. [< re-+ application.] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.

A readvertency or reapplication of mlnd to ideas that are actually there. Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9. (Latham.)

reapply (re-a-pli'), v. t. and i. [< re- + apply.] To apply again.

reappoint (re-a-point'), v. t. [< re- + appoint.]

**reappoint** (rē-a-point'), v. v. [(*res + appoint*.] To appoint again. reappointment (rē-a-point'ment), n. [(*reappoint* + -ment.] A renewed appointment. reapportion (rē-a-por'shon), v. t. [(*re- + apportion*.] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.

reapportionment (re-a-por'shon-ment), n. [< reapportion + -ment.] A renewed apportion-ment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the re-apportionment of members of Congress or of

Congressional districts under a new census. reapproach ( $r\bar{e}$ -a-proch'), v. [ $\langle re- + approach$ .] I. intrans. To come near again.

II. trans. To bring near together again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing and re-ap-proaching the edges of the two irises. Boyle, Works, I. 738.

**reap-silver**; (rep'sil'ver), n. [ME. repsilver;  $\langle reap, n., + silver.$ ] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for the commutation

serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops. rear<sup>1</sup> (rēr), v. [Early mod. E. also reer, rere, also dial. rare;  $\langle$  ME. reren,  $\langle$  AS. rāran (= Icel. reisa = Goth. raisjan), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of risan (pret. rās), rise: see risel, and ef. raisel, which is from the Icel. form (reisa) of the same verb. The change of the orig. medial s to r oc-curs also in were (pl. of was), earl, iron, lorn, etc.] I. trans. 1. To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength; bring to or place in an elevated position : set or hold up: elevate: bear elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

. Off with the traitor's head, And rear it in the place your father's atands. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6, 86.

And higher yet the glorious temple rear'd Her pile. Milton, P. R., iv. 546.

2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.

Seint danid aboute this holl zerde a strong wal let rere. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

O'er hia Grave a Monument they rear'd. Congreve, Illad.

To raise from a prostrate state or position; 3ł. uplift; exalt.

The Ladle, hearing his so courieous speach, Gan reare her eyes as to the chearefull light. Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 42.

In adoration at his feet I fell Submiss ; he *rear'd* me. *Müton*, P. L., viii. 316.

rear

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind, Softena the high, and rears the abject mind. Prior, Charity.

4+. To lift or carry upward; give an upward bent or turn to.

rear

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd, From whose high top to ken the prospect round. Milton, P. R., ii. 285. 5<sup>+</sup>. To cause to rise into view; approach (an object) so that it appears above the visible horizon. See *raise*<sup>1</sup>, 10.

And in .xv. degrees, we dyde reere the crossiers; and we myght have rered them sooner if we had loked for theym. R. Eden, First three Eng. Books on America (ed. Arber), [p. 380.

6<sup>†</sup>. To carry off, as by conquest; take away by or as if by lifting; wrest. See *raisel*, 6. He, in an open Turney lately held, Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

It rereth our hearts from vain thoughts. Barrow. (Webster.)

7t. To cause to rise to action; stir up; rouse. Item, the Kyng cometh to London ward, and, as it is seyd, rereth the pepyll as he come. Paston Letters, I. 506.

Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to rear, With well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear. Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epode ii.

They were not in any hope that the citye wold hastelye consent to rere war. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, foi. 201.

The waves come rolling, and the billowes rore, For not one puffe of winde there did appeare, That all the three thereat woxe much arrayd, Unweeting what such horroor straunge did reare. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

87. To raise in amount; make a rise in; increase.

He atira men up to outrageous rearing of rents. Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI. 9. To develop or train physically or mentally or both, as young; care for while growing up; foster; nurture; educate: used of human beings, and less frequently of animals and plants. See raise1.

The pokok men may rere up esily Yf bestea wilde or thevea hem ne greve. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23. She [Pharaoh's daughter] takes him vp, and rears him

royal-like; And his quick Spirit, train'd in good Arts, is like A wel breath'd Body, nimble, sound, sud strong. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought, To teach the young Idea how to aboot. Thomson, Spring, I. 1150.

10. To mock; gibe. Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.] =Syn. 9. Bring up, etc. See raisel. II. intrans. 1. To rise up; assume an ele-vated posture, as a horse or other animal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Ofte hit [the ark] roled on-rounde, and rered on ende, Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), ii. 423.

## Anon he rears upright, curvets, and leaps. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 279.

2. To rise up before the plow, as a furrow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] - Rearing vein, in coal-mining, a vein that seema to rear like a horse or mule. See reager, 3.

*Hattwett.* [Frov. Eng.]- Rearing vein, in *eodimining*, s with that agena to rear like a horse or mule. See rearer, 3. **rear**<sup>2</sup> (rér), a. [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. (now in common use in the U. S.) *rare*;  $\langle$  ME. *rere*,  $\langle$  AS. *hrēr*, underdone (said only of eggs): *hrör henne æg*, 'a rear hen's egg,' *hrörenbræden æg*, *hröreibræd æg*, 'a rear roasted egg,' *gebræddan hröre ægeran*, 'roasted rear eggs'; appar. not an independent adj., but the stem of a verb, in comp. *\*hrör-æg* (= G. *rühr-ei*, beat eggs), *kröran*, move, shake, stir, + æg, egg: see *rear*4.] Underdone; nearly raw; rare: formerly said of eggs, now (in the United States, in the form *rare*) of meats. Compare *rear-boiled*, *rear-roasted*. [Obsolete or provincial.] cial.]

Rere, or neache, as eggya. Mollis, aorbilis. Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

If they [egga] be rere, they do clenae the throte and breat. Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, it. 13.

Maces and ginger, rere egges, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiali. Borde, Breviary of Health.

Can a soft, rear, poor poach'd iniquity So ride upon thy conacience? *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

**Trear**<sup>3</sup> (rēr), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also reer, rere;  $\langle$  ME. rere, in comp. rereward, rearward and arere, arrear (see arrear<sup>2</sup>, adv.),  $\langle$  OF. rere, riere, back,  $\langle$  L. retro, back, backward,  $\langle$  re, back, + compar. suffix (in abl.) -tro. But in ME. and mod. E. rear as a prefix is rather an aphetic form of arear, arrear: see arrear<sup>2</sup>, adv.] I. n. 1. The space behind or at the back; a tract

or a position lying backward; the background of a situation or a point of view.

Tom Pipes, knowing his distance, with great modesty took his atation in the rear. Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, ii.

Crook..., conducted his command south in two paral-lel columns until he gained the rear of the enemy's works, *P. H. Sheridan*, Personal Memoirs, II. 37. The back or hinder part; that part of anything which is placed or comes last in order or

in position.

- I position.
  His yeomen ali, both comiy and tall, Did quickly bring up the rear.
  Robin Hood and Maid Marion (Child's Ballads, V. 375).
  Like a gallant horae fall'n in first rank, Lie there for pavement to the abject rear, O'er-run and trampled on.
  Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 162.

While the cock, with lively din, Scattera the rear of darkness thin. Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 50. Were they in the front or in the rear of their generation? Macaulay, Sr J. Mackintoah.

In specific military use, the hindmost body 3. of an army or a fleet; the corps, regiment, squadron, or other division which moves or is placed last in order: opposed to van: as, the rear was widely separated from the main body.

The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson, the Reer to the Eari of Savoy. Baker, Chronicies, p. 121.

**To bring up the rear.** See bring. [In comp. rear is practically a prefix. In older words it is always rere; for such words, ase entries in rere.] **II.** a. Pertaining to or situated in the rear; hindermost; last: as, the rear rank.—**Rear front**, the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and atanding in that position.—**Rear supper**, see rere-supper.—**Rear vault**, in arch., a small vault over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall. **Pear**<sup>3</sup> (Fer). v. f. [5 rear<sup>3</sup>, v.] To send to or

rear<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup> (rēr), v. t. [< rear<sup>3</sup>, v.] To send to or place in the rear.

rear<sup>4</sup>t, v. t. [< ME. reren, < AS. hrēran, move, shake, stir, = OS. hrōrīan, hrōrien, hruorian, shake, = OHG. hruorjan, hrōrjan, ruoran, MHG. rüeren, G. rühren, shake, touch, = Icel. hrara = Sw. röra = Dan. röre, move, stir; perhaps = Goth. \*hrōzjan (not recorded), akin to hrisjan, shake. Hence, in comp., rearmouse, reremouse, and uproar. Cf. rcar<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To move; stir.— 2. To carve: applied to the carving of geese. Halliwell.

Rere that goose. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265. rear<sup>5</sup><sup>†</sup>, adv. Same as rare<sup>3</sup>.

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear? Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 1. 6.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, I. 6. rear-admiral (rēr'ad'mi-ral), n. See admiral, 2. rearaget (rēr'āj), n. [ME., by apheresis for arerage: see arearage.] Arrearage. Such dedes I did wryte, zif he his day breke. I haue mo maneres [manors] thorw rerages than thorw miseretur et comodat. Piers Plowman (B), v. 246. for he wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, ... Or the rereage be requit of rentez that he claymez! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), h. 1680. rear-hoiladt (rēr' hoild) a [Formerly resc-

rear-boiled; (rer' boild), a. [Formerly rere-boiled; (rear<sup>2</sup> + boiled.] Partly boiled.

A rere-boiled egg, Een half gaar gekookt ey. Sewel, Eng.-Dutch Dict.

reardt, n. [(ME. rerd, rerid, reorde, rorde, rurd, (AS. reord (for \*reard), voice, speech, language, = OHG. rarta = Icel. rödd (gen. raddar) = Goth. razda, a voice, sound.] A voice; sound.

Ecko . . . is the rearde that ine the heave helles [high hills] comth ayen. Ayenbite of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 60. reardorset, n. [< ME. reredors: see reredos.] 1. An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room, without a chimney, the smoke rising and escaping through the louver.

and escaping through the louver.
In their [the old men's] yoong daies there were not aboue two or three [chimeys], if so manie, in most vplandish townea of the realme (the religious houses, manour piaces of their lords, alwaies excepted, and peraduenture aome great personages), but ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dreased his meat. Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12. (Holinshed.)
Also, you shall inquire of sil armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any reardorses, or any other piaces dangerous or perillous for fire. Calthrop's Reports (1670). (Nares.)
2. A piece of armor for the back.

2. A piece of armor for the back.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a rere-dors Behynde shet, or ellea on the ayde. Clariodes, MS. (Halliwell.) rearward<sup>2</sup> (rēr'wärd), a. and n. [< rearward<sup>2</sup>, adv.] I. a. Sitnated at or toward the rear; being or coming last. II. n. Place or position at the rear; the part rear-eggt, n. An underdone egg. See rear<sup>2</sup>, a. rearer (rér'ér), n. 1. One who rears or raises; one who brings up.

Pholoë, . . . the rearer of the steed. Lewis, tr. of Statius'a Thebaid, x. 2. A rearing horse, ass, or mule; an animal that has a habit of rearing. 3. In coal-mining,

a seam of coal having an inclination of more

than thirty degrees. rear-guard (rer'gärd), n. [Early mod. E. rere-garde, for \*areregarde, < OF. \*ariere-garde, arricre-garde, F. arrièregarde, rear-gurad; as rear<sup>3</sup> + guard, n. Cf. rearcard.] Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear, especially in retreating when the attacks of a pursuing enemy are feared.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor haue knoledge of your reregarde nor vowarde. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

reargue (rē-är'gū), v. t. [< re- + argue.] To

argue over again. reargument (rē-är'gū-ment), n. [ $\langle re- + ar-gument.$ ] A renewed argumentation, as of a case in court; a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter.

rearborse (rër'hôrs), n. A gressorial and rap-torial orthopterous insect of the family *Manii-*dx; a praying-mantis, camel-insect, or devil's coach-horse: so called from the way in which

it rears upon its hind legs. The common rearborse of the Unit-ed States is *Phasmomantis carolina*. See *Empusa*, and cut under *mantis*.

rearing-bit (rēr'ing-bit), n. A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head horse from lifting his head when rearing. In the accompa-nying cut, a, are rings for check-straps, to which also the chain b is attached, in use passing under the horse's lower jaw; c, c are rings for attachement of curb-reins. The aide-piecces, d, dact as levers when the reins are puilled, and force open the horse's jaw, the curved part of the bit pressing forward and downward upon the tongue of the animal, thus causing him pain when he attempts to rear.



rearing-box (rer'ing-boks), n. In fish-culture, a fish-breeder. rearly (rer'li), adv. [< rear5 + -ly2.] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

Jailer's Brother. I'll bring it to-morrow. Jailer's Daughter. Do, very rearly, I must be abroad else, To call the maids. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 1.

**rearmost** (rēr'mōst), a. superl. [ $\langle rear^3 + -most$ .] Furthest in the rear; last of all.

The rest pursue their course before the wind, These of the rear-most only left behind. Rowe, tr. of Lucao's Pharsalia, iii.

rearmouse, n. See reremouse. rearrange (rē-a-rānj'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + arrange.]$ To arrange anew; make a different arrangement of.

rearrangement (rē-a-rānj'ment), n. [< rear-range + -ment.] A new or different arrangement.

rear-roasted; (rer'ros"ted), a. Partly roasted. Compare rear<sup>2</sup>.

There we complaine of one reare-reasted chick, Here meat worse cookt nere makea us sick. Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (Nares.)

reart (rert), v. t. [A corruption of reet, a dial. var. of right, v.] To right or mend. Halliwell. [Local, Eng.]

[Local, Eng.] rearward<sup>1</sup>+ (rēr'wârd), n. [Early mod. E. rere-ward;  $\langle$  ME. rerewarde, short for arcre-warde,  $\langle$  OF. arcre-warde,  $\langle$  arcre, back, + ward, garde, ward, guard: see arrear<sup>2</sup> and ward. Cf. dou-blet rear-guard.] 1. A rear-guard; a body or force guarding the rear.

The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward, which was the rereward [rearward, R. V.] of all the camps. Num. x. 25. the camps.

The God of Israel will be your rereward (rearward, R. V. ]. Isa, 111, 12. Because . . . it was bootiesse for them [the Turks] to assaile the forefront of our battell, . . . they determined to set vpop our *rereward*. Hakkuyt's Voyages, II. 20.

Hence-2. Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear; the rear.

He... speaks to the tune of a country lady, that comes ever in the rearroard or train of a fashion. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

rearward<sup>2</sup> (rer'ward), adv. [( rear<sup>3</sup> + -ward.] At or to the rear; toward the hinder part; back-ward from anything.

the Wolkenburg.

up.

Rearward extended the curtain of mountains, back to ne Wolkenburg. Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 1.

that comes last; rear; end; conclusion; wind-

'A came ever in the *rearward* of the fashion. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 339.

rearwardly (rēr'wärd-li), adv. In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objectionable.

rearwardly

Having a handle . . . extending rearwardly beyond the suction tube. The Engineer, LXV, 374.

reascend (rē-a-send'), v. i. and t. [ $\langle re- + ascend$ .] To ascend, mount, or climb again. Tanght by the heavening Muss to venture down The dark descent, and up to reascend, Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

He mounts aloft and reascends the skies. Addison.

reascension (rē-a-sen'shon), n. [ $\langle re-+ascension$ .] The act of reascending; a remounting, reascent (rē-a-sent'), n. [ $\langle re-+ascent.$ ] A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the decivity is sharp and short, And such the reascent. Cowper, Task, i. 327. reason! (rē'zn), n. [< ME. reson, resun, resonn, reason, reison, reison, reison, caison, reison, caison, reison, reiso reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < reri, pp. ratus, think: see rate<sup>2</sup>. Reason<sup>1</sup> is a doublet of ratio and ration.] 1. An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or be-lief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said to be the reason of that conclusion; a perceived fact or re-flection leading to a certain line of conduct is said to be a reason for that conduct; a cognition giving rise to an emo-tion or other state of mind is said to be a reason of or for that gate definition. that state of mind.

And be ready always to give an snswer to every man that asketh you a *reason* of the hope that is in you. 1 Pet. iii, 15.

dive you a reason on compulsion! If reasons were as pientiful as blackberries, I wonid give no maa a reason upon compulsion. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 264.

2. A fact, known or supposed, from which an-other fact follows legically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

No sooner sighed but they asked one another the reason; no sooner knew the reason but they sought the remedy. Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 39.

Not even the tendercst heart, and next onr own, Knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh. Keble, Christian Year, 24th Sunday after Trinity.

3. An intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively. (a) The intellectual facuities collectively. (b) That kind and degree of intelligence which distin-guishes man from the brutes.

gaishes man from the bruces. And at the end of the days I Nebnchsdnezzar lifted np mine eyes onto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I biessed the most High. . . . At the same time my reason returned unto me. Dan. iv. 36.

My reason returned into inc. O judgement! thou art fied to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason. Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 110.

Shak, J. C., III. Z. 110. For smiles from reason flow, To brute denied. Millon, P. L., ix. 239. (c) The logical facuities generally, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and faisehood, except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the facuity of intuitively perceiving first principies, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

The knowledge which respected the Faculties of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Un-derstanding and *Reason*, and the other his Will, Appetite, and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or Decree, the later Action or Execution... The end of Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure reason, and not to entrap it; the end of Morality is to procure the affec-tions to obey reason, and not to invade it; the end of Rhet-oric is to fill the imagination to second reason, and not to oppress it. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it. But God left free the will; for what obeys Reason is free, and reason he made right, But bid her well be ware, and still erect; Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised, She dictate false, and misinform the will To do what God expressly hath forbid. Milton, P. L., ix. 352.

We may in reason discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discovering and finding out of proofs; the second, the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a ciear and fit order, to make their connection and force be pisinly and easily per-ceived; the third is the perceiving of their connection; and the fourth is a making a right conclusion. Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 17, § 3. (d) The faculty of drawing conclusion as information.

(d) The faculty of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground, The name of *reason* she obtains by this; But when by *reason* she the truth hath found, And standeth fix'd, she understanding is. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, § 25. The Latins called accounts of money rationes, and ac-counting ratiocinatio; and that which we in books of ac-counts call items they call nomina, that is, names; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the faculty of reckoning in all other things. The

Greeks have but one word, λόγος, for both speech and reason; not that they thought there was no speech with-out reason, but no reasoning without speech. . . Ont of all which we may define, that is to say determine, what that is which is meant by this word reason, when we reckon it amongst the faculties of the mind. For reason, in this sense, is nothing but reckoning. *Hobbes*, Levisthan, 1.4.

4990

(c) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned. Some moral and philosophical truths there are so evident in themselves that it would be easier to imagice half man-kind run mad, and joined precisely in the same species of folly, than to admit asything as truth which should be ad-vanced against such natural knowledge, fundamental rea-son, and common sense. Shaftesbury.

Reason is the faculty which supplies the principles of knowledge a priori. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive. 5. That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

Yon shall find me reasonable ; If it be so, I shall do that hat is reason. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 218. that is reason.

Reason is the life of the law; may, the common law it-self is nothing clse but reason. Sir E. Coke, Institutes.

To subdue By force who reason for their law refuse, Right reason for their law, and for their King Messiah, who by right of merit reigns. Milton, P. L., vi. 41.

Many are of opinion that the most probable way of bringing France to reason would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies. Addison, Present State of the War.

6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telie he moste his tale as was resoun, By forward and by composicioun, As ye han herd. Chaucer, Prol. to Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), i. 847. It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Acts vi. 2.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason. Bacon, Great Place. 7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 2. I follow'd her ; she what was hononr knew, And with obsequions majesty approved My pleaded reason. Milton, P. L., viii. 510.

8. The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract and universal rationes, *reasons*, of things, as distinct from phantasms, are nothing else but mere names without any signification, is so ridiculously false that it deserves no confutation at ali.

Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv. 1. 9. In *logic*, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the Reason of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal: viz., "since," the because," &c. Whately, Logic, i. § 2.

By reasont. (a) For the reason that; because. 'Tis not unusnal in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, by reason they make so much hast.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.

(b) By right or justice; properly; justly. And, as my body and my beste ongte to be my liegis, So rithfully be reson my rede shulde also. Richard the Redeless, Prol.

By reason of, on account of ; for the cause of,

And by reson of gentlli fader onght come gentill issue. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 660.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength isbour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Collier of Plimonth came to Bos-ton, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but by reason of foni weather were driven back. *Winthrop*, Hist, New England, I. 166.

The Parliament is adjourned to Oxford, by reason of the Sickness which increase hexceedingly. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

I cannot go so fast as I wonid, by reason of this burden that is on my back. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 89. We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, by reason of his height. Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reason-iog, or the conacious and voluntary use of beliefs already had to determine others.

reason

G God! a beast, that wants discourse of reason, Would have mourn'd ionger. Shak., Ilamiet, i. 2, 150.

Discursive reason, reason in the sense 3 (d); the diano-etic faculty, or faculty of drawing conclusions and infer-ences. Compare intuitive reason, below.

Whence the soul Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive or intuitive; discourse Is oftest yours, the ister most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same,

Milton, P. L., v. 487. Diversity of reasont. See diversity.—Ens of reason. See ens.—False reason, an inconclusive reason.—Feast of reason. (a) Delightful intellectual discourse.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl The feast of reason and the flow of soul. Pope, Imit. of llorace, II. 1. 128. The feast of reasons and the flow of sonl. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 4. 128. (b) [caps.] In French hist., an act of workship of human rea-son, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, per-formed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Rea-son) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the ampressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierc. - Genera-tive reason. See generative. - In reason. (a) In the view or estimation of reason; reasonshy; justly; properly. His unjust unkindness, that in all reason should have quenched her iove. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 250. The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought in reason to contain the summ of what his chief trust and Office is. Mitton, Eikonoklastes, vi. (b) Agreeable to reason; reasonshie; just; proper; as, I will do anything in reason. - Intuitive reason, reason the sense 3 (e); the noctic faculty, or sense of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason. See of primal truth. See of secture. See sont.

We may boldly vs byid with bostis out of Reason. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2222.

We may boldly vs byla with posits out of neason. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 2222. Practical reason. See practical.— Principle of suffi-cient reason, the proposition that nothing happens with-and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that any-thing happens by chance or spontaneity, and, second, that anything happens by irrational and brute force. It is in-extricably bound up with the principle of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires that there should have the pre-cise values they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominalism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it appears to lead logically to an idealism of a Platonic type. It is not the mere statement that everything has a cause, but that those causes act according to general and rational principles, shiftst any element of blind compulsion. The principle was first enunciated by Leibnitz in 1710, and has met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often per son quite independent of experience. See pure, 8. *Reason* is pure it in reasoning we admit only definitions and pronositions known a priort.

ori; reason quite independent of experience. So party of Reason is pure if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori. Boumeister, Philosophia Definitivs (trans.), 2d ed., 1738, [§ 823.

Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principles of knowing anything entirely a priori. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

Ratiocinant reason. (a) A reason or cause as it exists in the mind: opposed to ratiocinate reason. I have not ssked this question without cause causing, and reason truly very ratiocinant. Urguhart, Rabelais, III. vi. (Davies.)

Urquhard, Rabelais, III. vi. (Davies.) Urquhard, Rabelais, III. vi. (Davies.) (b) The human understanding; the discursive reason.— Ratiocinate reason, a reason as an element of the quid-dity of things, according to the Aristotelian conception: opposed to ratiocinant reason.—Reason of state, a po-litical motive for a public act which cannot be accounted for publicity; a concealed ground of action by a govern-ment or a public officer in some matter concerning the state's welfare or safety, or the maintenance of a policy.— Relation of reason. See relation.—Right reason, reas-on in sense 6, shove.—Rime nor reason. See rimel.— Speculative reason, reason employed abont supersensu-uus things.—Subjective reason, reason which is deter-mined by the subject or agent.—Sufficient reason. See principle of sufficient reason, above.—Theoretical rea-son, reason as productive of cognition.—There is no reason buti, there is no reason why not; it is inevitable; it cannot be helped. There is no reason but I shall be blind.

There is no reason but I shall be blind. Shak, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 212. To do one reasoni. (a) To do what is desired, or what one desires; act so as to give satisfaction.

desires; act so as to give satisfaction. Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine. . . . [I am] resolved within To do myself this reason and this right. Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 279. Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. Dryden.

(b) See dol. — To have reason, to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A Gallicism.] Mr. Mechlin has reason. Foote, Commissary, iii. 1.

To hear reason, to yield to reasoning or argument; ac-cept a reason or reasons adduced; act according to ad-vice.

ce. Con. Yon should hear reason. D. John. . . What blessing brings it? Con. If not a present remedy, at least a patient suffer-Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 6. Ludwessent. ance.

To stand to reason. See stand.=Syn. 1. Inducement, etc. (see motive), account, object, purpose, design. reason<sup>1</sup> (rē'zn), v. [<ME. resonen, < OF. taisoner, raisonner, raisnier, reason, argue, discourse,

speak, F. raisonner, reason, argue, reply, = Pr. razonar, rasonar = Cat. rahonar = Sp. razonar = Pg. razoar = It. ragionare, reason,  $\langle$  ML. ra-tionare, reason, argue, discourse, speak, cal-culate,  $\langle$  L. ratio(n-), reason, calculation: see reason1, n. Cf. areason.] I. intrans. 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; nse in-telligent discrimination. telligent discrimination.

He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives, And knows, and speaka, and reasons, and discerns, Irrational till then. Milton, P. L., ix, 765. We only reason in so far as we note the resemblances among objects and events. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; en-gage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

Let us dispute agsin, And reason of divine Astrology. Marlowe, Doctor Fanatus, il. 2. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord. Isa. i. 18.

3t. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon. Since the sifairs of men rest still incertain, Let's reason with the worst that may befall. Shak., J. C., v. 1. 97.

4. To hold discourse; talk; parley.

They reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let us kill him. Luke xx. 14.

But reason with the fellow, Before you puniah him. Shak., Co Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 51.

II. trans. 1. To reason about; consider or discuss argumentativoly; argue; debate. Why reason ye these things in your hearts? Mark li. 8.

Condescends, even, to reason this point. Brougham.

2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with out: as, to reason out a proposition or a claim.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have, But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship, Does reason our petition with more atrength Than thon hast to deny 't. Shak., Cor., v. 3, 176.

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet he laughed or drolled into them. Sir R. L'Estrange. 4t. To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate. reason<sup>2</sup>t, n. An obsolete spelling of raisin<sup>1</sup>. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

A mediar and a hartichoke, A crsb and a small reason. Cotgrave, Wita Interpreter (1671), p. 219. (Nares.) reasonable (ré<sup>7</sup>zn-a-bl), a. [ $\langle ME. resonable, resunable, rationable, F. raisonnable = Pr. razonable = Cat. rationable = Sp. razonable = Pg. razonable = It. rationabile, <math>\langle L. rationabilis, reasonable, \langle ratio(n-), reason, calculation: see reason<sup>1</sup> and -able.]$  1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to brute. brute.

If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, iet him hear it for a difference between himself and his horse; for it is all the wealth that he hath left, to be known a reason-able creature. Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 71.

2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

Ish, or extravagant in thought or action. Hir macera might no man amend; Of tong she was trew and renable, And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
Yveane and Gaveane (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I. 10), 1. 208. [(Piers Plowman, Notes, p. 17.)
The adjective reasonable... denotes a character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a de-cided ascendant over the temper and passions; and im-plies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a pro-pensity. D. Stewart, Human Mind, il. 10, note.
Conformable to or required hy reasone due 3. Conformable to or required by reason; due **reasonfully**; ( $re^{z}$ -ful-i), adv. [ME.,  $reason^{1}$  to or resulting from good judgment; rationally  $+ -ful + -iy^{2}$ .] With full reason; most reasonto or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

Ther doth no wyghte nothing so resonable That nys harme in her [jealousy's] ymagynynge. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, 1. 85. l beseech you . . . present your bodies a living sacri-fice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. Rom. xii. 1.

A law may be reasonable in itself, though a man does not allow it. The terrors of the child are quite reasonable, and add to his lovelineas.

Emerson, Courage 4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

I will marry her upon any reasonable demands. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1, 233.

5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or 3. Moderate in amount of pitce; not high of dear: as, reasonable charges or prices; reason-able goods.—6. In law, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, reasonable care; reasonable diligence; rea-sonable carese.—7t. Calculable; computable; beneo. detailed; itemiced hence, detailed; itemized.

4991

And rekene byfors reson a resonable acounte, What one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde bothe. Piers Ploneman (C), xiv. 35.

8t. Talkative; ready in conversation.

Lo! how goodly spak this knight . . .

I... gan me aqueynte With him, and fond him so tretable, Right wonder skillul and resonable. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, 1. 534.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 534. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, such proof as will produce an shiding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel asfe to act upon that con-viction in matters of the highest concern to his personal interests. Reasonable aid, a euphemiatic expression for aidl, 3, corresponding to the term benevolence as used for forced loaus or gifta. Reasonable alms. See alms. — Reasonable doubt, in law, doubt for which a pertinent reason can be assigned; that state of a case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they can-not say they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral cer-sonable dower. See dower2, 2=Syn. Rational, Rea-sonable. See rational.

reasonablet (re'zn-a-bl), adv. [< reasonable, a.] Reasonably.

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Let's have the tongs and the bones. Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 31. Gallery, reasonable well stored with Books. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 123.

**reasonableness** ( $r\bar{e}'zn-a-bl-nes$ ), n. The char-acter of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles. **reassemblage** ( $r\bar{e}$ -a-sem'blāj), n. [ $\langle re-+as-$ semblage.] A renewed assemblage. New beings arise from the re-assemblage of the scattered parts. Harris, Three Treatises, Note 7 on Treatise I.

The method of inwardness and the secret of self-re-nouncement, working in and through this element of mildness, produced the total impression of his [Jesus's] "epieikela," or sweet reasonableness. M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vli. § 5.

reasonably (re<sup>2</sup>/2n-a-bli), adv. [ME. resonably, renably; < reasonable + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; with good sense or judgment.

And speke as renably and faire and wel As to the Phitonissa did Samnel. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, I. 211.

The abuse of the indicial functions that were properly and *reasonably* assumed by the House was scandalous and notorious. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii. 2. Within the bounds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had aaid . . . May reasonably die. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3, 74. It might seem that an egg which has succeeded in being fresh has done all that can reasonably be expected of it. II. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248.

3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

Verely she was heled, and left her styltes thore, And on her fete wente home resonably well. Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vonchastes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exortion of their powers. Hauthorne, Seven Gahles, iii. reasoned (ré'znd), p. a. Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied. reasoner (ré'zn-èr), n. [< reason<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. raisonneur = Pr. razonador = Sp. razonador = Pg. raciocinador = It. ragionatore, < ML. ratio-ration = honor (rationary continuer) nator, a reasoner, < rationare, reason: see reason<sup>1</sup>, v.] One who reasons or argues, or exer-cises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

They are very bad reasoners, and vehemently given to opposition. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2. ably.

So then reasonfulli maye we sey that mercy both right and lawe passeth. Testament of Love, ili. reasoning (re'zn-ing), n. [Verbal n. of reason1, v.] 1. The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.—2. A pres-entation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.

Hear now my reasoning, and hearken. Joh xiii. 6. 3t. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them ahould be greatest. Luke ix, 46,

Chain of reasoning. See chain.—Deductive, dia-grammatic, dilemmatic, Fermatian reasoning. See the adjectives. =Syn, *Reasoning*, Argumentation. Rea-soning is much broader than argumentation. The lat-ter is confined to one adde of the question, or, in another sense, supposes a proposition, supported by arguments on the affirmative aide and attacked by arguments on the negative. Reasoning may be upon one side of a proposi-tion, and is then the same as *argumentation*; but it may also be the method by which one reaches a belief, and thus a way of putting together the results of investigation : as, the reasoning in Enclid, or in Butter's Analogy; the reasoning by which a thiel justifies himself in stealing. A plece of reasoning is himself in the bleb

reasoning by which a thief justifies himself in stealing.
A plece of reasoning is like a snapended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 158.
A poem does not admit argumentation, though it does admit development of thought. Coleridge, Table-Talk.
reasonless (rē'zn-les), a. [< reason1 + -less.]</li>
I. Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]

The reasonless creatures [the two kine] also do the will of their maker. Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), II. 144.

2. Deficient in reason or judgment; lacking in good sense; unreasoning. [Archaic.] When any of them [animals] dieth, it ta ... buried in a holy place, the reasonlesse men howling and knocking their breasts in the exequites of these vnreasonable heasts. Purchas, Pfigrimage, p. 574.

3. Not marked or jnstified by reason; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 137. reason-piece (rē'zn-pēs), n. [A corruption of raising-piece.] In building, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate

reassemble (rē-a-sem'bl), v. [< re- + assem-ble. Cf. F. rassembler, reassemble.] I. trans. To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

v. *Reassembling* our afflicted powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend. *Milton*, P. L., h. 186. II. intrans. To assemble or meet together again.

The forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to sassemble. Macaulay, Lord Clive. reassemble.

reassert (rē-a-sėrt'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + assert.$ ] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

With equal fury, and with equal fame, Shall great Ulyases reassert his claim. Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 147.
reassertion (rē-a-sêr'shon), n. [< reassert + -ion.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

reassess (rē-a-ses'), v. t. [< re- + assess.] To assess again.

reassessment (re-a-ses'ment), n. [< reassess +

reassessment (re-a-ses ment), n. [< reasses + -ment.] A renewed or repeated assessment.
reassign (re-a-sin'), v. t. [= F. réassigner; as re- + assign.] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.
reassignment (re-a-sin'ment), n. [< reassign + -ment.] A renewed or repeated assignment.
reassume (re-a-sin'), v. t. [= Sp. reasumir = Pg. reassumir = It. riassumere; as rc- + assume.] To assume or take again; resume.
And when the server a converse to here a set of the server as th

And when the sayd v. dayes were expyred, ye kynge re-assumyd the crowne of Pandulph. Fabyan, Chron., 11., an. 1212.

reassumption (rē-a-sump'shon), n. [< re- + assumption.] A resuming; a second assumption. reassurance (rē-a-shör'ans), n. [= F. réassu-rance; as reassure + -ance.] 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated.

A reassurance of his tributary subjection. Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iil. 25. 2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade O' the face of her—the doubt that first paled joy, Then, final reassurance. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 49. 3. Same as reinsurance.

No re-assurance ahall be lawful, except the former in-surer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead. Blackstone, Com., II. xxx.

**reassure** (rē-a-shör'), v. t. [= F. réassure = Pg. reassegurar = It. riassicurare; as re + assure.] 1. To assure or establish anew; make sure again; confirm.

Let ms fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn, That I my people's danger may discern, Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *reassure*. *Churchill*, Gotham, ifi.

### reassure

# But iet me often to these solitudes Retire, and in thy presence *reassure* My feeble virtue. Bryant, Forest Hymn.

2. To give renewed assurance to; free from doubt or apprehension; restore to confidence.

They rose with fear, and left the unfinished feast, Till dauntiess Palias re-assured the rest, Dryden, Aneid, viii. 146.

3. Same as reinsure. reassurer (re-a-shor'er), n. One who reassures,

or assures or insures anew. reassuringly (rē-a-shör'ing-li), adv. In a re-

reassuringly (re-a-shoring-11), dav. In a re-assuring manner; so as to reassure. reast<sup>1</sup> (rest), v. [Also reest (and rease, reeze, in pp. reased, reezed), Sc. reist (as v. t.); prob.  $\langle$  Dan. riste, broil, grill; ef. Sw. rosta, roast: see roast.] I. trans. To dry (meat) by the heat of the sun or in a chimney; smoke-dry.

Let us cut np hushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that anid devil's dam as if she were to be *reisted* for bacon. Scott, Biack Dwarf, ix.

They bequest as or great sums for masses, and dirges, and trentals, . . . that their sonis may at the last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be recered in purgatory. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 65.

II. intrans. 1<sup>†</sup>. To become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. Cath. Ang., p. 304.

The acalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, piumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to reast as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt. Markham, Countrey Farme (1616), p. 107. 2. To take offense. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

2. To take offense. Internet. [1109. hig.] reast2t, v. An obsolete spelling of rest!. reasted (rês'ted), p. a. [Also reested, reestit, "reased, reezed, rezed, reised; < ME. rested, contr. reste; pp. of reast<sup>1</sup>, v.] Become rusty and ran-eid, as dried meat. Cath. Ang., p. 304.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty, Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family. Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. fi.

What accademick starved aatyrist Would gnaw rez'd bacon? Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. (Nares.)

Marken, Scourge of Marke, Int. (Marke, J. Of beef and reised bacon atore, That is most fat and greasy, We have likewise to feed our chapa, And make them gifb and easy. King Alfred and the Shepherd. (Nares.)

reastiness (res'ti-nes), n. [ $\langle reasty + -ness.$ ] The state or quality of being reasty; rancid-ness. [Prov. Eng.] reasty<sup>1</sup> (res'ti), a. [Also resty and rusty (simu-lating rust);  $\langle reast^1 + -y^1$ . Cf. the earlier adj. reasted.] Same as reasted.

Through folly, too beastly, Much bacon is *reasty*. *Tusser*, Husbandry, November Abstract. And than came haltynge Jone, And broughte a gambone Of bakon that was resty. Sketton, Eiynour Rummyng, 1. 328.

Thy flesh is restie or leane, tough & olde, Or it come to horde unsavery and colde. Barclay, Cytezen & Uplondyshman (Percy Soc.), p. 39. [(Cath. Ang., p. 304.)

[(Cat. Ang., p. 304.) reasty<sup>2</sup> (rēs'ti), a. Same as resty<sup>1</sup>. reata (rē-ä'tä), n. [Also riata;  $\leq$  Sp. reata, a rope, also a leader mule (= Pg. reata, ar-riata, a halter),  $\leq$  Sp. reatar, tie one beast to another, retie (= Pg. reatar, ar-riatar, bind again),  $\leq$  rc-( $\leq$  L. re-), again, back, + Sp. Pg. Cat. atar, bind,  $\leq$  L. aptare, fit on, fit together, etc.: see apt.] A rope, usually of rawhide, with or without a noose, used in western and Spanish America for eatching or picketing animals; a America for catching or picketing animals; a

lariat.

Dick jingied his spurs and swung his *riata*. Jovita hounded forward. Bret Harte, Taies of the Argonauts, p. 17.

**Bret Harte**, Thies of the Argonautes p. An **reate** (ret), n. [Also reit; prop. reat or rect; origin obscure. Cf. reake.] The water-crow-foot, Ranunculus aquatilis: probably applied also to fresh-water algae and various floating plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the reites and mosse of the sea, and lateth her ega, or apawneth, in her neat. Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 20. Reite are used of some colled reits of others water.

Reits, sea weed, of some called reits, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men-wore. Bp. Kennett. Guards with its face of reate and sedge. Browning, Sordelio.

**reattach** (rē-a-tach'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + attach. Cf. F. rattacher, attach again.] To attach again,$ in any sense.

reattachment (rē-a-tach'ment), n. [ $\langle$  reat-tach + -ment.] A second or repeated attachment.

reattempt (re-a-tempt'), v. t. [< re- + attempt.] To attempt again.

His voyage then to he re-attempted. Hakluyt's Foyages, III. 158.

Haktuyt's Yoyages, III. 15s.
Haktuyt's Yoyages, III. 15s.
reaumet, n. An obsolete form of realm.
Reaumuria (rē-ö-mū'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1762), named after René A. F. de Réaumur (1683-1757), a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order Tamariscinetar and type of the tribe Reaumuricæ. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are free or somewhat united into five clusters, from five to ten bracts close to the calyx, five awi-shaped styles, and densely halry seeds. There are about 12 species, natives of the defierranean region and of central Asia. They are generally very hranching and procumbent undershruba, with small or cylindrical crowded leaves and terminal solitary flowers, which are sometimes showy and red or purple. Several species are eccasionally cultivated as oramental shutbar, R. verniculata, a pluk-flowered species, is used as an external remedy for the tich.
2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. Desvoidy, 1830.
Beaumuricæ (rē'ő-mū-rī'ő-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Ehr-orden 1997)]

Desvoidy, 1830. Reaumurieæ (rē<sup>v</sup>ō-mū-rī<sup>v</sup>ō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Ehr-enberg, 1827),  $\langle Reaumuria + -ex.$ ] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order Tamarisci-nex, the tamarisk family, characterized by free petals, long-haired seeds, and solitary axillary or terminal flowers. It includes genera, Holoachne, a monotypic undershrub of the sait marshes of central Asia, and Reaumuria. Béaumur's porcelain. See porcelain<sup>1</sup>.

### Réaumur's porcelain. See porcelain1.

Kéaumur's porcelain. See porcelain<sup>1</sup>.
Réaumur's scale. See thermometer.
reave (röv), v; pret. and pp. reaved, reft (formerly also raft), ppr. reaving. [Early mod. E. also reve, recve (Sc. reive, etc.), dial. rave; < ME. reven (pret. revede, reved, refde, rafte, refte, pp. raft, reft). < AS. reáfian, rob, spoil, plunder, = OS. \*röbhön (in comp. bi-röbhön) = OFries. rävia, räva = D. rooven = MLG. LG. roven = OHG. roubón, MHG. roubón, G. rauben, rob, deprive, = Icel. raufa = Sw. röfta = Dan. röve. rob.</li> Icel. raufa = Sw. röfva = Dan. röve, rob, = Goth. \*raubon, in comp. bi-raubon, rob, spoil; a secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. reáf, spoil, plunder, esp. clothing or armor taken as spoil, hence clothing in general, = OFries. raf = D. roof = MLG. rof = OHG. roub, roup, raup, MHG. roup, G. raub = Icel. rauf = Sw. rof = Dan. rov, spoil, plunder (see reaf); from the primitive verb, AS. \*reófan, in comp. be-reó-fan, bi-reófan, deprive, = Icel. rjúfa (pp. rofinn), break, rip, violate, = L. rumpere ( $\sqrt{rup}$ ), break: see rupture. Hence, in comp., bereaze. From the Teut. are It. ruba, spoil, etc., rubare, spoil, = OF. rober, robber, rob, whence E. rob, etc.; It. roba = OF. (and F.) robe, garment, robe, whence E. robe, rubbish: see robe and rob. From the D. form are E. rovel, rover.] I. trans. 1. To the D. form are E. rove<sup>1</sup>, rover.] I. trans. 1. To take away by force or stealth; carry off as booty; take violently; purloin, especially in a foray: with a thing as object. [Now rare.]

Aristotill sais that the bees are feghtande agaynes hym that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym, awa anide we do agaynes deuelis that afforces tham to *reue* fra vs the hony of poure lyfe. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. S.

reaved. 2. To take away; remove; abstract; draw off. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hir clothes ther scho rafe hir fro, And to the wodd gane scho go. Perceval, 2157. (Halliwell.)

And ffrom zoure willfull werkis zoure will was chaungid, And rafte was zoure riott and rest, flor zoure dalez Weren wikkid thoru zoure cursid counceili. Richard the Redeless, 1. 6.

The derke nyght

The derke nyght That revith beatis from here besynesse. Chaucer, Pariiament of Fowls, I. 86. Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor reave Out of your endlease debt so sure a gage. Spenser, F. Q., To Lord Grey of Wilton.

We reave thy sword, And give thee armiess to thy enemies. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Maita, v. 2.

To reave the orphan of his patrimony. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 187. So reft of reason Athamas became. Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, XXX. 4. Then he reft us of it Perforce, and left us neither goid nor field. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

4. To tear up, as the rafters or roof of a house. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Agaynst them Trojans down the towres and tops of houses rold

And rafters vp they reque. Phaer, Æneid, li. 5. To ravel; pull to pieces, as a textile fabric. -To ramp and reavet. See ramp.

II. intrans. To practise plundering or pillaging; carry off stolen property. [Now only Scotch.]

Where we shall robbe, where we shall reve, Where we shall bete and bynde. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child'a Ballads, V. 46).

To alink thro' alaps, an' *reive* an' atcal At stacks o' peas, or stocks o' kaii. *Burns*, Death of Poor Mailie.

reavelt, v. An obsolete form of ravel<sup>1</sup>. reaver (ré'vèr), n. [Early mod. E. also reever (Sc. reiver); < ME. revere, < AS. reáfere (= OFries. ravere, raver = D. roover = MLG. rover = OHG. roubare, MHG. roubære, G. rau-hen Led reversion form Serie Der ber = Ieel. raufari, reufari = Sw. röfvare = Dan. röver), a robber, < reafian, rob, reave: see reave. Cf. rover, from the D. cognate of reaver.] One who reaves or robs; a plundering forager; a robber. [Obsolete or archaic, or Scotch.]

To robbers and to reveres. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 182. Those were the days when, if two men or three came riding to a town, all the township fied for them and weened that they were reavers. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

reavery (ré'vèr-i), n. [= D. roverij = MLG. roverie = G. räuberei = Sw. röfveri = Dan. röveri; as reave + -ery.] A carrying off, as of booty; a plundering or pillaging; robbery. [Bare ] [Rare.]

# Wallace was ner, quhen he sic reueré saw. Wallace, iv. 40. (Jamieson.)

reballing (rē-bâ'ling), n. [ $\langle re-+ball^1+-ing^1$ .] The catching of eels with earthworms attached

Teolaling (re-ba fing), n. [< re- + ball + -ingl.] The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] **rebaptism** (re-bap tizm), n. [< re- + baptism.] A new or second baptism. It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony on one known to have been really baptized already is sacrilegions; and what is or may be rebaptism is permis-sible only because the validity of the previous ceremony has been denied, or because the fact of its administration, or the manner in which it was performed, is disputed or doubtiful. Conditional or hypothetical baptism is ad-ministered in the Roman Catholic Church to all candi-dates coming from Protestant churches, under a form beginning "If thou has not been baptized," the question of the validity of Protestant baptism being held in abey-ance. Such rebaptism is also administered in the Angli-can churches in special cases, as where the candidate him-self desires it. Baptist churches require rebaptism of sliv who have not been immersed on profession of faith. **rebaptist** (rē-bap'tist), n. [< re- + baptist.] One who baptizes again, or who undergoes baptism a second time; also, a Baptist or Ana-baptist.

baptist.

Some for rebaptist him bespatter, For dipping rider oft in water. T. Brown, Works, IV. 270. (Daries.) rebaptization (re-bap-ti-za'shon), n. [=F. re-baptisation; as rebaptize + -ation.] The act of rebaptizing; renewed or repeated baptism.

St. Cyprian . . . persisted in his opinion of *rebaptiza-*tion until death. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313. Since he himself is reft from her by death. Shak., Venus and Adonia, 1. 1174. A good cow was a good cow, had she been twenty times aved. G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 308. G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine's Mine, p. 308. G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 308. G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine's Mine, p. 308. G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine' rebaptizer, F. rebaptizer = Sp. rebautizar = Pg. rebaptizer = It. ribattezzare,  $\leq$  LL. rebaptizare, baptize again,  $\leq$  re-, again, + baptizare, baptize : see baptize.] 1. To baptize again or anew; re-neat the baptize of

peat the baptism of. Cyprian was no hereticke, though he beieened rebaptis-ing of them which were baptised of hereticke. Foze, Martyrs, p. 1468, an. 1555.

2. To give a new name to, as at a second bap-

tism. Of any Paganiam at that time, or long before, in the Land we read not, or that Pelagianism was *rebaptiz'd*. *Milton*, Hiat. Eng., iii.

rebaptizer (rē-bap-tī'zer), n. One who rebap-

tizes, or who believes in rebaptism; also, an Anabaptist.

There were Adamites in former Times and Rebaptizers. Howell, Letters, iv. 29.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Maita, v. 2. 3. To rob; plunder; dispossess; bereave: with a person as object. [Obsolete or archaic.] And sittle he is so leel a lorde, ich leyue that he wol nat Reuen ons of oure ryght. Piers Plovman (C), xxi. 310. To reave the orphan of his patrimony. So reft of reason Athamas became. Longfellore, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4. Then he reft us of it To heart a gain, the batter, beat is partimony. So reft of reason Athamas became. Longfellore, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4. Then he reft us of it To heart a gain, the batter, beat is partimony. So reft of reason Athamas became. Longfellore, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4. Then he reft us of it pulse.

This is the city of great Babylon, Where proud Darius was *rebated* from. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

This shirt of mail worn near my skin Rebated their sharp steel. Reau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2t. To beat down; beat to bluntness; make obtuse or dull, literally or figuratively; blunt; bate.

### rebate

One who . . . One who . . . With profits of the mind, study and fast. Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 60. Thou will belle opinion, and rebate The ambition of thy gallantry. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, I. 2.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, 1. 2. But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound, The point *rebated*, and repelled the wound. *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 304. 3. To set or throw off; allow as a discount or abatement; make a drawback of. See the noun. [Rare or obsolete.]

Yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to rebate part [of a debt], and to take wares as payment for the rest. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 332.

II.; intrans. To draw back or away; withdraw: recede.

He began a little to rebate from certain points of popery. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1621, sn. 1555. rebate<sup>1</sup> (rē-bāt'), n. [< rebate<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. rabate, n.] Diminution; retrenchment; specifically, an al-lowance by way of discount or drawback; a

lowance by way of discount or drawback; a deduction from a gross amount...-Rebate and discount, in arith., a rule by which sbatements and dis-counts upon ready-money payments are calculated. rebate<sup>2</sup> (rē, bāt'), n. [An altered form of rabate: see rabate and rabbet.] 1. A longi-tudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery, timber, or the like, to receive the edge of some other part.

On the periphery at the socket end [of the brush] a shal-low rebate is formed, to receive the binding string. Spons' Encye. Manuf., I. 544.

2. A kind of bard freestone used in pavements.

2. A kind of bard recession used in pavements. Elwes.—3. A piece of wood fastened to a han-dle, used for beating mortar. Elwes. rebate<sup>2</sup> (rē-bāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. rebated, ppr. rebating. [< rebate<sup>2</sup>, n.] To make a rebate or rabbet in, as a piece of joinery or other work; rabbet.

rebated (re-bā'ted), p. a. 1. In her., cut short:

rebated (ré-bā'ted), p. a. 1. In her., cut short: noting any ordinary, especially a cross, charac-terized by having one or more of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field.—2. Blunt. rebatement (ré-bāt'ment), n. [<  $rebate^1 +$ -ment.] 1. The act of rebating, or the state of being rebated; a blunting; abatement; draw-back. [Rare.]—2. In her.: (a) A cutting off, or shortening, as of one arm of a cross, or the like. (b) Same as *abatement*, in the sense of degradation of ar dishenorable addition to a. degradation of or dishonorable addition to a coat-armor.-3. A narrowing.

For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rests [margin: narrowings, or *rebatements*] round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 Ki, vi. 6.

In the description of the side-chambers of the temple, the *rebatement* signifies the narrowing of the walls which left a ledge for the joists of the upper chambers to reat on. W. A. Wright, Bible Word-Book, p. 497.

rebatot, n. Same as rabato.

on. W. A. Wright, Bible Word-Book, p. 48.
rebatot, n. Same as rabato.
rebatot, rebawdet, rebaudryt. Obsolete forms of ribald, ribaldry.
rebec, rebeck (rebek), n. [(a) Early mod. E. also rebeke; < ME. rebeck, epecke, rebeke, < OF. rebee, rebeke, F. rebee = Pg. rabea = It. ribeca, ribecca (ML. rebeea, rebecea); also with diff. terminations, (b) F. dial. rebay = Pr. rabey; (c) Sp. rabel = Pg. rabil, arrabil; (d) ME. rebibe, ribibe, ribibe, ribibe, < OF. rebeke, rebecke, rebeske, reberbe, It. ribeca, ribecba, ribebla, (Ar. rabāba = Hind. rabāb, rubāb, Pers. rabāb, rubāb, a rebec, a fiddle with one or two strings.] 1. A musical instrument, the earliest known form of the viol class. It had a sear-shaped body, which was solid above, terminating in a slender neck and a carved head and holtow below, with sound-holes and a sound-post. The number of strings was usally three, but was sometimes only one or two. They were tuned in fifths, and sounded by a bow. The tone was hard a use in the viol has a string that a stender neck and a carved head and holtow been in use in Europe as early as the eighth century. Its origin is disputed, but is aually attributed to the Moors of Spain. It was the precursor of the true viol In all its forms, and converting the neutry to the latter was artistically exhibited.</li> established

When the merry bells ring round, And the jocund *rebeeks* sound To many a youth, and many a maid. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 94.

2t. An old woman: so called in contempt. Com-

pare ribibe, 2.

"Brother," quod he, "heere woneth an old *rebekke*, That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke As for to geve a peny of hir good." *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, 1. 275.

**Rebeccaism** (rē-bek'a-izm). n. [< Rebecca(ite) +-ism.] The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek'a-īt), n. [< Rebecca (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A member of a secret anti-turnpike society in Wales, about 1843-4. The grievance of the Rebeccaites was the oppressive number of toll-gates, 314

and they turned out at night in large parties, generally mounted, to destroy them. Their leader, dressed in wo-man's clothes, received the title of Rebecca from a fanci-ful application of the Scriptural passage Gen. xiv. 60; and the parties were called "Rebecca and her daughters." **rebel** (reb'el), a. and n. [ $\langle$  ME. rebel, rebele,  $\langle$  OF. rebelle, rebele, F. rebelle = Sp. Pg. rebelde = It. ribello, rebellious, a rebel,  $\langle$  L. rebellious; adj., making war again, insurgent, rebellious; as noun, a rebel;  $\langle$  re-, again, + bellum, war: see belligerent, duel. Cf. rebel, v.] I. a. 1. Resist-ing authority or law: rebellious. ing authority or law; rebellious.

Qwo-so be rebele of his tonge agein the aldirman, or dis-plae the aldirman in time that he holden here mornspeche, acal paien, to smendement of the glide, vj. d. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 05.

Had cast him out from heaven, with all his host Of rebel angels. Milton, P. L., 1, 38. 2. Of a rebellious nature or character; char-

2. Of a rebellious hattre of character; char-acteristic of a rebel. [Rare.] Thow drowe in skorne Cupide eke to recorde Of thilke *rebel* worde that thow hast spoken, For which he wol no lenger be thy lorde. *Chaucer*, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 23.

II. n. 1. A person who makes war upon the government of his country from political mo-tives; one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of a way by force of arms, or by open defiance.

Know whether I be dextrous to subdue Thy rebels, or he found the worst in heaven. Milton, P. L., v. 742.

For rebellion being an opposition not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government, those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly rebels. Locke, Civil Government, 1.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. Burke.

Hence-2. One who or that which resists authority or law; one who refuses obedience to a superior, or who revolts against some controlling power or principle.

As reason is a rebel unto faith, so passion unto reason. Str T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19. She shall dle unshrived and unforgiven, A rebel to her father and her God. Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

=Syn. 1. Traitor, etc. See insurgent, n. rebel (re-bel'), v. i.; pret. and pp. rebelled, ppr. rebelling. [< ME. rebellen, < OF. rebeller, rebeler, reveler, F. rebeller = Sp. rebelar = Pg. rebellar = reveler, F. rebeller = Sp. rebeller = Pg. rebeller = It. ribellare,  $\langle L. rebellare, wage war again (said$ of the conquered), make an insurrection, revelt, $rebel, <math>\langle re$ -, again, + bellare, wage war,  $\langle bellum,$ war. Cf. rebel, a.] To make war against one's government, or against anything deemed op-pressive, by arms or other means; revelt by active consistence or reputation active resistance or repulsion.

The deep fall Of those too high aspiring, who rebell'd With Satan. Milton, P. L., vi. 899. Our present life, in so far as it is healthy, rebels once for all against its own final and complete destruction. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 231.

rebeldom (reb'el-dum), n. [< rebel + -dom.] 1. A seat of rebellion; a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels. [Rare.]-2. Re-bellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his rebeldom of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned. *Thackeray*, Virginians, li. rebellert (re-bel'er), n. [< rebel, v., + -er1.] One

who rebels; a rebel.

God...shal...scourge and plague this nacion, bee-ing nowe many a long daie a continual *rebeller* agaynste God. J. Udall, On Luke xxi.

God. J. Udall, On Luke xxi. rebellion (rē-bel'yon), n. [< ME. rebellion, < OF. rebellion, F. rébellion = Sp. rebellion = Pg. rebellião = It. ribellione, < L. rebellio(n-), a re-newal of war, revolt, rebellion, < rebellis, mak-ing war again: see rebel, a.] 1. War waged against a government by some part of its sub-jects; armed opposition to a government by a party of citizens, for the purpose of changing its composition, constitution, or laws; insur-rectionary or revolutionary war. He told me that rebellion had bad luck.

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck, And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 41.

Then shall you find this name of liberty (The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd . . .) & But new-turn'd servitude. Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 15.

2. The act of rebelling or taking part in a re-bellious movement; open or armed defiance to one's government; the action of a rebel.

reboation

Boling. On what condition stands it [my fault], and whereiu? York. Even in condition of the worst degree, In gross rebellion, and detested treason. Shak., Rich. II., it. 3. 109.

From sll sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, .... Good Lord, deliver us. Book of Common Prayer, Litsny. Hence-3. Revolt against or defiance of authority in general; resistance to a higher power or to an obligatory mandate; open dis-obedience or insubordination; determination not to submit.

For he addeth rebellion unto his sin; he . . . multipli-eth his words against God. Job xxxiv. 37.

ror he added receiver into his sut; he ... huittpir-eth his words against God. Job xxxiv. 37. Civil rebellion, in Seots law, disobedience to letters of horning. See horning.—Commission of rebellion, in law. See commission!.—Shays's rebellion, an insur-rection in Massachusetts, under the lead of Daniel Shays, directed against the State authorities, which broke out in 1766 and was suppressed in 1737.—The Great Rebellion, in Eng. hist., the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 till his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a govern-ment opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration (1660).—The Rebellion, in U. S. hist., the civil war of 1861-5. See civil.—Whisky Insurrec-tion or Rebellion. See insurrection.=Syn. Sedition, Revolt, etc. See insurrection. erbellious (re-bel'yus), a. [< rebelli(on) + -ous.] 1. Acting as a rebel, or having the dis-position of one; defying lawful authority; openly disobedient or insubordinate. Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace, Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel. Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 88. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion; of rebel character, relation, or use.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength, With which he yoketh your rebellious necks. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., H. 3. 64. 3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort 3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort or operation; refractory: applied to things. --Rebellious assembly, in old Eng. law, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do suy other unlawful act. =Syn. 1. Insubordinate, disabedient. See inswrgent, n., and inswrretion. rebelliously (rē-bel'yus-li), adv. In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority.

resistance to lawful authority. rebelliousness (rē-bel'yus-nes), n. The state or character of being rebellious. rebellow (rē-bel' $\tilde{o}$ ), v. i. [ $\langle re- + bellow$ .] To bellow in return; echo back as a bellow; resound loudly.

And all the aire *rebellowed* againe, So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 41.

rebelly (reb'el-i), a.  $[\langle rebel + -y^1.]$  Inclined

to rebellion; rebellious. [Rare.] It was called "*Rebelly* Belfast" in those days [of 1798, etc.]. The American, VIII. 198.

active resistance or repuision. In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he **rebibet**, **rebiblet**, *n*. Same as *rebee*. 2 Ki. xxiv. 1. **rebind** (rē-bind'), *v*. *t*. [<*re-+bind*.] To bind anew; furnish with a new binding, as a book or a garment.

or a garment. rebirth (rē-berth'), n. [ $\langle re- + birth.$ ] 1. Re-newed birth; a repeated birth into temporal existence, as of a soul, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis; a new entrance into a hiving form: now oftener called reincarnation.

Gautama Buddha's main idea was that liberation from the cycle of *rebirths* (Samzāra) was to be by means of knowledge. The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 84.

2. Renewed life or activity; entrance into a new course or phase of existence; reanimation; resuscitation; renascence; regeneration.

This rebirth of the spirit of free inquiry. Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans.), p. 148.

Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans.), p. 148. rebite ( $r\bar{e}$ -b $\bar{t}t'$ ), v. t. [ $\langle re- + bite.$ ] In engrav-ing, to deepen or restore worn lines in (an en-graved plate) by the action of acid. rebiting ( $r\bar{e}$ -b $\bar{t}t$  ting), n. [Verbal n. of rebite, v.] In etching, a repetition of the process of biting, in order to restore or freshen worn lines, or to deepen lines which have been but imper-fectly attacked. fectly attacked.

reboant (reb'ō-ant), a. [< L. reboan(t-)s, ppr. of reboare, bellow back, resound, reëcho, < re-, back, + boare, bellow: see boation.] Rebel-lowing; loudly resounding. [Rare.]

The echoing dance Of reboant whirlwinds. Tennyson, Supposed Confessions.

reboation (reb-ō-ā'shon), n. [<ML. reboatio(n-), reboacio(n-), < L. reboare, resound, bellow back: see reboant.] A resounding; the return of a loud sound.

I imagine that I should hear the reboation of an univeral groan. *Bp. Patrick*, Divine Arithmetick (1659), p. 2. (*Latham*.)

reboil (rē-boil'), r. [< ME. reboylen, < OF. re-bouillir, resbouillir, F. rebouillir = It. ribollire, < L. rebullire, bubble up, cause to bubble up, < re-, again, + bullire, bubble, boil: see boil<sup>2</sup>.] I. intrans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To bubble up; effervesce; fer-ment ment.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and awete wyne, & loke they re-boyle nor leke not, & wasshe ye pype hedes euery nyght with colde water. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Some of his companyons therat reboyleth, infamynge hym to he a manne without charytie. Sir T. Elyot, Governour, il. 7.

To boil again. I. trans. To cause to boil again; subject

II. trans. To cause to boil again; subject again to boiling. reboise (rē-boiz'), v. t. [< F. reboiser, reforest, <re-, = E. re-, + bois, a wood, forest: see bush<sup>1</sup>.] To reëstablish a growth of wood upon, as a tract of land; reforest; roafforest. [A recent Galliaire ] Gallicism.]

reboisement (rē-boiz'ment), n. [< F. reboise-ment, < reboiser, reforest: see reboise.] A re-planting of trees on land which has been de-nuded of a former growth of wood, especially with a view to their effect on climate and moist-

with a view to their effect on climate and moist-ure; reforestation: used chiefly with reference to French practice. [A recent Gallicism.] **reborn** (rē-bôrn'), a. [< re- + born.] Born again or anew; reappearing by or as if by a new birth; endowed with new life. See rebirth. **reboso**, **rebosa**, n. Same as rebozo. **Reboulleau's blue**. See blue. **rebound** (rē-bound'), v. [< ME. rebounden, < OF. rebundir, rebondir, F. rebondir, leap back, rebound, < re-, back, + bondir, leap, bound, bundir, resound: see re- and bound', v.] I. intrans. 1. To bound or spring back; fly back from force of impact, as an elastic or free-mov-ing body striking against a solid substance. ing body striking against a solid substance.

As cruel waves full oft be found Against the rockes to rore and cry, So doth my hart full oft *rebound* Agayoat my brest full bitterly. Surrey, The Lover describes, etc.

Bodies which are either absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another. Newton, Opticka, iii. query 31.

2. To bound or bounce again; repeat a bound or spring; make repeated bounds or springs.

Clamours from Earth to Heav'n, from Heav'n to Earth bound. Congreve, On the Taking of Namure. rebound. Along the court the fiery steeds rebound. Pope, Odyssey, xv. 162.

3. To fall back; recoil, as to a starting-point or a former state; return as with a spring.

Make thereof no langheng, aporte, ne Iape; For ofte tymes it doith rebounde

Vppon hym that liat to crie and gape. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra aer.), i. 110.

When it does Hardness meet and Pride, My Love does then *rebound* t' another side. *Cowley*, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, 11.

4t. To send sounds back and forth; reverberate; resound; reëcho.

Every hall where in they stay'd Wi' their mirth did *reboun*'. Sir Patrick Spens (Child'a Ballada, III. 340).

Where the long roofs rebounded to the din Of spectre chiefs. T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1783. T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1788. Rebounding lock. See lock1.=Syn. I. Rebound, Rever-berate, Recoil. Rebound and reverberate apply to that which atrikes an unyielding object and bounds back or away; recoil applies to that which springs hack from a position of rest, as a cannon or rifle when discharged, or a man and a rattlesnake when they discover their proximity to each other. Reverberate, by onomatopoils, applies chiefly to heavy sounds, but has other apecial nase (see the word); it has no figurative extension. Recoil is most freely naed in figure: as, a mai's treachery recoils upon himself; in sudden fright the blood recoils npon the heart. II.† trans. To throw or drive back, as sound; make an echo or reverberation of; repeat as an echo or echoes.

an echo or echoes.

The dogge tyger . . . rored soo terrybly that it grated the bowels of suche as harde hym, and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute *rebounded* the noyse of the hor-

ryble erye. Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, e [Arber, p. 144). ed.

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounda; Delia each cave and echoing rock rebounds. Pope, Autumn, I. 50.

### 4994

I do feel, By the *rebound* of yonrs, a grief that smites My very heart at root. Shak., A. and C., v. 2, 104.

My very heart at root. Snux., A. and J. Xenophon. The fall of a king is terrible. Cyrus. The rebound is worse. When your Saturn fell from heaven, did any god or noortal lend a hand to raise him up again? Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Xenophon and Cyrus [the Younger.]

Comedy often spriogs from the deepest melancholy, as If in andden rebound. G. H. Lewes.

rebozo (Sp. re-bō'thō; Sp.-Am. -zō), u. [Sp., a muffler, short mantle, < rebozur, muffle, overlay, < re-, back, + bozo, a headstall.] A shawl or long scarf worn by Mex-ican and othor Surceith ican and other Spanish-American women, cover-ing the head and shoulders, and sometimes part of the face, one end he ing thrown over the left shoulder; a kind of mantilla. Also written re-boso, rebosa, and ribosa.

The ladies wear no hats, but wind about their heads and shoulders a graceful scarf called the *rebozo*. This is pass-ed across the face, leaving only one eye of the lady exposed. J. Jeferson, Antobiog., p. 292.

rebrace (rē-brās'), v. t. **rebrace**  $(r\tilde{e} - br\tilde{a}s')$ , v. t. [ $\langle re + brace$ .] To brace up anew; renew the strength or vigor of.

Oh! 'tis a canae To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace* The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age. *Gray*, Agrippina, i. 1.

Rebozo.

rebucoust (rē-bū'kus), a. [< rebuke + -ous.] Of the nature of rebuke; rebuking; reproving. [Rare.]

She gaue vnto hym many rebucht Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 557, an. 1559. rebuff (rē-buf'), v. t. [{ OF. rebuffer (also ra-buffer) (= It. rebuffare, ribuffare, also rabbuf-fare), check, chide, repulse, re-+ buffer (= It. buffare), puff, blow: see buff<sup>2</sup> and buff<sup>3</sup>.] To repel; make iuflexible resistance to; check; put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial. Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such apeeches Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such apeeches Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such apeeches Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such apeeches Marvelling that he thua rebuffed by a woman. Marvelling that he thua re

=Syn. To repel, repulse, throw hack. See refusel. rebuff (ré-buf'), n. [< OF. rebuffe = It. rebuffo, ribuffo; from the verb.] 1. A repelling; a repercussion.

The strong rebuf of some tumultuous cloud, Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried hlm As many miles aloft. Milton, P. L., ii. 936. 2. An interposed check; a defeat.

These perplexing rebuffs gave my nucle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

The rebuffs we received in the progress of that experi-nent. Burke, A Regicide Peace, ill. ment.

inquiry or solicitation; peremptory denial or refusal.

Who listena once will liaten twice;

Her heart, be aure, is not of ice, And one refusal no rebuf. Byron, Mazeppa, vi. All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of *rebuff* and coldness. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

**rebuild** (rē-bild'), v. t.; pret. and pp. rebuilt, ppr. rebuilding. [ $\langle re- + build$ .] To build or build up again; build or construct after having been demolished; reconstruct or reconstitute: as, to rebuild a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city; to rebuild one; a wall, to rebuild one's credit. rebuilder (rē-bil'der), n. One who reconstructs

or builds again.

The rebuilders of Jernsalem after the captivity. Bp. Bull, Works, I. 240. rebukable (rē-bū'ka-bl), a. [<rebuke + -able.] Deserving of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebukeable And worthy ahameful check it were to atand On more mechanic compliment. Shak, A. and C., iv. 4. 30.

Pope, Autumn, I. 50. **rebound** (rē-bound'), n. [ $\langle rebound, r.$ ] The body; a bounding back or in reverse; resili-ence; recoil; reëcho; reverberation. Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the *Rebound*, allnding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe. Puttenham, Arte of Eog. Poesle, p. 173. **rebuke** (rē-būk'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [ $\langle ME., rebuken, \langle OF, rebouquer, \rangle$ tater *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon),  $\langle re, \rangle$ body; a bounding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe. Puttenham, Arte of Eog. Poesle, p. 173. **rebuke** (rē-būk'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [ $\langle ME., rebuken, \langle OF, rebouquer, \rangle$ tater *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon),  $\langle re, \rangle$ boudy is a bounding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe. Puttenham, Arte of Eog. Poesle, p. 173.

### rebus

In grete anger rebukyng hym full soore. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1443.

Thus the duke was at the same time superseded and publicly rebuked before all the army. Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

2. To treat or affect reprehendingly; check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation.

He atood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left ar Luke iv. 39.

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf, And to rebuke the naurpation Of thy nnnatural nocle. Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The manna dropping from God's hand Rebukes my painful care. Whittier, My Psalm. 3t. To buffet; beat; bruise.

A head rebuked with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and hed-staves. Beau. and Fl.

=Syn. 1. Reprove, Reprimand, etc. See censure. rebuke (rē-būk'), n. [< rebuke, v.] 1. A direct reprimand; reproof for fault or wrong; reprehension; chiding.</p>

And refuse not the sweete *rebuke* Of him that is your friend. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

But yet my caution was more pertinent Than the *rebuke* you give it. Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 68.

2. A manifestation of condemnation; a reprehending judgment or infliction; reprobation in act or effect.

ct or effect. They perish at the *rebuke* of thy conntenance. Ps. lxxx. 16.

And who before the King of kings can boast? At his rebuke behold a thousand fiee. Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

3. A check administered; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a rebuke npon the forchead with his heei that he laid him at his length. Sir R. L'Estrange.

The gods both happy and foriorn Have set in one world each to each to be A vain *rebuke*, a bitter memory. W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 109.

Therfore he toke vpon him the *rebukful* miserie of onr mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie. J. Udall, On John i.

rebukefully (re-būk'ful-i), adv. With reproof or reprehension.

Unto enery man disclose nat thy harte, leest . . . he . . . reporte *rebukefully* of the. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

When I returned to the hotel that night, Smith stood rebukefully . . . before the partor fire. T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 187.

rebuker (re-bū'ker), n. One who rebukes.

These great Rebukers of Nonresidence. Müton, Hist. Eng., iii. 3. A holding off or in check; repulsion, as of rebukingly (re-bū'king-li), adv. In a rebuking

manner; by way of rebuke. A certain stillness of manner, which, as my friends often rebukingly declared, did but ill express the keen ardour of my feelings. Carlyle, Sartor Resartua, ii. 4.

rebullition (rē-bu-lish'on), n. [< L. rebullire, pp. rebullitus, bubble up, also cause to bubble up: see *reboil.*] A renewed ebullition, effer-vescence, or disturbance. There may be a *rebullition* in that business. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquise, p. 582.

reburset (re-bers'), v. t. [< re- + burse. Cf. reimburse.] To pay over again; expend anew.

# I am io danger to *reburse* as mach As he was robbed oo; ay, and pay his hurts. *E. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

composed; an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures sug-gestive of them. -2. In *her*.: (a) A bearing or

E. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, Hi. 1. rebns (rē'bus), n. [< OF. rebus, F. rebus, a re-bus; derived, according to Ménage, from sa-tirical pieces which the eleries of Picardy com-posed at the annual carnival, and which, as they referred to current topics, follies, etc., were entitled de rebus quæ geruntur, 'of things which are going on'; otherwise explained as words represented 'by things'; < L. rebus, abl. pl. of res, a thing, an object: see real.] 1. A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are eomposed; an enigmatical representation of

succession of bearings which make up the name word expressing the profession or office

or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearer. The origin of many bearings in early heradity is such an allusion; and oo the other hand many proper names have been derived from the bearings, these having been granted originally to persons having a name or territorial designation which a descendant, abandoned for the allusive sur-name suggested by the bearing thus, in the case of the name *tremain*, and the bearing of three human hands, either the bearing or the name may have originated the other. Also called *allusive arms*.



Also called allusive arms. Excellent have been the conceipt[s] of some citizens, who, wanting armes, have coined themselves certaine devices as neere as may be sliuding to their names, which we call rebus. II. Peacham, The Gentlemsn's Exercise (1634), p. 155. [(Skeat.)

(b) A motto in which a part of the phrase is expressed by representations of objects instead of by words. In a few rare cases the whole motto is thus given. Such mottos are not commonly borne with the escutcheon and crest, but form rather a device or im-press, as the figure of a sun-dial preceded by the words "we must," meaning "we must die all."

## You will have your rebus still, mine host. B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

**rebus** ( $\bar{re}$ 'bus), v. t. [ $\langle rebus, n.$ ] To mark with a rebus; indicate by a rebus. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. iv. 34. **rebut** ( $\bar{re}$ -but'), v.; pret. and pp. rebutted, ppr. rebutting. [Early mod. E. rebutte;  $\langle OF$ . rebouter, lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle L. re., again, + ca-$ lesced, ppr. recalescing. [ $\langle recalescence; resume$ a state of glowing heat. **recalescence** ( $\bar{re}$ -ka-les'ens), n. [ $\langle recalesce +$ encelscence + recalescing + ca- $lesced, ppr. recalescing. [<math>\langle recalesce +$ calid.] To show renewed calescence; resume a state of glowing heat.

He . . . rusht upon him with outragious pryde ; Who him rencountring flerce, as hauke in flight, Perforce *rebutted* backe. Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 53.

Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it; she takes advantage of the smallest crevice, but the rays are *rebutted* by the smallest obstruction.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Epicurus, Leontion, and [Ternissa).

2. To thrust back or away, as by denial; refuse assent to; repel; reject.

The compliment my friend rebutted as best he could, but the proposition he accepted at once. Poe, Tales, I. 218.

3. To repel by evidence or argument; bring counter-arguments against; refute, or strive to refute: much used in legal procedure.

Some of them he has objected to; others he has not at-tempted to rebut; and of others he has said nothing. D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

4t. To withdraw: used reflexively.

Themselves . . . Doe backe rebutte, and ech to other yealdeth land. Spenser, F. Q., I. H. 15.

II. intrans. 1. In law, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare surrcbut.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-re-joinder; upon which the defendant may rebut. Blackstone, Com., III, xx.

2. In curling, to make a random stroke with great force, in the hope of gaining some advan-tage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee.

That may be rebutted. rebuttable ( $\bar{r}$ -but'a-bl), a. [ $\langle rcbut + -able$ .] That may be rebutted. rebuttal ( $\bar{r}$ -but'al), a. [ $\langle rcbut + -al$ .] 1. The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation; activation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sen-sation. Warren, Diary of a Physician, xiv.

The cadency ( $r\bar{e}$ -kā' den-si), n. [ $\langle re$ -+ cadency. Cf. L. reciderc, fall back: see recidivous.] The act of falling back or descending again; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor suspected of unsoundness and recadency. W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Address to the Court.

recalcitrance (rē-kal'si-trans), n. [ $\langle recalci-tran(t) + -cc.$ ] Refusal of submission; obsti-

4995 nate noncompliance or nonconformity: refrac-

toriness. recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant), a. [= F. récal-citrant = lt. ricalcitrantc,  $\zeta$  L. recalcitran(t-)s,  $\zeta$  boat to a ship. recalcitrare, kiek back: see recalcitratc.] Re- recallable (rē-kâl'a-bl), a. [ $\zeta$  recall + -able.] for inverte submit: exhibiting repugnance or op-Capable of being recalled, in any sense. Madison. fusing to submit; exhibiting repugnance or op-position; not submissive or compliant; refrac-tory.

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), v.; pret. and pp. recalcitrated, ppr. recalcitrating. [< L. recalci-tratus, pp. of recalcitrare (> OF. recalcitrer, F. récalcitrer = Sp. Pg. recalcitrar = It. ricalci-trarc), kick back, deny access, < re-, back, + calcitrare, kick.] I. intrans. To show repug-nance or resistance to something; refuse submission or compliance; be refractory.

Wherefore recalcitrate against that will From which the end can never be cut off? Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, ix. 94.

II. trans. To kick against; show repugnance or opposition to. [Rare.]

The more heartily did one disdsin his disdain, and re-calcitrate his tricks. De Quincey.

recalcitration (rē-kal-si-trā'shon), n. [< recal-citrate + -ion.] The act of recalcitrating; opcitrate + -ion.] The a position; repugnance.

Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of recalcitra-tion had not taken place until the fair malecontent was, as he mentally termed it, under his thumb, Archibaid coolly replied, "That the hills were none of his making." Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

*calld.*] To show renewed calescence; resume a state of glowing heat. **recalescence** (rē-ka-les'ens), n. [ $\langle$  *recalesce* + *-ence.*] Renewed calescence; reglow; specif-ically, in *physics*, a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat (point of high incandescence): at certain tem-peratures, as at 1,000°, the cooling seems to be available and the iron closus much billiopting arrested, and the iron glows more brilliantly

arrested, and the iron grows more ormanizing for a short time. It has also been found that certain other properties of the metal, magnetic and electrical, un-dergo a sudden change at these points of recalescence. **recall** (rē-kâl'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + call^1$ .] 1. To call back from a distance; summon or cause to return or to be returned; bring back by a call, summons, or demand: as, to *recall* an ambassa-dor or a ship; we cannot *recall* our lost youth. If Henry were *recall'd* to life again, These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1, 66

At the expiration of six years he was suddenly *recalled* to his native country by the death of his father. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., il. 5.

2. To call back to mind or perception; renew the memory or experience of; bring again, as something formerly experienced.

### How soon

How soon Would highth recall high thoughts! Milton, P. L., iv. 95. I recall it, not see it; Could vision be clearer? Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To revoke; take back, as something given recanter  $(r\bar{e}-kan'ter)$ , n. One who recants. or parted with; countermand; abrogate; cancel: as, to recall a decree or an order; to recall an edition of a book. The public body, which doth seldom Play the recanter. Shak, T. of A., v. 1. recapacitate  $(r\bar{e}-k\bar{a}-pas'i-t\bar{a}t)$ ,  $v. t. [< re-apacitate (re-k\bar{a}-pas'i-t\bar{a}t)$ ,  $v. t. [< re-apacitate (re-k\bar{a}-pas'i-t\bar{a}t)]$ 

# Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*. Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 148.

The doore of grace turnes upon smooth hinges wide opening to send out; but soon shutting to *recall* the pre-clous offers of mercy to a nation. *Müton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts. Tennyson, Tithonus,

2. In law, that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant's recall ( $r\bar{e}$ -kål'), n. [ $\langle recall, v.$ ] 1. A calling back; a summons to return; a demand for reappearance, as of a performer after he hasleft the stage (usually indicated by long-continued applause): as, the recall of an ambassador; the recall of an actor.—2. A calling back to mind; the act of summoning up the memory of some-thing; a bringing back from the part

The recall, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas al-ready formed takes place according to fixed laws, and not at random. Mind, XII. 161. 3. Revocation; countermand; retraction; ab-

rogation.

Those indulgent laws Will not be now vouchsafed; other decrees Against thee are gone forth without recall. Müton, P. L., v. 885.

'Tis done, and, since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. Dryden, Spanish Friar, ili. 3.

4. A musical call played on a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon back soldiers to the ranks or to camp. -5. A signal-flag used to recall a

recapitulation

The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be recalla-ble iong after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 99. recaliment, recalment (re-kâl'ment), n. rccall + -ment.] The act of recalling, or the state of being recalled. [Rare.]

of being recalled. If followed after, I followed after, And asked, as a grace, what it ail meant? If she wished not the rash decd's recalment? Browning, The Glove. recant (re-kant'), v. [< OF. recanter, rechan-ter, sing again, = Pr. rechantar = Pg. recantar = lt. ricantare, sing again, < L. recantare, sing back, rečecho, also sing again, (L. *recamare*, sing recant, recall, revoke, charm back or away, ( *re*-, back, + *cantare*, sing: see *chant* and *cant*<sup>2</sup>.] I, *trans.* 1<sup>†</sup>. To sing over again; utter repeatedly in song.

They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to recant and resound this name — Thalassius. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 704.

2. To unsay; contradict or withdraw formally (something which one had previously asserted); renounce; disavow; retract: as, to recant one's opinion or profession of faith.

Which duke . . . did recant his former life, Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), II. 712, an. 1553. We have snother manner of speech much like to the re-pentant, but doth not as the same *recant* or vnsay a word that hath bene said before. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 180.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant* The pardon that I late pronounced here. Shak., M. of V., lv. 1. 391.

=Syn. 2. Abjure, Forswear, etc. See renounce. II, intrans. To revoke a declaration or propo-sition; unsay what has been said; renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly main-tained; especially, to announce formally one's abandonment of a religious belief.

And many, for offering to maintain these Ceremonles, were either punish'd or forced to recant. Baker, Chronicles, p. 304.

It is sgainst all precedent to burn One who recauts; they mean to pardon me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, Iv. 2.

recantation (rē-kan-tā'shon), n. [= Sp. re-cantacion = Pg. recantação = It. ricantazione;  $\langle$  L. as if \*recantatio(n-),  $\langle$  recantare, recant: see recant.] The act of recanting; retraction; especially, solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained, with acknowledgment that it is erroneous erroneous.

Your lord and master did well to make his recantation. Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 195.

Cranmer, it is decided by the Council That you to-day should read your recantation Before the people in St. Mary's Church. Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

The public body, which doth seldom y the recanter. Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 149.

Play the recenter. Shak, T. of A., v. 1. 149.
recapacitate (rē-kā-pas'i-tāt), v. t. [< re- + capacitate.] To qualify again; confer capacity on again. Bp. Atterbury, To Bp. Trelawney.</li>
recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ā-lāt), v. [< LL. recapitulatus, pp. of recapitulare (> It. ricapitolarc
= Sp. Pg. Pr. recapitular = F. récapituler), go over the main points of a thing again, < L. re., again, + capitulum, a head, main part, chapter (> LL. capitulare, capitulate): see capitulate.]
I. trans. To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; mention or relate in points, or arguments of; mention or relate in brief.

When they met, Temple began by *recapitulating* what had passed at their last interview. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple. =Syn. Recapitulate, Repeat, Recite, Rehearse, Reiterate. Recapitulate is a precise word, applying to the formal or exact naming of points that have been with some exact-ness named before: so, it is often well, after an extended argument, to recapitulate the heads. In this it differs from repeat, recite, rehearse, which are freer in their use. To reiterate is to say as thing a second time or oftener. II. intrans. To repeat in brief what has al-ready been said.

ready been said. recapitulation (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shon), n. [⟨OF. recapitulation, recapitulation, F. récapitulation = Sp. recapitulacion = Pg. recapitulação = It. ricapitulazione, < LL. recapitulatio(n-) (techni-

### recapitulation

cal as trans. of Gr. avakepalaiwoig), < L. recapitulare, recapitulate: see recapitulate.] 1. The act or process of recapitulating.

D. Fer. Were e'er two friends engag'd in an adventure So intricate as we, and so capricious? D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits A speciai recapitulation. Digby, Elvira, iii.

D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits
A special recapitulation.
Digby, Elvira, iii.
In rhet., a summary or concise statement or reccheles; a. A Middle English form of reck. enumeration of the principal points or facts in

Such earnest and hastic heaping vp of speaches be made by way of *recapitulation*, which commonly Is in the end of every long tale and Oration, because the speaker seemes to make a collection of sli the former materiali points, to binde them as it were in a bundle and lay them forth to en-force the cause. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 198.

recapitulative (rē-ka-pit'ā-lā-tiv), a. [< re-capitulate + -ive.] Of or pertaining to recapit-ulation; resulting from or characterized by recapitulation; giving a summary of the chief parts or points.

It has been shown that these [rndimentary structures] are the last *recapitulative* remnant of an independent series of structures developed outside the spore in the fern. Nature, XLI. 316.

Nature, XLI. 316. recapitulator (rē-ka-piţ'ū-lā-tor), n. [ $\langle reca-pitulate + -or1$ .] One who recapitulates. recapitulatory (rē-ka-piţ'ū-lā-tō-ri), a. [ $\langle re-capitulate + -ory$ .] Of the nature of or con-taining recapitulation. This is a correction

This iaw is comprehensive and recapitulatory (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour, prescribing univer-sal justice toward him. Barrow, Expos. of the Decalogue.

**recaption** (rē-kap'shon), n. [< re- + caption.] The act of retaking; reprisal; in *law*, the retak-ing, without force or violence, of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. Also called *reprisal.*—Writ of recaption, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a re-plevin for a former distress for the same rent or service. **recaptor** (rē-kap'tor), n. [< re- + captor.] One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken. **recapture** (rē-kap'tūr), n. [< re- + capture, n.] 1. The act of retaking; particularly, the retak-ing of a prize or goods from a captor.—2. That which is recaptured; a prize retaken. **recapture** (rē-kap'tūr), v. t. [< re- + capture, v.] To capture back or again; retake, partic-ularly a prize which had been previously taken. **recarburizațion** (rē-kär"bū-ri-zā'shon), n. [<

**recarburization** (rē-kār<sup>\*</sup> bū-ri-zā shon), n. [< recarburize + -ation.] The adding of carbon to take the place of that removed.

**recarburize** (rē-kār' bū-rīz), v. t. [< rc- + car-burize.] To restore to (a metal) the carbon previously removed, especially in any metallurgical operation connected with the manufacture of iron or steel.

recarnify (rē-kār'ni-fī), r. t. [< re- + carnify.] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon them [a herd of kine] quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the Flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted Grass, which is recarnified in our Stomachs and transmuted to another Flesh. Howell, Letters, ii. 50.

recarriage (rē-kar'āj), n. [ $\langle rc- + carriage.$ ] A carrying back or again; repeated carriage.

Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto, and that is the *recariage* of graine from the same into lofts and soilars. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 18 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**recarry** (rē-kar'i), v. t. [< re- + carry.] To earry back, as in returning; earry again or in a reversed direction.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, . . . pigeons are then related to carry and recarry letters. I. Walton, Complete Angler, 1. 1.

recast (rē-kast'), v. t. [< re- + cast1.] 1. To throw again.

In the midst of their running race they would cast and recast themseives from one to another horse. Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

2. To east or found again: as, to recast can-non.-3. To east or form anew; remodel; remold: as, to recast a poem.

Your mee of close application, though taking their terms from the common language, find themseives under a necessity of recasting them in a mould of their own. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. t. 6.

Not painlessly doth God recast And mould anew the nation. Whittier, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott."

4t. To cover anew with plaster: said of an old wall or building.—5. To compute anew; re-calculate: as, to recast an account. recast (rê-kâst'), n. [ $\langle recast, v.$ ] A fresh molding, arrangement, or modification, as of a work of art, a writing, etc.

Popular feeling called for a diaskeué, or thorough re-cast. De Quincey, Homer, ili.

recaulescence (rē-kâ-les'ens), n. [ $\langle rc + caulescen(t) + -ce.$ ] In bot., the admation of a petiole to a peduncle or a leafy branch: a term

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The world receded from her rising view, When heaven approach'd as earthly things withdrew. Crabbe, Works, IV. 186. 2. To withdraw an affirmation, a belief, a de-mand, or the like; turn back or aside.

he weaker do you conclude. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 11. 369. 3. To have a backward inclination, slope, or tendency: as, a receding coast-line; a recoding chin. =Syn. 1. To retire, retrograde, give way. See retreat!.

recede<sup>2</sup> (rē-sēd'), v. t. [< re- + cede.] To cede back; grant or yield to a former possessor: as, to recede conquered territory.

recedence (rē-sē'dens), n. [< recedel + -encc.] Same as recession<sup>1</sup>. [Rare.]

The beaded brown keip deepens to bronze in . . . the wet, rich, pulpy recedence of the ebb. Harper's Mag., LXXII. 94.

wet, rich, pulpy recedence of the ebb. Harper's Mag., LXXII. 94. receipt (rē-sēt'), n. [Formerly also receit (the p being inserted in imitation of the L. original, and the proper spelling being receit, like conceit, deceit); (a)  $\leq$  ME. receit, receyt, receite, receipt, recipe,  $\leq$  AF. receite, OF. recete, receipt, receite, escita = It. riccita, f., receipt, recipe,  $\leq$  ML. recepta, f., receipt, recipe, money received, a traasury, a right of pasture, lit. (sc. res, a thing) 'a thing received,' fem. of L. receptus, pp. of recipere, receit, receit, receit, reset, re-coit, resate,  $\leq$  OF. recet, receit, reset, ressot, resect, resate,  $\leq$  OF. recet, receit, receptus, escit, reset, cest, reset, cest, reset, cest, reset, receit, receptus, may be a transfer, the set, receptus, receit, receptus, reset, receit, receit, receptus, reset, reset, reset, receit, receptus, m, a retreat, refuge, abode, asylum (see recheat),  $\leq$  L. receptus, m., a receiving, place of retreat, refuge,  $\langle$  reciper, p. receptus, receive; see receive. Cf. resct1 and recheat, doublets of receipt; cf. also recept.] 1. A thing received; that which is received by transfer; the amount or quantity of what is received from other hands: as, the receipts of cotton at a port. hands: as, the receipts of cotton at a port.

Three parts of that receipt I had for Calais Disbursed I duly to his highness' soldiers. Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 126.

He wintered for the accord time in Dublin; where his owo pieces, and Macklin's "Love-a-la-Mode," brought great receipts to Crow-Street theatre. W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 51.

Christ in us is that receipt of the same medicine where-by we are every one particularly cured. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's receipt. Shak., C. of E., ii. 2, 17.

Viliain, thou did'st deny the gold's receipt. Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 17. 3. A written acknowledgment of having received something specified, with date, source, signature, and such other particulars as the case requires. A receipt may be for something receivable. Imp. Dict. case requires. A receipt may be for something reveated as a trust or a purchase, or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt. At common iaw a mere unsealed receipt, though expressed to be in full for a debt does not by its own force operate to discharge the debt if the payment in the rule that a written contract cannot be varied within the rule that a writt Signature, and such other particulars as the case requires. A receipt may be for something re-ceived as a trust or a purchase, or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt. At common iaw a mere unsealed receipt, though expressed to be in full for a debt, does not by its own force operate to discharge the debt if the payment in fact be of a part only. A receipt is not deemed a contract within the ruie that a written contract cannot be varied by oral evidence. oral evidence

something, or the production of some effect; a statement of that which is to be taken or done for some purpose: distinguished from recipe by the common restriction of that word to medical or related uses: as, a *receipt* for a pudding; a receipt for gaining popularity.

Come, ar, the sight of Golde Is the most sweet receit for melancholy, And will reutue your spirtts. Heywood, Womsn Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pear-[son, 1874, 11. 107).

We have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible, Shak., 1 Hen. IV., li. 1. 96.

No Receipt can Human-kind relieve, Doom'd to decrepit Age without Reprieve. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

receive

5t. Reception; admittance; a granting of entrance or admission.

He wayted hym aboute, & wylde hit hym thozt, & seze no syngne of resette. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164. Ther [in heaven] entrez non to take reset, That berez any apot. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 1. 1066.

Come, cave, become my grave; come, death, and lend Receipt to me within thy bosom dark. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

A place for the reception of persons or things; a place where anything is received or taken in; a station or a receptacle for lodgment.

Men han made a litylie Resceyt, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes. Mandeville, Traveis, p. 112.

Go forth, tary we not behynd, Vnto som receit nye the wodes iynde, Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 159.

He saw Levi . . . sitting at the receipt of custom [place of toli, R. V.]. Mark il. 14.

Memory, the warder of the brain, Shali be a fume, and the *receipt* of reason A limbeck only. Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 66. 7†. Power of receiving or taking in; extent of accommodation; fitness for holding or containing.

The foresaid ships were of an huge and incredible capa-citie and receipt. Hakingt's Voyages, I. 593.

In things of great *receipt* with ease we prove Among a number one is reckon'd none.

Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi. Such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 1. 9.

Accountable receipt. See accountable. = Syn. Recipe,

receipt (rē-sēt'), v. t. [Also in technical legal use reset (see reset1); < ME. receiten, reseten; from the noun: see receipt, n.] 1; To receive; harbor.

And 3c hit make, and that me greves, A den to reset inne theves. Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 91. (Halliwell.) My lorde hym recetted in hys casteil For the dewkys dethe oton. MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 220. (Hattiwell.)

2. To give a receipt for; acknowledge in writing the payment of: as, to receipt a bill (usually by writing upon the bill "Received payment" and the creditor's signature). receiptable (rē-sē'tā-bl), a. [<receipt + -able.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt

may be granted.

may be granted. receipt-book (rē-sēt'būk), n. A book contain-ing receipts, in either sense 3 or sense 4. receiptment (rē-sēt'ment), n. [< receipt + -ment.] In old Eng. law, the receiving or har-boring of a felon with knowledge on the part of the harborer of the commission of a felony. Russill Burrill.

W. Cooke, memous of S. Foole, 1. 51. Burrill. 2. The act or state of receiving by transfer or transmission; a taking of that which is de-livered or passed over; a getting or obtaining: as, the receipt of money or of a letter; he is in the receipt of a good income. Christ in us is that received of the same medicine where-by we are every one particularly cured. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 55. Burrill. receiptor (rē-sē'tor), n. [ $\langle receipt + -orl.$ ] One who gives a receipt; specifically, in law, a per-son to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ and satisfy the judgment, the obligation of the receiptor being to have it forthcoming on demand. Wharton. Wharton.

A former spelling of receipt (and of

under bill3.

4. A formula or prescription for the making of **receivableness** (re-se'va-bl-nes), n. The char-something, or the production of some effect; acter of being receivable; capability of being received.

received. received. receive (rē-sēv'), r.; pret. and pp. received, ppr. receiving. [Early mod. E. also received, receave;  $\langle ME.$  receiven, receyren, reseyven, resseyven, re-sceyven, resayven, resaven,  $\langle OF.$  recever, recevoir, receivre, F. recevoir = Pr. receive = Sp. recibir = Pg. receber = It. ricevere, receive,  $\langle L.$  reci-pere, pp. receptus, take back, get back, regain, recover, take to oneself, admit, accept, receive, take in, assume, allow, etc.,  $\langle re.$ , back, + ca-pere, take: see capacious. Cf. conceive, deceive, perceive. Hence ult. (from the L. verb) receipt, receptacle, recipe, etc.] I. trans. 1. To take from a source or ageney of transmission; get

### receive

receive gifts.

They be like Gray Friars, that will not be seen to receive bribes themselves, but have others to receive for them. Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Receives not thy nose court-odour from me? Skak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. Locke No Norman or Breton ever saw a Mnssulman, except to give and receive blows on some Syrlan field of battle. Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To take notice of on coming or appearing; greet the advent of; salute or treat upon ap-proach: as, to *receive* an actor with applause; to receive news joyfully.

To Westonynstnr the kyng be water did glide, Worshypfully resayved with procession in frett, Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denye. MS. Bibl, Reg. 17 D. xv. (Halliwell.)

My father was received with open arms by all his old friends. Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

4. To take or consider favorably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give ad-mission or recognition to: as, to receive a per-sen into one's friendship; a received authority.

What he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony. John iii. 32, He is a Gentleman so receiv'd, so conrted, and so trusted. Steele, Tender Husband, 1. 1.

Every person who should now leave received opinions . . might be regarded as a chimerical projector. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to receive an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire companie com him s-zens, & resseyued as reali as swiche rinkes ougt. William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3939.

It was so fre that Men resceyved there alle manere of Fugityles of other places for here evyl Dedis. Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

They kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. Acts xxviii. 2, 6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to receive contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to receive the burnt offerings. 1 Ki. viii. 64.

This csve, fashion'd By provident Nature in this solid rock To be a den for beasts, alone receives me. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

7t. To perceive; comprehend; take into the To be received plain, I'll speak more gross. Shak., M. for M., if. 4. 82.

8. In law: (a) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or possession of from a known thief: as, to receive stolen goods.

# You must restore all stoln goods you receiv'd. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 2.

(b) To admit as pertinent; take into consideration; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to receive the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.—To receive the canvast. See canvas.—To receive the colf. See colf.—Syn. 1 and 2. Receive, Take, Accept. These words are in the order of strength in regard to the willingness with which the thing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may receive a letter, a challenge to a duel, a remittance, detriment, or a wond; the word thus may be wholly neuter. One may take cold, but, more often, take that which he might refuse, as a present, a bribe, offense, but even then the word means a more into it means to receive with some willingness, as to accept a proposition, an invitation, or an offer. An offer, etc., may be received and not accepted. II. intrans. 1. To be a receiver or recipient; come into custody or possession of something (b) To admit as pertinent; take into consider-

come into custody or possession of something by transfer.

Every one shall receive of thy words. Dent. xxxiii. 3.

Freely ye have received, freely give. Mat. x. 8. 2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.

As this name was called the person presented advanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the two members of the royal family who were receiving with him. T, C, Crawford, English Life, p. 38.

received (re-sevd'), a. In entom., projecting between other parts. - Received scutellum, a scntel-lum which lies between the bases of the elytra, as in most beetles.

by transfer: as, to receive money or a letter; to receivedness (re-se'ved-nes), n. The state of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of this pinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than secopinion, this quiescod in. Boule.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bel. Edw. VI., 1549. quiesced in. Boyle. Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things. Inke xvi. 25. 2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to receive favors or a good educatiou; to receive an impression, a wound, or a shock. Receives not thy nose court-odour from me? Shak, W. T., IV. 4. 757. Shak, W. T., IV. 4. 757. for odds and ends.

We are receivers through grace and mercy, suthors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salva-tion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers Are envy'd ev'n by the Receivers. Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 11. This invention covers a combined grass receiver and dnmper to catch and carry the grass while the iswn mower is being operated. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 364.

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; 2. An other appointed to receive public money, a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and man-agement or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.—3. One who, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stelen, thus making himself a party to the crime.

Were there noe receavers, there would be nos theeves. Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In chem .: (a) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (b) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named be-cause it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See air-pump .- 6. The experiments are made. See air-pump.--6. The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telephone, or the like. --Exhausted receiver. See exhaust.- Florentine receiver. See Florentine.- Knitting-needle receiver, an apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coll with a knitting-needle in its axis, nsed by Reis as a telephonic receiver. The action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that an iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized ; the rapid successive make-and-breaks of the Reis transmitter, reproduces the sound.--Mail-bag receiver and manager. See man-elever of the fines, formerly, in England, an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs suce out of the necers. Receiver's of debt, issued by a receiver of property in linglation, for the discharger of its proceeds when finally disposed of or restored to its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the British Board of Trade for the property, when the expenses connected with it enanot be otherwise met with-out detriment.--Receivers of draits of admiratly. receiver-general (re-so'ver-jen'e-ral), n. In some countries or states, an officer who receives the public revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer. receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the

the public revenues in general or in a particu-lar territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer. **receivership** ( $r\bar{e}$ -s $\bar{e}$ 'ver-ship), *n*. [ $\langle receiver + -ship$ .] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in liti-gation; the collection and care of funds await-ing finel distribution have learly process.

gation; the collection and care of funds await-ing final distribution by legal process. **receiving** (rē-sē'ving), n. [ $\langle$  ME. receyving; verbal n. of receive, v.] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.—**Receiving** apparatus or instrument, in *teteg.*, any appliance need at a telegraph-station, by the action of which the signals transmitted from another station are rendered perceptible to any of the senses of the receiving operator.—**Receiv-ing** tubes of the kidney, the straight tubules of the kidney. ing kidn

kidney. receiving-house (rē-sē'ving-hous), n. A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit for things to be forwarded; a depot. [Great Britain.]

receiving-magnet (re-se'ving-mag"net), n. See magnet.

receiving-office (rē-sē'ving-of"is), n. In Great Britain, a brauch post-office where letters, par-

cels, etc., may be posted, but from which ne delivery is made to persons addressed. **receiving-ship** (rē-sē'ving-ship), n. A ship statiened permanently in a harbor to receive recruits for the navy until they can be trans-formed to a samilar ship.

ferred to a cruising ship. receiving-tomb (rē-sē'ving-töm), n. Same as receiving-vault.

receiving-vault (rē-sē'ving-vâlt), n. A build-ing or other structure in which the bodies of

the dead may be placed temperarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.

recency (re<sup>5</sup>sen-si), n. [ $\langle$  ML. recentia,  $\langle$  L. recen(t-)s, new, fresh: see recent.] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

So also a scirrhus in its recency, whilst it is in its aug-ment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one. Wiseman, Surgery, I. 19.

An impression of recency is given which some minds are clearly unable to shake off. Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 198.

recense (ré-sens'), v. t.; pret. and pp. recensed, ppr. recensing. [{ OF. recenser, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. recenser, number, take the census of, = Pr. recenser = Pg. recen-sear, examine, survey, < L. recensere, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., < re-, again, + censere, think, deem, judge: see census.] To review; revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expense, had an assembly of learned divines to recense and adjust the Latin Vuigate, Bentley.

**recension** (rē-sen'shen), n. [ $\langle$  F. recension,  $\langle$ L. recensio(n-), an enumeration, reviewing, re-cension,  $\langle$  recensere, review: see recense.] 1. Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]

In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be under-stood for the whole period that any flower continues, from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, January.

A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a reëditing or systematic revisal.

He who . . . spends nine years in the elaboration and recension of his book . . . will find that he comes too late. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.

The genuine hailad-book thus published was so success-ful that in less than ten years three editions or recensions of it appeared. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 115. fml

Using the ancient versions in this way, we can recover a recension (or recensions) differing more or less widely from that represented by the traditional Hebrew text. Contemporary Rev., L. 595.

A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.

He was . . . bitterly convinced that his old acquain-tance Carp had been the writer of that deprecistory recen-sion which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Ca-subon's desk, and also in a small dark closet of his verbal memory. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxix.

recensionist (re-sen'shon-ist), n. [< recension

recensionist (re-sen'shon-ist), n. [< recension + .ist.] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor. recent (rē'sent), a. [< OF. recent, F. récent = Pr. recent = Sp. reciente = Pg. It. recente, < L recen(t-)s, fresh, new; (a) in one view, < re--cen(t-)s, supposed to be allied to W. cynt, first, earliest, Skt. kaniyāns, smaller, kanistha, small-cet (ch Dars ne chinat' horin). earliest, Skt. hundgans, Smaller, hundgans, hundg 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, recent events; recent importations; recent memories; recent news; a recent speech.—2. Of modern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.—3. Still fresh in quality or existence: not old or degenerate: unchanged or existence; not old or degenerate; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.

The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the recent plant. Ure, Dict., III. 456.

4. In geol., of or pertaining to the epoch re-garded as the present from a geological point garded as the present from a geological point of view. Strata so called contain few, if any, fossils be-longing to extinct species. The alluvisi formations in the valleys are generally of recent formation, as well as most of the superficial detrital material. The deposits which belong to the Post-tertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classified, except for pur-poses of local geology. In glaciated regions, the traces of the former presence of ice adds variety to the phenom-ena, and complexity to the classification, of the various forms of detrital material. The existence of very ancient remains and works of man is a further element of inter-est in the geology of the recent formations. 5. Lately come; not leng removed or sepa-rated. [Poetical and rare.]

# Shall I not think that, with disorder'd charms, All heav'n beholds me recent from thy arms? Pope, Iliad, xiv. 382.

Pope, Iliad, xiv. 332.
Amphitryon recent from the nether sphere. Lewis, tr. of Statina's Thebaid, viii.
= Syn. 1. Late, Fresh, etc. See new.
recently (rē'sent-li), adv. At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since: as, advices recently received; a town recently built or repaired; an isle recently discovered.
recentness (rē'sent-nes), n. The state or qual-itv of being recent: newness; freshness; re-

ity of being recent; newness; freshness; re-eency; lateness of origin or occurrence: as, the recentness of alluvial land; the recentness of

recept (re'sept), n. [ $\langle L. receptum$ , neut. of receptus, pp. of recipere, receive: see receive. Cf. receipt.] That which is received; especially, semething taken into the mind from an external source; an idea derived from observation. [Recent.]

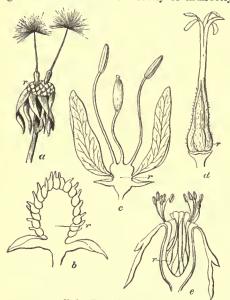
The bridge between recept and concept is equally im-passable as that between percept and concept. Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 12.

Athenatum, No. 3198, p. 12. **receptacle** (re-sep'tā-kl, formerly also res'ep-tā-kl), n. [ $\langle OF. receptacle, F. réceptacle = Pr.$ receptacle = Sp. receptáculo = Pg. receptaculo = It. ricettacolo, recettaculo,  $\langle L. receptaculum,$ a receptacle, place to receive or store things in,  $\langle recipere, pp. receptus, receive, hold, con-$ tain: see receive.] 1. That which receives orholds anything for rest or deposit; a storing-place; a repository; a container; any space,open or closed, that serves for receptus, andopen or closed, that serves for reception and keeping.

As in a wault, an ancient *receptacle*, Whera, for these many hundred years, the bones Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 39.

Least his neighbor's countrey might be an harborugh or receptacle of his foes and aduersaries. Hall, Edw. III., an. 10.

2. In bot.: (a) In a single flower, the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel, upon which all the or-gans of the flower are directly or indirectly



Various Forms of Receptacle (r).

a, Dandelion (Taraxacum oficinale); b, Fragaria elatior (lon-gitudinal section); c, Cleome integrificia (longitudinal section); d, Geranium maculatum; e, Rosa rubiginosa (longitudinal section).

borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as the more specific and proper torus of De Can-dolle and the *thalamus* of Tournefort. The recep-tacle varies in size and texture. In form it may be convex or conical (as most often), elongated, as in Magnolia, or con-cave, as in the rose; it may develop into a stipe, gynobase, disk, carpophore, or hypanthium (see these words), or it may greatly enlarge in fruit, as in the atrawberry. As be-longing to a single flower, sometimes termed proper recep-tacle. (b) In an inflorescence, the axis or rachis of a head or other short dense cluster; most often, the expanded disk-like summit of the pe-duncle in Compositæ (dandelion, etc.), on which duncle in Compositæ (dandelion, etc.), on which are borne the florets of the head, surrounded by an involucre of bracts; a clinanthium. In contrast with the above, sometimes called common receptacle. (c) In an ovary, same as placenta, 4. (d) Among cryptogams — (1) In the vascular class, the placenta. (2) In Marchantiaceæ, one of the unbrella-like branches of the thallus, upon which the reproductive organs are

borne. (3) In *Fucaceæ*, a part of the thallus in which conceptacles (see *conceptacle*) are con-gregated. They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air-bladders. (4) In *Fungi*, sometimes same as strobladders. (4) In Fungi, sometimes same as stro-ma; in Ascomycetes, same as pycnidium, 1 (also the stalk of a discoverp); in *Phalloidex*, the inner part of the sporophore, supporting the gleba. (5) In lichens, the cup containing the soredia. The term has some other analogous applications.—3. In zoöl. and anat., a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a scorediant. a sccretion; a receptaculum: as, the gall-blad-der is the *rcceptacle* of the bile.

receptacula, n. Plural of receptaculum. receptacular (rē-sep-tak'ū-lär), a. [= F. ré-ceptacular (rē-sep-tak'ū-lär), a. receptacle: see receptacle.] 1. In bot., of or pertaining to a receptacle.—2. In zoöl. and anat., serving as a receptacle or reservoir; pertaining to a receptaculum receptaculum.

receptaculite (rē-sep-tak'ū-līt), n. [< NL. Re-ceptaculites.] A fossil of the genus Receptaculites.

culites. Receptaculites (rē-sep-tak-ũ-lī'têz), n. [NL. (Defrance, 1827), < L. receptaculum, a recepta-cle (see receptacle), + -ites (see -ite<sup>2</sup>).] The typical genus of Receptaculitidæ. Receptaculitidæ (rē-sep-tak-ũ-lit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Receptaculites + -idæ.] A family of fossil organisms, typified by the genus Recepta-culites, of a very doubtful nature. They have been referred by many to the silicions sponges; but the skel-ton was originally calcarcons, and the ailicious examples are the result of fossilization. They are of a spherical or pyriform shape, with a central closed cavity and an apper and lower pole, and the wall is composed of pillar-like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit-plates forming a mosal-clike outer layer. The species lived in the seas of the Silurian and Devonian epochs. Also called Recepta-culita.

receptaculum (rē-sep-tak'ū-lum), n.; pl. recep-tacula (-lä). [L.: see receptacle.] In zoöl., tacula (-13). [L.: see receptacle.] In zool., anat., and bot., a receptacle; a reservoir of fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid.—Receptaculum chyil, a dilatation of the thoracic duct, situated upon the body of the first or second inmbar vertebra, into which the tymphatics of the lower extremities and the lacteals of the intestine discharge. Also called receptaculum Pecqueti, cistern or reservoir of Pecquet, lacteal sac.—Receptaculum gangili petrosi, a depression in the lower border of the petrons portion of the temporal bone, for the lodgment of the pe-trons ganglion.—Receptaculum Sequeti. Same as receptaculum chyit.—Receptaculum seminis, in zool., a spermatheca in the female; any kind of seminal vesicle which may receive semen from the male and store it up. See cut under Nematoidea. If ecoptacy (res<sup>6</sup> cp-tā-ri). a, and v. f= OF.

receptary (res'ep-tā-ri), a. and n. rcceptaire = Sp. rectario = It. ricetario, a book of prescriptions or reccipts, < ML. \*reecptarius, adj. (as a noun receptarius, m., a receiver, collector), < recepta, a receipt, pre-scription: see receipt.] 1. a. Commonly received or accepted but not proved; uncertain. [Rare.]

Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be con-tained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptary and such as will not endure the test. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

II. n. 1. A collection of receipts.

Receptaire [F.], a receptary: a note of physical receits. Cotgrave.

2. A thing commonly received but not proved; an assumption; a postulate. [Rare.]

Nor can they which behold the present state of things, and controversy of points solong received in divinity, con-demu our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertinancies of arts and receptarizes of philosophy. Sir T. Browne, Vuig. Err., To the Reader.

**receptibility** (rē-sep-ti-bil'<u>i</u>-ti), *n*. [ $\langle F, r \acute{e}ep$ -tibilité = Pg. receptibilidade = It. recettibilità; as rcceptible + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The qual-ity of being receptible; receivableness.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power, and this conceited vacuum a mere receptibility. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvi.

21. Something that may be received or be-

lieved in. Imp. Dict. receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl), a. [< OF. receptible = Pg. receptivel = It. recettibile, < LL. recepti-bilis, that may be acquired again, recoverable,

bins, that may be acquired again, recoverable, < L. recipere, pp. receptus, acquire, recover, re-ceive: see receive.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable. Imp. Diet. **reception** (rē-sep'shon), n. [< ME. reception = Pr. reception = Sp. reception, F. réception = Pr. reception = Sp. reception = Pg. recepção = It. ricezione, receivere, pp. receptus, receive; see receive.] 1. The act of receiving by transfer

### receptrix

or delivery; a taking into custedy or possession of something tendered or presented; an in-stance of receipt: as, the *reception* of an invi-tation; a taking into place, position, or asso-ciatiou; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the *reception* of a handle; the *reception* of food in the stomach; *reception* of a person into so-ciety.—2. Admission into the mind; a taking into comprisence or consideration; a granting into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the reception of a doctrine.

God never intended to compei, but only to persuade, us into a reception of divine truth. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

3. A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial *reception.*—4. An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary reeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an enter-tainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly receptions.

## He assembled all his train,

Are assessed on the train, Pretending so commanded, to consult About the great reception of their King, Thither to come. Milton, P. L., v. 769.

5<sup>†</sup>. A retaking; recapture; recovery.

He was right glad of the French King's reception of those Townes from Maximilian. Bacon, llist. Hcn. VII., p. 44. 6t. Power or capacity of receiving; receptiv-

6t. Power or capacity of ity; susceptivity. That were to extend lifs sentence beyond dust and nature's law, By which all causes else, according still To the reception of their matter, act, Not to the extent of their own sphere. Milton, P. L., x. 807.

7. In astrol., the interchange of the dignities of 7. In *astrol.*, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation.=Syn 1 and 3. Reception, Reception, Reception is used of a person or a thing: as, he got a very gracious reception is recept of a thing: as, the reception or, better, the receipt of news or a letter; recipt, creited or recept or making a cake, a receipt for money paid. reception-room (re-sep'shon-röm), n. A room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (re-seption of visitors, [< OF. receptif = Sp. Pg. receptivo = It. riccttiro, recettivo = G. re-ceptiv, < NL. \*receptivus, < L. recipere, pp. recep-tus, receive: see receive.] Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to held or contain.

The soul being in this sort, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is receptive, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. Hooker, Eccies. Polity, i. 11.

To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the aphere of our consciousness. The acquisitive faculty may therefore, also, be called a *receptive* faculty. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi. I am somehow receptive of the great sonl. . . . More and more the surges of everiasing nature enter into me. *Emerson*, Easays, 1st zer., p. 200. The outer layer of rods and cones (bacillary) is un-doubtedly the true receptive layer. Le Conte, Sight, p. 53. **Receptive power**. See power!. - **Receptive spet**, in bot, the hyaline spot in an obsphere at which the mala gamete enters. Goebel.

receptiveness (re-sep'tiv-nes), n. Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Many of her opinions . . . seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived st otherwise than by a wifely receptiveness. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii. receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), n. [= F. récep-tivité = G. receptivität, X NL. \*receptivita(t-)s, X \*receptivus, receptive: see receptive.] The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

We call sensibility the *receptivity* of the soul, or its power treceiving representations whenever it is in any wise af-cted. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 51. fected. Objectivity, with aubjectivity, canativity, plasticity, re-ceptivity, and several other kindred terms, have come into vogne, during the two last generations, through the influ-ence of German philosophy and sethetics. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

In our social system, so marked by the dovetailing of classes, the quality of *rcceptivity* for these influences . . . is raised to its maximum. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 46.

Is raised to its maximum. Gradenone, dreatings, 1 so, receptory; (rē-sep'tō-ri), n. [ $\langle LL. receptorins$ , fit for receiving (neut. receptorium, a place of shelter),  $\langle L. recipere, pp. receptus, receive:$ see receive.] A receptacle. Holland.receptrix (rē-sep'triks), <math>n. [ $\langle LL. receptrix,$ fem. of receptor, a receiver,  $\langle L. recipere, pp.$ 

receptus, receive: see receive.] In physics, a dyname-machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the electrical energy produced by a generatrix; an electric motor. Sec generatrix

receptual (rē-sep'tū-al), a. [< L. receptus (re-ceptu-), a receiving (see receipt, recept), + -al.] Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in; consisting or of the character of a recept or recepts. [Recent.]

recept or recepts. [Recent,] The difference between a mind aspable of however iim-ited a degree of conceptual ideation and one having only receptual ideation is usually agreed to be the possession of language by the first, and its absence in the other. Science, XV. 90.

receptually (rē-sep'tū-al-i), adv. In a recep-tual manner; by receiving or taking in. [Recent.]

There is then the denotative stage, in which the child uses names receptually by mere association. Science, XV. 90.

Science, XV. 90. recercelé (rē-ser-se-lā'), a. [OF., also recercellé, pp. of recerceler, recerceller, curl up, enrve, also hoop, encircle,  $\langle re-, back, + cerceler, hoop, en circle, <math>\langle cercel, cerceau, hoop, ring, \langle L. cir-$ cellus, dim. of circus, a ring: see circus.] Inher.: (a) Curvod at the ends more decidedlythen in other forms such as moline: poincethan in other forms, such as moline: noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral. (b) Same as moline.

recercelled (re-ser'seld), a. In her., same as recercelé.

recercelé. recercelé. recess (rē-ses'), n. [ $\langle OF. reces, recez, a$  de-parture, retreat, recess (as of a school), setting (of a star), repose, = Sp. receso = Pg. It. recesso, recess, retreat,  $\langle L. recessus, a$  going back, re-treat, departure, also a retired place, corner, retreat, etc.,  $\langle recedere, pp. recessus, recede, re-$ treat, etc.: see recedel.] 1. The act of reced-ing, or going back or away; withdrawal; re-tirement; recession. [Obsolete or archaic.]Men..., baye msde too untimely a departure and too

Men . . . bave made too untimely a departure and too remote a recess from particulars. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 164.

Every day of sin, and every criminal act, is a degree of recess from the possibilities of heaven. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

Pliny hath an odd and remarkable passage concerning the death of men and animals upon the recess or ebb of the sea. Sir T. Browne, To a Friend. The access of frost in the autumn, and its recess in the spring, do not seem to depend merely on the degree of cold. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 182. clusion; privacy.

In these are faire parks or gardens call'd villas, being onely places of recesse and pleasure, at some distance from the streetes, yet within the walls. Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645.

Good verse recess and solitude requires. Dryden. 3. A time of withdrawal or retirement; an interval of release from occupation; specifically, a period of relief from attendance, as of a school, a jury, a legislative body, or other assembly; a temporary dismissal.

Before the Revolution the sessions of Parliament were short and the recesses long. Macaulay, Sir William Temple. It was recess as I passed by, and forty or fifty boys were creating such a hubbub in the school-yard. *The Century*, XXVIII. 12.

4. A place of retirement or seclusion; a remote or secret spot or situation ; a nook ; hence, a hidden or abstruse part of anything: as, the re-cesses of a forest; the recesses of philosophy.

Departure from this happy piace, our sweet Recess. Milton, P. L., xi. 304.

Atton, P. L., Xi. 304. I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphi-theatre, garden, or solitary recess, environed by a hill. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 1, 1655. Every man who pretends to be a scholar or a gentleman should . . . acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, . . . yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep recesses. Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. xx. § 10. The very

# The pair Frequent the still recesses of the reaim Of Heis, and hold converse undisturb'd. *M. Arnold*, Baider Dead.

5. A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity; a niche, al-cove, or the like: as, a recess in a room for a window or a bed; a recess in a wall or the side of a hill. See cut under ambry.

A bed which stood in a deep recess. Irving. (Webster.) Inside the great portal at Koyunjik was a hall, 180 ft. in length by 42 in width, with a recess at each end, through which access was obtained to two courtyards, one on the right and one on the ieft. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 178. 6. A treaty, law, decree, or contract embody-ing the results of a negotiation; especially, a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German empire, or by that of the Hanseatic League.—7. In bot., a sinus of a lobed leaf.—

8. In anat. and zoöl., a receding or hollowed**b.** In anat. and zool., a receding or hollowed-out part; a depression or sinus; a recessus. - Contralety of access and recess. Same as contra-riety of motion (which see, under contrariety).-Lateral recess. See recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti, under re-cessus.-Peritoneal recesses. Same as peritoneal fosse (which see, under peritoneal).=Syn 3. Prorogation, Disso-lution, etc. (see adjournment), intermission, respite.-4. Retreat, nook, corner. Peress (respect) a. [Concesso all T. terment]

The cess (re-set), v. [ $\langle recess, n.$ ] I. trans. 1. To make a recess in; form with a space sunk beyond the general surface: as, to recess a wall.

Cutters for boring bars should be, if intended to be of standard size, recessed to fit the bar. J. Rose, Pract. Machtnist, p. 218. 2. To place in a recess; form as a recess; make

a recess of or for; hence, to conceal in or as if in a recess. Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be

comfortably recessed from curious impertinents. Miss Edgewood, Manœuvring, xiv.

The inscription is engraved on a *recessed* tablet, cut in the wall of the tunnei a few yards from its iower end. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, 1, 233.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, with deeply recessed eye. B. V. Head, Historis Numorum, p. 88.

Recessed arch. See arch1. II. intrans. To take a recess; adjourn or

11. mirans. To take a recess; adjoint or separate for a short time: as, the convention recessed till the afternoon. [Colloq.] recession<sup>1</sup>(rē-sesh'on), n. [ $\zeta$  F. recession, go-ing back, receding,  $\zeta$  recedere, recede: a go-ing back, receding,  $\zeta$  recedere, recede: a go-cedel and recess.] 1. The act of receding or going back; withdrawal; retirement, as from a position reached or from a demand made a position reached or from a demand made.

Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation, and recessions from that duty. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. The state of being put back; a position relatively withdrawn.

But the error is, of course, more fatai when much of the building is also concealed, as in the weil-known case of the recession of the dome of St. Peter's. Ruskin. recession<sup>2</sup> (rē-sesh'on), n. [ $\langle re- + cession.$ ] A cession or granting back; retrocession: as, the recession of conquered territory to its former

sovereign. We believe a large sentiment in Californis would sup-port a bill for the recession [of the Yosemite Park] to the United States. The Century, XXXIX. 475.

2†. A state of being withdrawn or retired; se-clusion; privacy. recessional (rē-sesh'on-al), a. and n. [ $\langle reces-sion1+-al.$ ] I. a. Pertaining to or connected with recession, or a receding movement, as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service: as, a *recessional* hymn.

II. n. A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a ser-vice of public worship. recessive (re-ses'iv), a. [< recess + -ive.] Tend-

ing to recede; receding; going back: used espe-cially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the bemoved backward from the end toward the be-ginning of a word. In Greek grammar the accent is said to be recessive when it stands as far back from the end of the word as the laws of Greek accentuation per-mit — that is, on the antepenuit if the ultimate is short, or on the penult if the ultimate is long. **recessively** (rē-ses'iv-li), *adv*. In a recessive or retrograde manner; with a backward move-ment or ecurse.

ment or course.

As she [Greece] passes recessively from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 494.

basic focus partan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asistic. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 494.
 recessus (rē-ses'us), n.; pl. recessus. [L.: see recess.] In anat. and zool., a recessus. [L.: see recess.] In anat. and zool., a recessus. Elscessus chiasmatis. Same as recessus opticus. - Recessus infrapinealis, a small celt extending from the third ventricit. The the theorem is considered the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the fourth ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the fourth ventricit. The the theorem is a set of the fourth ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The posterior is the theorem is a set of the theorem is a set of the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The posterior is the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The posterior is the theorem is a set of the theorem is a set of the third ventricit. The posterior is the theorem is a set of the posterior is to the needian pit formed by the overhausing of the third ventricit. The posterior is the theorem is a set of the posterior is the theorem is a set of the set of the posterior is the theorem is a set of the posterior. The posterior is the theorem is a set of the posterior is the theorem is a set of the posteris of the third ventricit. Theorem is a set of the posterior is t

drink.

A Rechabite poor Wili must iive, And drink of Adam's Aie. Prior, Wandering Pilgrin.

recidivation

3. A member of a society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

**Rechabitism** (rek'a-bI-tizm), n. [ $\langle$  Rechabite + -ism.] 1. The practice of the ancient Rechabites in respect to abstinence from strong drink.

The praises of *Rechabilism* afford just as good an oppor-tunity for the exhibition of sportive tancy and a lively humor as lyrical panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the Rhine. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 220.

The principles and practice of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

The advantages which Rechabitism offered above other friendiy societies. Rechabite Mag., July, 1886, p. 175. (Encyc. Dict.)

rechant (re-chant'), v. t. and i. [< re- + chant. Cf. recant.] To chant in alternation; sing antiphonally.

Hark, hark the cheerfuii and re-chaunting cries Of old and young singing this ioyfuii Dittie. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, if., The Handy-Crafts. rechase (rē-chās'), v. t. [< ME. rechasen, < OF, (and F.) rechasser, drive back, < re., back, + chasser, drive: see chase<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To chase or drive back or away, as to a forest or covert; turn back by driving or chasing: as, to *rcchase* sheep by driving them from one pasture to another. *Hal*liwell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Withynne a while the herte y-founde ys, I-hallowed, and rechased faste Longe time. Chaucer, Death of Bianche, i. 379. Then these assaii; then those re-chase again; Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies siain. Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 47.

2. To call back (hounds) from a wrong scent. rechaset, n. [< rechase, v.] A call (in hunting).

Seven score raches at his rechase. Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1. 772. (Halliwell.)

rechatet, n. and v. Same as recheat. réchatifé (rā-shō-fā'), n. [F., pp. of réchauffer, dial. récaufer, recofer, warm up, warm over, < re-, again, + échauffer, warm, < L. excalfacere, warm: see excalfaction, and cf. eschaufe, chafe.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a new concoction of old materials; a literary rehash.

We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure with-out murmur réchauffés of the most ancient stock of fiction. Saturday Rev.

rechet, r. An old spelling of reach1. recheatt (rē-chēt'), n. [Early mod. E. also re-chate, receit; < OF. recet, receit, etc., also rechet, rechict, a retreat, refuge: see receipt.] In hunt-ing, a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course,

or to call them off at the close of the hunt; a recall on the horn. In hunting I had as ieeve stand at the receit as at the osing. Lyly, Euphues. (Nares.)

loosing. That I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugie in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. Shak., Much Ado, i. 1, 242.

parton me. Shak, Much Ado, 1, 1, 242. recheat; (rē-chēt'), v. i. [Early mod. E. also re-chate;  $\langle$  ME. rechaten,  $\langle$  OF. receter, recheter, rechaiter, receive, give refuge, refl. take refuge, retreat,  $\langle$  recet, rechet, etc., recheat: see re-cheat, n.] In hunting, to play the recheat; call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the hom. the horn.

Hnntes hyzed hem theder, with hornez ful mony Ay rechatande aryzt til thay the renk sezen. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1911.

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears, Whilst still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears. Drayton, Polyoibion, xiii. 127.

recherché (rè-sher'shā), a. [F., pp. of recher-eher, seek again: see research.] Much sought after; hence, out of the common; rare; dainty. We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the re-cherché culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, v.

**rechristen** (rē-kris'n), v. t.  $[\langle re- + christen.]$ To christen or name again; fix a new name upon.

The faculties . . . are in part rechristened, and size re-rranged. Nature, XXXIX. 244. arranged.

recidivate; (rē-sid'i-vāt), v. i. [< ML. recidiva-tus, pp. of recidivare (> F. récidiver), fall back, relapse, < L. recidivus, falling back, etc. (cf. re-cidivatus, a restoration): see recidivous.] To cidivatus, a restoration): see recidivous.] To fall back, relapso, or backslide; return to an abandoned course of conduct.

To recidivate, and to go sgainst her own act. Bp. Andrews, Opuscula, Speech, p. 79 (1629). (Latham.) recidivation† (rē-sid-i-vā'shon), n. [< OF. re-cidivation, F. récidivation, < ML. recidivatio(n-),

falling back, < recidivare, fall back: see recidi*vate.*] A falling back; relapse; return to an abandoned course; backsliding.

Recidivation is so much more dangeroua than our first aickness, as our natural strength is then the more feebled, and unable to endure means of restoring. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, 1, 447.

recidivist (rē-sid'i-vist), n. [< F. récidiviste, < récidive, a repetition of a fault or crime, < L. recidivus, falling back: see recidivous.] In French law, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.

The French Cabinet offered a pledge that no recidivists should be sent to the islands. Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 60.

recidivoust (rē-sid'i-vus), a. [= OF. recidif = It. recidivo,  $\langle L. recidivus, falling back, return ing, recurring, <math>\langle recidere, receidere, fall back, \langle$ re-, back, + cadere, fall: see cadent.] Liable to backslide to a former state. Imp. Dict.

recipe (res'i-pē), r. t. [l., impv. of recipere, take: see receive.] Tako: a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated R. or R.) at the

beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as for-merly and in part still written in Latin. **recipe** (res'i-pē), n. [= OF. recipe, F. récipé = Sp. récipe = Pg. It. recipe, a recipe,  $\langle L. recipe,$ take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see recipe, r.] 1. A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a phy-sician; a medical prescription.

# He dcals all With spirits, he ; he will not hear a word Of Galen or his tedious recipes. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a receipt.

There was a greatness of mind in Parseelsus, who, hav-ing furnished a recipe to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from its formation. I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186.

The one grand recipe remains for you—the be-all and the end-all of your strange existence upon earth. Move on! Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=Syn. Receipt, etc. See receiption. recipiangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl),  $n. [\langle F. récipi angle, irreg. <math>\langle L. recipcre, receive, + angulus, angle: see receive, and angle3, n.] In engin., an$ 

angle: see receive, and angle's, n.j. In engin, an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. Buchanan. recipience (rē-sip'i-ens), n. [< recipien(t) + -ce.] A receiving; the act of or capacity for receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. recipiency (rē-sip'i-en-si), n. [As recipience (see -cy).] Same as recipience.

We struggle -- fain to enlarge Our bounded physical recipiency, Increase our power, supply iresh oil to life.

Browning, Cleon. **recipient** (rē-sip'i-ent), a. and n. [= F. récipi-ent, a receiver, water-clock, = Sp. Pg. It. rccipiente, receiving, a receiver,  $\langle L. recipien(t-)s, ppr.$ of *reciperc*, receive: see *receive*.] **I**. a. Receiving; receptive; acting or serving as a receiver; capable of receiving or taking in.

The step from painting on a ground of stanniferous enamel to a similar surface on a metallic *recipient* body is an easy and obvious one. Cat. Soulages Coll., p. 99.

Recipient cavity, in entom., a cavity in which an organ or part is received at the will of the insect; specifically, a cavity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine of the prosternum, the spine and cavity forming in the Elateridæ a springing-organ. See spring. II. n. 1. A receiver or taker; especially, one who receives or accepts something given or communicated; a taker of that which is of fourd or bestowed; as recipiewice of cherring.

fered or bestowed: as. recipients of charity or of public education; the recipients of the eucharist.

Whatever is received is received according to the ca-pacity of the *recipient*. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725.

Something should have been inserted to signify that, when the *recipient* is fifly qualified and duly disposed, there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sac-rament. Waterland, Works, V. 423.

The first recipients of the Revelation. J. H. Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, ii. §1. 2. That which receives; formerly, the receiver

in an apparatus or instrument. The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical prepa-ration, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corro-sive. Decay of Christian Piety.

recipiomotor (rē-sip'i-ō-mō"tor), a. [Irreg. < L. recipere, receive, + motor, mover.] Re-ceiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent,

as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated with liberomotor and dirigomotor. See motor.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 18. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 18. reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kāl), a. and n. [< NL. as if "reciprocalis, < L. reciprocus, returning, al-ternating, reciprocal (> It. Pg. reciproco = Sp. reciproco = OF. reciproque, > obs. E. reciprock); perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' < "recus (< re-, back, + adj. formative -cus: see -ie) + procus (< pro, forward, + adj. formative -cus). Cf. reciprocous, reciprock.] I. a. 1. Mov-ing backward and forward; alternating; re-ciproceating. ciprocating.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was ot supplied with any *reciprocal* or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.

e Dead Sea. Fuller, Piagah Sight, II. i. 17. (Davies, under refluous.) Obedient to the moon, he spent his date In course reciprocal, and had his fate Link'd to the mutuai flowing of the seas. Milton, Second Epitaph on Hobson the Carrier.

2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; con-cerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, reciprocal aid; reciprocal rights, duties, or ob-ligations; reciprocal love or admiration. gations; reciprocal vows be remembered. Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 267.

The Liturgy or service . . . consisteth of the reciprocal acts hetween God and man.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 378. I take your gentle offer, and withal Yield love again for love reciprocal. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 2.

The king assured me of a reciprocal affection to the king my master, and of my particular welcome to his court. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (cd. Howells), p. 129. The liberty of the enemy's fishermen in war has been protected by many French ordinances, and the English observed a reciprocal indulgence. Wookey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 170.

There is much the same relation of *reciprocal* depen-dence between judgment and reasoning as between con-ception and judgment. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414. der

Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreeing.

Knowledge and power are reciprocal. Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl., note. Sometimes a universal affirming may be converted saving the quantity, to wit when consisting of reciprocal terms : as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every rational animal is a man. *Eurgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 32.

Ite [the king] must guide the vast and complicated machine of government, to the reciprocal advantage of all his dominions. A. Hamilton, Works, II. 56. Thence came her friends of either sex, and all With whom she lived on terms reciprocal. Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

Reciprocal consecution. See consecution.-Recipro-cal cross, a reciprocal hybrid.

A reciprocal cross is a double cross between two species or varieties, one form being used in one case as the father and in the other case as the mother. W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

and in the other case as the mother. W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126. Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See determinant, diagram, etc.-Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion. See ellipsoid.-Reciprocal figures io geom., two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelo-grams, prisms, pyramids, etc.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.-Re-ciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix. See function, etc. -Reciprocal polars, two curves such that the polar of any point on either (with respect to a fixed cooic) is a tan-gent of the other.-Reciprocal pronoun, a pronoun ex-pressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek d Addow (of each other, of one another).-Reciprocal guantities, in math., those quantities which, multiplied together, pro-duce unity.-Reciprocal ratio. See ratio.-Reciprocal screws, a pair of acrews so related that a wrench about one produces no twist about the other. Given any five screws, a screw reciprocal to them all can be found.-Reciprocal terms, in logic, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other.=Syn. Reciprocal, Mutual. There is a theoretical differences between these words, although it often is not important. That is mutual which is a common act on the part of both persons at the same time. Mutual is not properly applicable to physical acts or material things, as blows or gifts. Reciprocal means that one follows another, heing caused by it, with empha-sis upon that which is viewed as caused: sa, reciprocal leve or hate. See remarks under mutual as to the propri-ety of using mutual for common. II. n. 1. That which is reciprocal to another

ety of using mutual for common. II. n. 1. That which is reciprocal to another thing.

No more Ye must be made your own *reciprocals* To your loved city and fair aeverals Of wives and houses, *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

Love is ever rewarded either with the reciprocal, or with an inward or secret contempt. Bacon, Love (ed. 1887). 2. In math., the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity of which the

quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the re-ciprocal of 4 is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and conversely the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; the reciprocal of 2 is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that of a + x is  $\frac{1}{(a + x)}$ . A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the reciprocal of that other fraction; thus,  $\frac{3}{4}$  is the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{2}$ .— Polar reciprocals. Same as re-ciprocal polars. See I. reciprocality (ré-sip-ré-kal'i-ti), n. [ $\langle recipro-$ cal + -ity.] The state or character of being reciprocal.

reciprocal.

An acknowledged reciprocality in love sanctifies every little freedom. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. i. reciprocally (rē-sip'rē-kal-i), adv. 1. In a re-ciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; corre-

spondingly.

The Aristotelians . . . believe water and air to be re-ciprocally transmutable. Boyle, Works, II. 342. Virtue and aentiment reciprocally assist each other. Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste,

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain, And these reciprocally those again. Couper, Progress of Error, 1. 565. 2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inverse-2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion, invesce-ly. Thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude – that is, the greater the magnitude the less in the same proportion the density, and the less the magnitude the greater in the same pro-portion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are said to be reciprocally proportional to two others when one of the first pair is to one of the second as the re-maining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first. first

first. reciprocalness ( $r\tilde{e}$ -sip' $r\tilde{o}$ -kal-nes), *n*. The state or character of being reciprocal. reciprocant ( $r\tilde{e}$ -sip' $r\tilde{o}$ -kant), *n*. [ $\langle$  L. recipro-can(t-)s, ppr. of reciprocare, move back and forth: see reciprocate.] 1. The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form.—2. A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of *n* variables connected by a single relation this function he connected by a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication by some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of Some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see Schwartzian, n. - Absolute reciprocant, one whose extrinsic factor reduces to unity, so that the interchange of variables produces no change except multiplication by a root of unity. - Binary recip-rocant, one having two variables. - Characteristic of a reciprocant, the root of unity with which it becomes multiplied on interchange of the variables. - Character of a reciprocant, its kind with respect to its characteris-tic. - Circularreciprocant, areciprocant which, equated to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is its own in-verse with respect to every point. - Degree of a recip-rocant, the number of factors (differential coefficients) in that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term biological the terms of which are of the same de-gree in the differential coefficients. - Homographic bi-mary reciprocant, one which remais unaltered when x and y are changed respectively into (Lx + M)/(x + N) and (Y + Q) / (Y + R), where the capitals are con-stants. - Integrable reciprocant, a reciprocant having the sum of the orders of the differential coefficients the same in all the terms. - Odd reciprocant, one whose character-istic is not 1. --Otthogonal reciprocant, the combination of ite charscter, weight, degree, and extent. - Weight of a reciprocant the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors (differential coefficientis) of the term having the greatest weight. Thus, if th one of the variables relatively to all the others.

1. To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.

The sleeve is reciprocated from a rock shaft journaled in the lower aligning ends of the main frame. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII, 75.

2. To give and return mutually; yield or perform each to each; interchange: as, to reciprocate favors.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks Reciprocated dutics. Courper, Friendship, 1. 48. At night men crowd the close little caffè, where they re-ciprocate amoke, respiration, and animal heat. Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

3. To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

It must happen, no doubt, that frank and generous wo-men will excite love they do not reciprocate. Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 140.

II. intrans. 1. To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies, And draws and blows reciprocating air. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 249.

Dryden, tr. of Vigil's Georgica, iv. 249. Dryden, tr. of Vigil's Georgica, iv. 249. 2. To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many fa-vors, but he did not reciprocate. [Colloq.] - Re-ciprocating engine, a form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, ab-solutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cyl-inder engines: in contradistinction to rotatory engine. See rotatory.-Reciprocating force. See forcel.- Re-ciprocating motion, in mach., a contrivance frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is anspended upon a center or axls, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other. See cut under pitman.-Reciprocating propeller, a propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returna in the same path.-Reciprocating proposi-tion. See proposition. reciprocation (re-sip-ro-kā'shon), n. [ $\langle F. ré-$ ciprocation = Sp. reciprocacion = Pg. recipro-

**reciprocation** (re-sip-ro-ka'shon), n. [ $\langle F', ré-$ ciprocation = Sp. reciprocación = Pg. recipro- $cação = It. reciprocazione. <math>\langle L. reciprocatio(n-),$ a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, a retrogression, alternation, reflux, ebb,  $\langle reciprocare, pp. reciprocatus, move back$ and forth: see reciprocate.] 1. A going backand forth; alternation of movement.

When the bent spring is freed, when the raised weight falls, a converse series of motions must be effected, and this . . . would lead to a mere reciprocation (of force). W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 24.

2. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

We do therefore lie, in respect of each other, under a reciprocation of benefits. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

3. In logic, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other. -- Polar recipro-cation, in geom, the process of forming the polar recip-rocal of a figure.

reciprocative (rę-sip'rǫ-kā-tiv), a. [< recipro-cate + -irc.] Of a reciprocating character; giv-ing and taking reciprocally.

Onr fonr-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinamen with reciprocative tendencies. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 111.

reciprocatory (rē-sip'rē-kā-tē-ri), a. [< recip-rocate + -ory.] Going backward and forward; alternating in direction or in action; reciprocating: opposed to rotatory.

Impart a reciprocatory motion to the carriage. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 457.

A rotatory movement could be combined with the recip-rocatory one. Dredge's Electric Illumination, I. 388. **reciprocity** (res. i pros'i-ti), n.  $[\langle F. réciprocité$ = Sp. reciprocidad = Pg. reciprocidade = It. re- $ciprocitá, <math>\langle ML. *reciprocita(t-)s, \langle L. recipro-$ cus, reciprocal: see reciprocal.] 1. Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mu-tual responsiveness in act or effect: as, *reci*procity of benefits or of feeling; reciprocity of influence.

By the Convention of 1815 a reciprocity of interconrae aa established between us and Great Britain. D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

2. Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or mer-chandise, to the extent established by treaty.

On the Continent, after the fourteenth century, a system of reciprocity was frequently established between the aev-eral towns, as for instance in 1365 at Tournay. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. exxlx.

The reciprocity stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate disadvantageously to American navi-gation in the case of the Hanse towns, especially in regard to tobacco. E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 432. Another illustration may be found in the history of reci-rocity with Canada. G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 428.

3. In the Kantian philos., mutual action and reaction in the strict mechanical sense.

Reciprocity, which, as a pure conception, is but the re-lation of parts or apecies in a generic whole, becomes . . . . invariable coexistence according to a uni-versal rule. E. Caird, Philos. of Kaut, p. 412.

Glance once again at *reciprocity* and cansality. The one la a necessary to and fro; the other only a necessary fro. J. II. Stirling, Mind, X. 65.

J. II. Starting, Sind, X. es.
4. In gcom., the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.; duality.—Hermite's law of rectprocity [named from the French mathematician Charles Ilermite, born 1822], the proposition that the number of invariants of the nth order in the coefficienta possessed by a binary quantic of the pth degree is equal

5001 to the number of invariants of the order p in the coeffi-clents possessed by a quantic of the nth degree. — Law of reciprocity of prime numbers. See law?. — Plane bi-rational reciprocity, a one to one correspondence be-tween the elements of a field of points and those of a field of raya. — Quadratic reciprocity. See quadratic. — Re-ciprocity treaty set realy granting equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the contribution and the United States, extat-ing from 1854 to 1866, provided for freedom of trade in cer-tain commodities, chiefly raw or halt manufactured prod-nets, between the latter contry and the Canadian prov-inces. It was abrogated on previous notice given under its terms by the United States govern-ment formed a similar treaty with that of Hawaii in 1876. = Spn. 1. Exchange, interchange, reciprocation. reciprock, a. [Also reciproque; { OF. reci-proque, F. réciproque = Pr. reciproc = Sp. re-

reciprock, a. [Also reciproque; < OF. reci-proque, F. réciproque = Pr. reciproc = Sp. re-cíproco = Pg. It. reciproco, < L. reciprocus, re-ciprocal: see reciprocous and reciprocal.] Reciprocal.

Twirt whom and them there is this reciprock commerce. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

reciprocornous (rē-sip-rō-kôr'nus), a. [< L. reciprocicornis, having horns enrved backward, < rcciprocus, turning back the same way (see re-ciprocal), + cornu, a horn: see corn<sup>2</sup> and horn.] Having horns turned backward and then forward, as a ram. This form is characteristic of the aheep tribe, though not peculiar to it. See arietiform, and ents under bighorn, argali, acudad, and Ovis. reciproconst (rē-sip rō-kns), a. [< L. recipro-cus, turning back the same way: see recipro-

cal.] Reciprocal.

For the removing of which imparity, the cardinal ac-quainted Taylor "That he had devised to make the band reciprocous and egal." Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., I. 1. 5.

reciproquet, a. See reciprock. recision (rē-sizh'on), n. [< OF. recision, F. ré-cision = Sp. recision = Pg. recisão = It. recisione, < L. recisio(n-), a cutting off, retrenchment,  $\langle L. recisio(n-), a cutting off, retrenchment, diminution, <math>\langle recidere, pp. recisus, cut off, \langle re, back, again, + cædere, cut.] 1. The act of cutting off. Cotgrave.-2. Specifically, in surg.,$ same as resection.

**recital**  $(r\bar{e}\cdot\bar{s}]'$  tail, *n*. [ $\langle recite + -al.$ ] 1. The reciting or repeating of something pre-viously prepared; especially, an elecutionary recitation; the rhetorical delivery before an relation, the interfect derivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory: as, the *recital* of a poem; a dramatic *rc*-cital. -2. A telling over; a narration; a relation of particulars about anything, either orally or in writing: as, the *recital* of evidence.

Some men . . . give us in *recitals* of diaease A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.

Couper, Conversation, 1. 313. He poured ont a recital of the whole misadventure. Howells, Undiacovered Country, p. 154.

3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative: as, a harrowing recital. -4. In law: (a) That part of a deed which rehearses the circumstances inducing or leading to its execution. (b) Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract: as, a *recital* is evidence of the fact recited, as against the party making it. -5. A musical performance or concert, vocal or instrumental, especially one given by a single performer, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer: as, a Wagner *recital*; a piano *recital*.=Syn. 2 and 3. *Relation, Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), repetition, speech, discourse.

recitation (res-i-tā'shon), n. [< OF. recitation, F. récitation = Sp. recitacion = Pg. recitação = It. recitazione,  $\langle L. recitatio(n-), a reading$  $aloud of judicial decrees or literary works, <math>\langle$ recitare, pp. recitatus, read aloud, recite: see recite.] 1. The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance. -2. The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; The second of exercise to a teacher of other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.—3. In music: (a) Same as recitative. (b) Same as reciting-note. —Mystic recitation. See mystic. recitationist (res-i-tā'shon-ist), n. [ $\langle recita-$ tion + -ist.] One who practises recitation; a public reciter of his own or others' compo-citiones.

sitions.

The youth who has heard this last of the recitationists deliver one of his poems will recall in future years the fire and spirit of a veteran whose heart was in his work. Stedman, Poeta of America, vill. § 3.

recitation-room (res-i-tā'shon-röm), n. A room for college or school recitations.

recitative (res<sup>e</sup>i-ta-tev), a. and n. [< F. réci-tatif, n.,< It. recitativo, n., a recitative in music; [< F. récias recite + -ative.] I. a. In music, in the style of a recitative; as if spoken. II. n. In music: (a) A form or style of song

of a recitative; as if spoken. If *n*. In *music*: (*a*) A form or style of song resembling declamation—that is, in which reg-ularity of rhythmic, mclodic, and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a uno of song and speech, with the emphasis sometimes on one element and sometimes on the other, but with a care-the division into phrases is properly governed by rhetor-let is the sequence of the structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a more is a sequence of the structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a needed to the model of the structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a is of a balanced melody are uanally but mesgerly repre-sented. The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities is often attros of the melody. Accompanied recitative (*reci-tativo seco*) has only a few detached instrumental chorda, being signal of the melody. Accompanients of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, uch as the harpaichord, the violoncello, or the string or-chestra silone. An accompanied recitative (*reci-tativo seco*) has only develop descriptive or dramatic, and have been given at different periods to different instruments, uch as the melody. Accompanient of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, and have been singhly descriptive or dramatic, and secasionally become highly descriptive or dramatic, and the the posteriative (*recitative trans* at the sort as a parkente. The recitative was invented, in the latter party of the akteenth century, in the course of an attempt by certain formethine musicians to recover the dramatic de-structure, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance devery in the dramatic forms of the opera and the parkente, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance devery in the dramatic forms of the opera and the solution of the ancelent Greeks. Its recognition as a le-prine place. Its value in such estended forms is due to the other of the dramatic form, so the opera and the solution of th

What they call *Recitative* in Musick is only a more tune-able Speaking; it is a kind of Prose in Musick. *Congreve*, Semele, Arg.

Ballada, in the seventeenth century, had become the de-light of the whola Spanish people. . . The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them, and the puppet-showman gave them in recitative to explain his exhibition. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., 111. 77. (b) A section, passage, or movement in the style

described above. recitatively (res"i-ta-tēv'li), adv. In the man-ner of recitative.

recitative (rā-chē-tà-tē'vō). n. [It., a recitative in music: see recitative.] Recitative. She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand; ... Then thus in quaint recitative spoke.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 52. recite (ré-sit'), v.; pret. and pp. recited, ppr. rc-citing. [( OF. reciter, F. réciter = Pr. Sp. Pg. rccitar = It. recitare, < L. recitare, read aloud, recite, repeat from memory, < re-, again, + citare, cite: see cite<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To repeat or say over, as something previously prepared or committed to memory; rehearse the words of; deliver orally: as, to recite the Litany; to recite a poem.

All the parties concerned were then called together; and the fedtah, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangeroua journies, was solemnly rected and assented to by them all. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 504.

2. In music, to deliver in recitative.

The dialogne [in the first operas] was neither auug in measure, nor declaimed without Mnaic, but recited in aim-ple musical tones. Burney, Hist. Muaic, IV. 18. 3. To relate the facts or particulars of; give an account or statement of; tell: as, to recite one's adventures or one's wrongs.

Till that, as comes by course, I doe recite What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite, Pursuing that prond Knight. Spenser, F. Q., VL vi. 17. Lest the world should task you to recite What merit lived in me. Shak., Sonneta, lxxil. "I make," crise Charley, reciting the shield, "three merions on a field or, with an earl'a coronet." Thackeray, Virginlans, xxxil. 4. To repeat or fell over in writing: set down

4. To repeat or tell over in writing; set down the words or particulars of; rehearse; cite; qnote.

Which booke (de Ratione Studii et de Liberia Educandia) ia oft recited, and moch prayaed, in the fragmentea of Nonius, even for anthoritie aake, Ascham, The Scholemaster, ii.

Lucianus, the merry Greeke, *reciteth* a great number of them (prophecica), deulaed by a coosening companion, one Alexander. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poeaie, p. 218.

Alexander. Puttennam, Arte of Eng. Poeale, p. 218. The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite. Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 425. To recite one's beads. See to bid beads, under bead. =Syn. 3. Cite, Adduce, octc. (ase quote); Rehearse, Reiterate, etc. (ase recapitulate); enumerate, detail. II. intrans. To make a recitation or rehearsal; rehearse or say over what has been learned; as, to see in public or in a close.

to recite in public or in a class.

They recite without hook. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptiana, II. 126. recitet (re-sīt'), n. [< recite, v.] Recital.

All former recites or observations of long-liv'd races. Sir W. Temple, Health.

5001

reciting-note (re-si'ting-not), n. In chanting, reciting-note (re-si ting-not), n. In channing, a note or tone on which several or many syllables are recited in monotone. In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominant of the mode, but in Anglican chants it may be any tone. Usually every chant contains two, or a double chant four, reciting-notes.
reck (rek), v.; pret. and pp. recked (formerly raught). [Formerly also reak, sometimes misspelled wreak; < ME. recken, rekken, assibilated recchen, later forms, with shortened vowel, of recken assibilated recet.</li> recchen, later forms, with shortened vowel, of reken, assibilated rechen (pret. roughte, rouhte, rogte, roghte, rohte),  $\langle AS. recan, recan (pret.$ röhte), care, reck, = OS. rökian = MLG. röken,rüken, LG. roken, ruken, rochen = OHG. ruohh-jan, ruochan, ruochen, MHG. ruochen (also, incomp., OHG. geruochan, MHG. geruochen, G.geruhcn) = Icel. rækja, reck, regard, etc. (cf.Dan. rögte, care, tend, etc.); cf. AS. \*röc (notrecorded) = OHG. ruoh, ruah, MHG. ruoch, care,heed. nerhans akin to Gr. akken (for \*hörken).heed; perhaps akin to Gr.  $\lambda\lambda\psi ev$  (for  $\lambda\psi ev$ ), have care, heed, reck.] I. *intrans.* 1. To take heed; have a care; mind; heed; care: usually in a negative clause, often followed by of.

And whether thei had good ansuere or cuell, thei raught ener. Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2. nener. Sift that he myghte do her no companye, He ne roghte not a myte for to dye. Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, 1. 126.

He recketh not, be so he wynne, Of that another man shall lese. Gower, Conf. Amant., il.

I reck not though I end my life to-day. Shak., T. and C., v. 6. 26. Of God, or hell, or worse, He reck'd not. Milton, P. L., li. 50.

Light recking of his cause, but battling for their own. Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 45.

2t. To think.

Forthe ther ys oon, y reke, That can well Frensche speke. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. (Halliwell.)

II. trans. To take heed of; care for; regard; consider; be concerned about. [Obsolete or poetical.]

This son of mine, not recking danger, . . . came hither to do this kind office, to my unspeakable grief. Sir P. Sidney.

An' may you better reck the rede Than ever did th' adviser ! Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

It recks (impersonal), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, it recks me not. Milton, Comus, l. 404. reckent, v. An obsolete (the more correct) form

reckless (rek'les), a. [Formerly also assibilated rechless, retchless, and misspelled wreckless, wretchless; < ME. rekles, reckeles, reckless, reckless, assibilated recheles, reckless, reckless, reckless, assibilated recheles, reckless, reckless, thoughtless, heedless, etc., = D. rockeloos, reckless, rash, = MLG. rokelös, rocelos = OHG. ruahchalös, MHG. ruochelos, G. ruchlos, careless, untroubled, wicked, notorious; < \*röc or \*röce (not recorded) = OHG. ruoh, MHG. ruoch, care (see reck, v.), + -leás = E. -less.] 1; Not recking; careless; heedless; inattentive: in a mild sense. A monk, whan be is recheles.</li> of reckon.

A monk, whan he is *reccheles*, Is likned to a fissch that is waterles— This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 179.

First when thu spekist be not *rekles*, Kepe feete and fingeris and handes still in pese. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

2. Not recking of consequences; desperately heedless, as from folly, passion, or perversity; impetuously or rashly adventurous.

. I am one, my llege. Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world Have so incensed that I am reckless what I do to spite the world. Shak, Macbeth, iii. 1. 110. Unhappily, James, instead of becoming a mediator, be-came the fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. Enterprising, Rash, etc. (see adventurous), in-cantious, unwary, unconcerned, indifferent, thoughtless. See list under rash<sup>1</sup>.

recklessly (rek'les-li), adv. [< ME. reklesly, rekkelesly, < AS. \*rēceleáslice, rēcceleáslice, < rēceļeás, reckless: see reekless and -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a reckless manner; with rash or desperate heed lessness.

**reciter** (rē-sī'tėr), n. [ $\langle$  OF. reciteur, recita-teur, F. récitateur = It. recitatore,  $\langle$  L. recita-tor, a reciter.  $\langle$  recitarc, recite: see recitc.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator or herbit her

teur, F. récitateur = It. recitatore,  $\langle L. recita - assibilated rechlessness, retchlessness; <math>\langle ME. rek-tor, a recitarc, recitarc, recitarc.]$  assibilated rechlessness, retchlessness;  $\langle ME. rek-tor, a recitarc, recitarc, recitarc.]$  lesses, rechelesness, rechelesness,  $\langle AS. receleás-tor, a recitarc, assibilated rechlessness, rechelesness, <math>\langle AS. receleás-tor, assibilated rechlessness, rechelesness, <math>\langle AS. receleás-tor, assibilated rechlessness, rechelesness, and -ness.]$  declaimer, especially of what has been previously written or told. Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one reciter to another. *Dp. Percy*, on Anc. Metrical Romances, §1. (Latham.) toss, drift, etc. (= wrcak), + -lingr = E. -ling1. reciting-note (rē-sī'ting-nōt), n. In chanting, a note or tone on which several or many sylla-la note or tone on which several or many sylla-la note or tone on which several or many sylla-thes are recited in monotore. In Generate mathematica and weakest one in a lit-1. n. 1. The smallest and weakest one in a ne-ter, as of puppies, kittens, or pigs; the runt. Hence - 2. A helpless habe. There lay the reckling, one But one hour old! What said the happy sire? Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. a. Small; puny; stunted. A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child More than the strong. Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, IL, v. 3.

reckmastert (rek'mås"ter), n. [Irreg. < reck(on) + master.] A professional computer and ac-countant. [Rare.]

The common logist, reckmaster, or arithmetician. Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

reckon (rek'n), v. [Early mod. E. recken; < ME. reckenen, rekenen, reknen, count, account, reck-on, esteem, etc.,  $\langle AS. * recenian, found only in$ the once-occurring comp. ge-recenian, explain,= OFries. rckenia, reknia = D. rekenen = MLG.LG. rekenen = OHG. rchhanon, MHG. rechenen,G. rechnen = Icel. reikna (for \* rekna ?) = Sw.räkna = Dan. regne, reckon, = Goth. rahnjan(for \*raknjan ?), reckon; a secondary verb,with formative -n (see -en1), parallel with another verb (the common one in AS.), AS. reccan (pret. reahte, rekte), narrate, tell, say, explain, expound, = OS. rekkian, narrate, ex-plain, = OHG. rachjan, recchen, narrate, ex-plain, reckon; these verbs being derived from a noun, AS. racu, f., an account or reckoning, an How, AS:  $\lambda car, \lambda$ , an account of recoming, an account or narrative, an exposition, explana-tion, history, comedy, = OHG. *rahha*, f., a sub-ject, thing, = Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin; prob. akin to Gr.  $\lambda \delta \gamma o_{c}$ , an account, saying, word, reason, *léyeu*, say: see Logos, logic, legend, etc. The AS. verb reccan, narrate, is generally confused with *reccan*, direct, rule, also stretch: sco *rack*<sup>1</sup>, *retch*<sup>1</sup>. The former spelling *recken* is historically the proper one, the termination -on, as with beckon, being prop. -en: see  $-en^{1}$ .] I. trans. 1. To count, or count up; compute; calculate; tell over by items or one by one: often with up.

No man vpon molde schuld now denise Men richlier a-raid to rekene alle thinges. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1934. I have not art to reckon my groans. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 121.

If we reckon up only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long. Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To reckon right it is required, (1.) That the mind dis-tinguish carefully two Ideas which are different one from another only by the addition or subtraction of one unit, (2.) That it retain in memory the names or marks of the several combinations from an unit to that number. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvi, 7.

2. To take into account ; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

Faith was reckoned to Abraham for righteousnes

Rom. iv. 9. Also these Yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the Climates; for thei ben azenst us that ben in the lowe Contree. Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Was any man's lust or intemperance ever reckoned among the Titles of his honour? Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii. Among the costs of production have to be *reckoned* taxes, general and local. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 23.

3+. To take account of; inquire into; consider. Thane salle we rekkene fulle rathe whati ryghte that he claymes. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1275.

4. To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

We ought not to recken and coumpt the thynge harde That bryngeth loye and pleasure afterwarde. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

For that they reckened this demeanoure attempted, not so specially againste the other Lordes, as agaynste the Kinge hymselfe. Sir T. More, Works, p. 43.

Though it be not expressly solven against in Scripture, yet 1 reckon it plainly enough implied in the Scripture. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550. This is reckoned a very polite and fashionable anuse-ment here. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

A friend may well be *reckoned* the masterpiece of nature. Emerson, Friendship.

=Syn. 1. To enumerate, cast, cast up.--1 and 2. Compute, Sount, etc. (see calculate).

II. intrans. 1. To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

And when he had begune to recken, won was browghte vnto hym whiche ought hym ten thousande talenttes. *Tyndale*, Mat. xvlii. 24.

2. To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by with.

"Partay," selstow, " som tyme he rekne shal, . . . For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede." *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l, 12. The lorde of those servauntes cam, and reckened with nem. Tyndale, Mat. xxv. 19. them.

Know that ye shall to-morrow be placed before God, and reckoned with according to your deeds. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 104. St. To give an account of one's self; make an

explanation.

Pandarus, withouten rekenynge, Out wente anon to Eleyne and Delphebus. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1640. 4t. To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

Nothing at all, to rekin rychi, Different, in to Goddis sycht, Than bene the purest Creature That enir wes formit of nature. Lauder, Dewtle of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1. 63.

5. To hase a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with on or upon.

My Lord Ambassador Aston reckons upon you, that you will be one of his Trsin at his first Audience in Madrid. Howell, Letters, I. vl. 28.

Thus they [men] adore the goodly acheme by which they brought all these things to pass, and reckon upon it as sure and infailible for the future. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vli.

In the whole corporation [of Newcastle-on-Tyne], the government could not reekon on more than four votes. Macauday, Hist. Eng., vili.

6. To hold a supposition or impression; have 6. To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I reckon a storm is coming. [The use of reckon in this sense, thongh regularly developed and found in good literature, like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb (defini-tion 4), has by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech in some parts of the United States, especially in the South (where it occupies a place like that of guess in New Eng-land), come to be regarded as provincial or ungar.]

I reckoned [thought, R. V., margin] till morning that as a lion so will he break all my bones. Isa. xxxviii. 13.

For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. Rom, viii. 18.

What, you are a courtier, I reckon? No wonder you wish the press was demolished. Foote, The Bankrupt, Iti. There is one thing I must needs add, though I reckon it will appear to many as a very unreasonable paradox. Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

I reckon you will be selling out the whole -- it's needless making twa bites of a cherry. Scott, St. Ronan's Well, x. I reckon they will always be "the girls" to us even if they're eighty. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 444.

7. To expect; intend. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Another sweet invention, The which in brief I reckon to name. Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249). To reckon for, to give an account for; he answerable for,

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day. Bp. Sanderson.

To reckon without one's host. See host<sup>2</sup>. **reckoner** (rek'n-ér), n. [ $\langle ME. rekenere, rek-$ nare (= D. rekenaar = G. rechner = Sw. be- $räknare = Dan. bc-regner); <math>\langle reckon + -cr1.$ ] 1. One who reckons or computes: as, a rapid reckoner.

But retrospects with bad reckoners are troublesome things. Warburton, On Occasional Reflections.

In Ireland, where the reckmer would begin by saying "The two thumbs is one." Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 489.

"The two thumbs is one." Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 486. 2. Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts, as a book containing a se-ries of tables; a ready-reckoner. **reckoning** (rek'n-ing), n. [Early mod. E. also reckning;  $\langle$  ME. rekeninge, rekninge, rekning, recoing (= D. rekening, a bill, account, reckon-ing. = MLG. rekeninge = OHG. rechenunga, MHG. rechenunge, G. rechnung = Sw. räkning = Dan. regning, a reckoning, a computation); verbal n. of reckon, v.] 1. The act of count-ing or computing; hence, an account or cal-culation; an adjustment of accounts. For it pleaseth a Mayster much to have a true reckon-

For it pleaseth a Mayster much to have a true reckon Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66 ing.

I am ill at reckoning. Shak., L. L. L., 1. 2. 42. The way to make reckonings even is to make them often. South

2. A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tav-ern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

### reckoning

Cervicius paies for all, his purse Defreises all recknings. Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61. We were treated in the most friendly manner by these good people, and had no reason to complain of our reckon-ing on leaving. E. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 360.

He paid the goodwife's reckoning In the coin of song and tale, *Whittier*, Cobbler Keezar's Vision. Till issuing arm'd he found the host, and cried, "Thy reckoning, friend?" Tennyson, Gersint.

"Thy reckoning, truth 3. An account of time. To the end of reckoning. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 46. 4. The estimated time of a cow's calving. [Now only Scotch.]

# Canst thou their reck nings keep, the time compute? Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxxix.

5. A summing up in general; a counting of cost or expenditure; a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability.

# Let us care To live so that our *reekonings* may fall even When we're to make account. *Ford*, Broken Heart, il. 3.

The waste of it [time] will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest reck-onings. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 21. 6. An accounting for action or conduct; ex-planation; inquisition; scrutiny.

We two to rekenynge must be brougt; Biwaare! free wille wole make thee woode, Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60. 7. A holding in estimation; assignment of value; appreciation.

You make no further reckoning of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed, Sir P. Sidney.

8. Standing as to rank, quality, or worthiness;

8. Standing as to rains, quanty, or not raines, rating; consideration; reputation. Neither onght they [certain men] to be of such reckon-ing that their opinion or conjecture should cause the laws of the Church of England to give place. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

# Of honourable reckoning are you both. Shak., R. and J., 1. 2. 4.

One M. Harvey, s right honest msn, of good reckoning; and one that above twenty years since bare the chiefest office in Walden with good credit. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, i.

G. Harvey, Four Letters, i. 9. Naut., the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. See dead-reckoning.—Astronomical reck-oning, a mode of stating dates before Christ, used by as-tronomers. The year B. C. 1 is called 0; B. C. 2 is called -1, etc.—Count and reckoning. See count1.—The day of reckoning, the day of judgment; the day when account must be rendered and settlement made.—To be astern of the reckoning (naut.), to sail beyond the position erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning. **reckoning-book** (rek'n-ing-bùk), n. A book in which money received and expended is set

in which money received and expended is set down. Johnson.

down. Johnson. reckoning-penny (rek'n-ing-pen"i), n. [= G. rechenpfennig.] A metallic disk or counter, with devices and inscriptions like a coin, formerly used in reekoning or casting up accounts. reclaim (rē-klām'), v. [Early mod. E. also re-clame; < ME. reclaimen, reclaymen, recleimen, rc-cleymen, < OF. reclaimer, recleimer, recleimer, F. reclaimer algaim problem any out exclusion.

réclamer, claim, reclaim, cry out against, ex-claim upon, sue, claim, = Pr. Sp. Pg. reclamar = It. richiamare, < L. reclamare, cry out against, exclaim against, contradict, call repeatedly, *re-*, again, + *clamare*, call: see *claim*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* 14. To cry out; exclaim against something.

Hereunto Polomar reclaiming againe, began to aduance and magnifie the honour and dignitie of generall councels. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 637, so. 1438.

"I do not design it," says Tom, "as a reflection on Vir-gil; on the contrary, I know that all the manuscripts re-claim against such a punctuation." Addison, Tom Folio. 

## Ne from his currish will a whit reclaim. Spenser. (Webster.)

4. To effect reformation.

They, harden'd more by what might most *reclaim*, Grieving to see his glory, at the sight Took eavy. Milton, P. L., vi. 791.

gainsay.

Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, em-braced and hugged their praises. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, ii. 8. (*Trench.*) 2†. To call back; call upon to returu; recall;

urge backward.

# And willed him for to reclayme with speed if is scattred people, ere they all were slaine. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 9.

3. To claim the return or restoration of; demand renewed possession of; attempt to re-gain: as, to reclaim one's rights or property.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element per-petually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. Core.

A truly great histortan would *relaim* those msterials which the novelist has appropriated. *Macaulay*, History. To effect the return or restoration of; get

back or restore by effort; regain; recover. So shall the Briton blood their crowne sgsyn reclame. Spenser, F. Q., III. tii. 48.

This srm, that hath reclaim'd To your obedicace fifty fortresses. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 5.

5†. In falconry, to draw back; recover. Another day he wol, peraventure, Reclayme thee and bringe thee to lure. Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, 1. 72.

To the bewits was added the creance, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly; and this was called the *reclaim-*ing of the hawk. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91. 6†. To bring under restraint or within close limits; check; restrain; hold back.

By this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

Or is her tow'ring Flight *reclaim'd* By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd? *Prior*, Carmen Secolare (1700), st. 23. It cannot be intended that he should delay his assis-tance till corruption is reclaimed. Johnson, Debates in Parliament (ed. 1787), II. 375.

7. To draw back from error or wrong-doing; bring to a proper state of mind; reform.

If he be wild, The rectaining him to good and honest, brother, Will make much for my honour. Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1. 'Tis the intention of Providence, in its various expres-sions of goodness, to reclaim mankind. Rogers, Sermons. 8. To bring to a subdued or ameliorated state; make amenable to control or use; reduce to obedience, as a wild animal; tame; subdue; also, to fit for cultivation, as wild or marshy land.

Thou [Jason] madest thy *reelaymynge* and thy lures To ladies of thy stately sparanance, And of thy wordes farsed with plessance. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1371.

The elephant is never won with anger, Nor must that man that would reclaim a lion Take him by the teeth. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, 1. 3. Upon his fist he bore, for his delight, An eagle well reclaimed, and lily white. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iff. 89.

A pathless wilderness remains Yet nosubdued by man's *reclaiming* hand. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, ix.

9t. To call or cry out again; repeat the utterance of; sound back; reverberate.

Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho reclame hem. Greene, The Mourning Garment. them. them. Greene, The Mourning Garment. Reclaimed animals, in *law*, those animals, naturally wild, that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property is acquired in them. =**Syn**. 4 and 6. To recover, regain, restore, amend, correct. **reclaim** (rē-klām'), n. [< ME. reclayme, re-cleyme, < OF. reclaim, F. réclame = Sp. Pg. It. *reclamo*, calling back (in falconry); from the verb.] The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed, in any sense; reclamation; re-call: restoration: reformation. call; restoration; reformation.

Non of hem all that him hide mygh But cam with him a reclayme fire costis aboute, And fiell with her fietheris filst vppon the erthe. Richard the Redeless, li. 182.

## I see yon are e'en past hope Of all reclaim.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1. reclaimable (rē-klā'ma-bl), a. [< reclaim + -able.] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

He said that he was young, and so reclaimable : that this was his first fault. Dr. Cockburn, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

reclaimably (rē-klā'ma-bli), adv. So as to be capable of being reclaimed. reclaimant; (rē-klā'mant), n. [ $\langle OF. recla-$ mant, F. réclamant (= Pg. It. reclamante), ppr.of réclamer, reclaim: see reclaim.] One whoreclaims, or opposes, contradicts, or remon-stratesstrates

Took eevy. Milton, P. L., vi. 791. strates.
 II. trans. 1†. To ery out against; contradict; reclaimer (rē-klā'mèr), n. One who reclaims. ainsay.
 Herod, instesd of reclaiming what they exclaimed, emaced and hugged their praises. Fuller, Pisgah Sight, H. 8. (Trench.)
 To call back; call upon to return; recall; from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.--Reclaim-

ing days, in Scots law, the days allowed within which to take an appeal.— Reclaiming note, in Scots law, the petition of appeal in a case of reclaiming. reclaimless (rē-klām'les), a. [< reclaim + -less.] Incapable of being reclaimed; that can-not be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed; irre-claimable. [Rare.]

# And look on Guise as a reclaimless Rebel. Lee, Duke of Guise, ii. 1.

reclamation (rek-lā-mā'shon), n. [< OF. re-clamation, F. réclamation = Sp. reclamacion = Pg. reclamação = It. richiamazione, a contra-diction, gainsaying, < L. reclamatio(n-), a cry of opposition or disapprobation, < reclamare, ery out against: see reclaim.] 1. A reclaim-ing of something as a possession; a claim or demand for return or restoration: a require. demand for return or restoration; a require-ment of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld; also, a claim to a discovery as having been previously made.

When Denmark delivered up to Great Britsin three prizes, carried into a port of Norway by Paul Jones in the revolutionary war, we complained of it, and continued our reclamations through more than sixty years. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 448.

A calling or bringing back, as from aberra-2 tion or wrong-doing; restoration; reformation.

Not for a partnership in their vice, but for their reclamation from evill. Bp. Hall, Satsn's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii. § 6.

3. The act of subduing to fitness for service or use; taming; amelioration: as, the reclamation of wild animals or waste land.

A thorough course of *reclamation* was then adopted with this land, which was chiefly bog and cold boulder clay. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 205. clay.

4. A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

I suspect you must allow there is some homely truth at the bottom of what called out my worthy secretary's admonitory reclamation. Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

reclamation-plow (rek-lā-mā'shon-plou), n. A heavy plow used for breaking new land and clearing it of roots and stones. Some forms are drawn by a steam-plow engine, others by

oxen or horses. reclinant (rē-klī'nant), a. [< F. réclinant, ppr. of réclincr: see recline.] In her., bending or howed.

reclinate (rek'li-nät), a. [= F. récliné = Sp. Pg. reclinado = It. reclinato, < L. reclinatus, pp. of reclinare, bend back, recline: see recline.]

of reclinare, bend back, recline: see recline.] Bending downward. (a) In bot., said of stems or branches when erect or ascending at the base, then turn-ing toward the ground; of leaves in the bud in which the blade is bent down upon the petiole or the spex of the blade upon its hase; of a cotyledon doubled over in the seed. (b) In entom, said of parts, processes, hairs, etc., which curve down toward a surface, as if to rest on it. **reclination** (rek-li-nā<sup>°</sup> shon), n. [= F. réclinati-son = Sp. reclinacion = Pg. reclinação,  $\langle L. re-$ clinare, pp. reclinatus, bend back: see reclineand reclinate.] 1. The act of leaning or re-clining; the state of reclining or being reclined.-2. In dialing, the angle which the plane ofthe dial makes with a vertical plane which itintersects in a horizontal line.-3. In surg.,one of the operations once used for the cure ofcataract. It consists in applying a specially constructedcataract. It consists in applying a specially constructed needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the lens, and depressing it downward or backward into the vitreous humor.

reclinatory; (rē-klī'nā-tō-ri), n. [ME. reclina-tory; < ML. reclinatorium, a place for reclin-ing, a pillow, < L. reclinare, recline: see recline.] Something to recline on; a rest.

# Therinne sette his reclynatorye. Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3. (Halliwell.)

**recline** ( $\bar{re}$ -k $\ln r$ ), v.; pret. and pp. reclined, ppr. reclining. [ $\langle OF. recliner, F. recliner = Sp. Pg. reclinar = It. reclinare, lean back, <math>\langle L. reclinare, lean back, recline, <math>\langle rc., back, + *clinare, lean: see clinc and lean v.]$  I. intrans. 1. To lean backward or downward upon something; rest in a recumbent posture.—2. To bend downward lean posture of lean posture. downward; lean; have a leaning posture. [Rare.]

Eastward, in long perspective glittering, shine The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Reclining dial. See dial.=Syn. Recline is always as strong as lean, and geoerally stronger, indicating a more completely recumbent position, and approaching *lie*. II. trans. To place at rest in a leaning or recumbent posture; lean or settle down upon something: as, to recline the head on a pillow, or upon one's arm.

The mother Reclined her dying head upon his breast. Dryden.

recline

# In a shadowy saloon, On silken cushions half *reclined*, I watch thy grace. *Tennyson*, Elsänore.

recline (rē-klīn'), a. [< L. reclinis, reclinus, leaning back, bent back, reclining, < reclinus, lean back, recline: see recline, v.] Leaning; being in a reclining posture. [Rare.]

They sat recline On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 333.

recliner (rē-klī'nėr), n. One who or that which reclines; specifically, a reclining dial. reclining-board (rē-klī'ning-bord), n. A board

allow the occupant to assume a reclining posi-tion; an invalid-chair.

reclivate (rek'li-vät), a. [ $\langle$  LL. rcclivis, lean-ing backward,  $\langle$  L. rc-, back, + clivus, sloping: see clivous.] In entom., forming a double curve; curving outward and then inward: noting marreclivate (rek'li-vāt), a.

gins, parts of jointed organs, and processes reclothe (rē-kloth'), v. t. [< re- + clothe.] To clothe again.

The varying year with blade and sheaf Clothes and reelothes the happy plains. Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sieeping Palace. recludet (ré-klöd'), v. t. [= OF. reclure, re-elorre, F. réclure = Pr. recluare, reselure = Sp. Pg. recluir, shut up, seclude, = It. richiudere, unclose, open, < LL. recludere, shut up or off, close, < L. recludere, unclose, open, also in LL. shut up, < re-, back, + claudere, shut: see close1, and cf. conclude, exclude, include, preclude, se-clude, occlude.] To open; unclose. Har softa exclude

# Hem softe enclude, And towards nyght hir yates thou reclude. Palladius, Husbondris (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Paltatius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39. recluse (rē-klös'), a. and n. [1. < ME. recluse, n., <OF. reclus, F. reclus, fem. recluse = Pr. reclus = Sp. Pg. recluso = It. richiuso, < LL. reclusus, shut up (ML. reclusus, m., reclusa, f., a recluse), pp. of recludere, shut up, L. unclose, open, etc.: see reclude. 2. < ME. reclusa, fem. of recluse, a convent, monastery, < LL. reclusa, fem. of reclu-sus, shut up: see above.] I. a. Shut up or apart from the world; retired from public notice; se-questered; solitary: existing or passed in a soliquestered; solitary; existing or passed in a solitary state: as, a recluse monk or hermit; a recluse life.

Here, as recluse as the Turkish Spy at Paris, I am almost unknown to every body. *Goldsmith*, To Rev. Thomas Contarine.

II. n. 1. A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and mediworld to spend his days in seclusion and medi-tation; specifically, a member of a religious community who is voluntarily immured for life in a single cell. The life of a monastic recines was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptional virtue, and only by express permission of the abbot, chapter, and bishop. In earlier monasticism, the recines was immured in a cell, sometimes underground, and usually within the precincts of the monastery. He was to have no other sp-parel than that which he wors at the time of his incarce-ration. The doorway to the cell was walled up, and only a sufficient aperture was left for the conveyance of provi-sions, but so contrived as not to allow the recluse to see or be seen. Later monasticism greaty modified this rigor. 21. A place of seelnsion; a retired or quiet situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like. situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like.

It is certain that the church of Christ is the pillar of truth, or sacred recluse and peculiar asylum of Religion. J. Wise, The Churches' Quarrel Espoused.

recluse; (rē-klöz'), v. t. [< ME. reclusen; < re-cluse, a.] To shut up; seclude; withdraw from intercourse.

## Religious out-ryders reclused in here cloistres, Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

I had a shrewd Disease hung lately upon me. proceed-ing, as the Physicians told me, from this long reclused Life. Howell, Letters, if. 29.

ing recluse; retirement; seclusion from society. A kind of calm recluseness is like rest to the overlabour'd man. Feltham, On Eccles. ii. 11. (Resolves, p. 349.) reclusion (rē-klö'zhon), n. [< F. reclusion = Sp. reclusion = Pg. reclusão = It. reclusione, < ML. reclusio(n-), < LL. recludere, pp. reclusus, shut up: see reclude and recluse.] 1. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. Johnson. -2. Specifically, the life or condition of a re-cluse or immured solitary. reclusive (rē-klö'siv), a. [< recluse + -ire.]

reclusive ( $r\bar{e}$ -klö'siv), a. [ $\langle recluse + -iv$ Affording retirement from society; recluse. [< recluse + -ive.]

# And if it sort not well, yon may conceal her . . . In some *reclusive* and religious life. Shak., Mnch Ado, iv. 1. 244.

Tennyson, Elsanore. Shak, Mnch Ado, iv. 1. 244. reclinis, reclinare, [= Sp. It. reclusorio,  $\langle$  ML. reclusories (-riz). lining,  $\langle$  reclinare, [= Sp. It. reclusorio,  $\langle$  ML. reclusories (-riz). [Rare.] elusei, pp. reclusus, shut up, close: see re-eluse.] The abode or cell of a recluse. y sat recline k'd with flowers. Milton, P. L., iv. 333. who or that which ping dial. K du women and men too

Oid women and men, too, . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to record their corps, as she did Ason's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness. Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 71. recoction (rē-kok'shon), n. [< recort + -ion.] A second coction or preparation. Imp. Dict. to which young persons are sometimes strapped, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. Mrs. S. C. Hall. reclining-chair (rē-klī'ning-chār), n. A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired, to allow the cocument to correct the corps as sin did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness. Jer. Taylor (?), Artil. Handsomeness, p. 71. recognisable, recognise, etc. See recognizable, to prevent stooping and to give erection (rē-kok'shon), n. [< recott + -ion.] ete.

recognition<sup>1</sup> (rek-og-nish'on), n. [ $\langle OF$ . re-cognition, F. récognition = It. ricognizione, re-cognizione,  $\langle L.$  recognitio(n-),  $\langle$  recognoscere, pp. recognitus, recognize, know again: see rec-ognize<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The act of recognizing; a know-ing again; consciousness that a given object is identified and the product of the second se identical with an object previously cognized.

Every species of fancy hath three modes: recognition of a thing as present, memory of it as past, and foresight of it as to come. N. Grew.

Sense represents phenomena empirically in perception, imagination in association, apperception in the empirical consciousness of the identity of these reproductive repre-sentations with the phenomena by which they were given therefore in *recognition*. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 115.

A person's recognition of a colour is in part au act of in-ference. J. Sully, Sensation and Intnition, p. 67. 2. A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the recognition of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent. The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memoriais, solemn recognition in the church of Ood.

Hooker

That a man's right to the produce of his brain is equally valid with his right to the produces of his hands is a fact which has yet obtained but a very imperfect *recognition*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 155.

3. Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

The interesting fact about Apolionius is the extensive recognition which he obtained, and the ease with which his pretensions found acceptance in the existing condition of the popular mind. Froude, Sketches, p. 103.

4. In Scots law, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal; or, generally, any return of the feu to the superior, by whatever ground of eviction.=Syn. 1. See recognizel. recognition<sup>2</sup> (re<sup>#</sup>kog-nish'on), n. A repeated

cognition

cognition.
recognitive (rē-kog'ni-tiv), a. [< L. recognitus, pp. of recognoscere, recognize, + -ire. Cf. cognitive.] Recognizing; recognitory.</p>
recognitori (rē-kog'ni-tor), n. [< AF. recognitor, < ML. recognitor, < L. recognitus, pp. of recognoscere, recognize: see recognize1.] In law, one of a jury impaneled on an assize: so called because they advected a distribution of the second because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense.

The inquests by Recognitors which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards — the sworn men by whose oaths Domesday was drawn np—come much more nearly [than compurgators] to our notion of Jurors, but still they are not the thing itself. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

reclusely (rē-klös'li), adv. In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society; as a recluse. Lee, Eccles. Gloss. recluseness (rē-klös'nes), n. The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society.

A pun and its recognitory laugh must be co-instanta-eous. Lamb, Distant Correspondenta.

recognizability (rek-og-nī-za-bil'i-ti), n. [< rec-ognizable + -ity (see -bility).] The state of being recognizable; capacity for being recognized.

nized. recognizable (rek'og-nī-za-bl or rē-kog'ni-za-bl), a. [< recognizel + -able. Cf. OF. recon-noissable, F. reconnaissable.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. Also spelled recognisable. recognizably (rek'og-nī-za-bli or rē-kog'ni-za-bli), adv. So as to be recognized.

### recognize

recognizance (rē-kog'ni-zans or rē-kon'i-zans), n. [< ME. recognisance, reconyssaunce, < OF. recognoissance, reconnoisance, reconnoissance, re-cumuissance, reconnaissance, etc., F. reconnaissance (> E. reconnaissance) = Pr. reconaissensa, rego-noysensa = Pg. reconhecença = II. riconoscenza, < ML. recognoscentia, a recognizing, aeknow-ledgment, an obligation binding one over to do some particular act. < L. reconoscent's, some</p> some particular act, < L. recognoscen(t-)s, ppr. of recognoscerc, recognize: see recognizel. Cf. cognizance.] 1. The act of recognizing; ac-knowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

With solemn sound — and thousand others more, That distance of recognizance bereaves, Make pleasing music and not wild uproar. Keats, Sounet, "How many Bards."

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works With that recognizance and piedge of love Which I first gave her [a handkerchief]. Shak., Othelio, v. 2. 214.

3. In law: (a) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned to do some par-ticular act, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt.

He was bounden in a reconyssaunce To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon. *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, i. 330.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his *recognizances*, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 113. (b) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon as-

size. To enter into recognizances. See enter. recognizant (rē-kog'ni-zant or rē-kon'i-zant), a. [< OF. recognoissant, ppr. of recognoistre, etc., recognize: see recognize<sup>1</sup>.] Recognizing; perceiving.

The laird did his best to help him ; but ha seemed nowise recognizant. George MacDonald, Warlock o' Gienwarlock, xv.

Hooker.George MacDonald, Warlock & Glenwarlock, xv.This Byzantine synod assumed the rank and powers of<br/>the seventh general council; yet even this file was a<br/>recognition of the six preceding assemblies.<br/>Gibbon, Declines and Fall, xlix.recognization (rē-kog-ni-zā'shon), n. [< recog-<br/>nizel + -ation.] The act of recognizing.<br/>recognizing. (With accom. term.<br/>ster, seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor, and<br/>was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV...<br/>from the 4th of March the iegal recognition of Edward's<br/>royal character begins, and the years of his reign date.<br/>Stubba, Const. Hist. § 355.recognize (recognize (recognizer, examine,<br/>ster, seized the to the produce of his brain is equally<br/>valid with his right to the produce of his hands is a fact certify, < re-, again, + cognoscere, know: see cognition. Cf. cognize.] I. trans. 1. To know (the object) again; recall or recover the know-ledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

Then first he recognis'd the æthereal guest; Wonder and joy siternate fire his breast. Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 415.

To recognize an object is to identify it with some object reviously seen. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 226. previously seen. 2. To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to *recognize* one as ambassador; to *recognize* a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

He brought several of them . . . to recognize their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond. (Latham.)

Only that State can live in which injury to the least member is recognized as damage to the whole. Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Holland, immediately after the surrender of Yorktown, had recognized the independence of America, which had as yet only been recognized by France. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without recog-nizing him.—4. To indicate appreciation of: as, to recognize merit.—5. To review; reëx-amine; take cognizance of anew.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will recognize them at a greater. South.

6. To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

It is more to the purpose to urge that those who have so powerful an engine [as the press] in their hands should recognize their responsibility in the use of it. H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. S7.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 87. = Syn. 2-4. Recognize, Acknowledge. The essential dif-ference between these words lies in the difference be-tween letting in to one's own knowledge (recognize) and letting out to other people's knowledge (acknowledge). Hence the opposite of recognize is discore or some kindred word; that of acknowledge is conceal or deny. To recognize an obligation and to acknowledge an obligation differ pre-cisely in this way. The prescher may be able to make a man recognize, even it he cannot make him acknowledge. his need of moral improvement. See acknowledge.

II. intrans. In law, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. rcc-ognized in the sum of twenty dollars.

Also spelled rccognise. recognize<sup>2</sup> (rē-kog'nīz), v. t. To cognize again. By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by ft *re-cognize* known relations under somewhat dif-ferent attendant circumstances. *G. H. Leuves*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 172.

recognizee (rē-kog-ni-zē') or rē-kon-i-zē'), n. [< recognize1 + -ee1.] In law, the person to whom a recognizance is made.

whom a recognizance is made. The recognizance is an acknowledgment of a former debt npon record, the form whereof is "that A. B. dot ac-knowledge to owe to our lord the king, to the plaintifi, to C. D., or the like, the sum of ten pounds"... in which case the king, the plaintifi, C. D., &c., is called the recognizee, "is cui cognoacitur"; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, "is qui cognoacit." Elacetstone, Com., II. xx. Elacetstone, Com

recognizer (rek'og-nī-zèr), n. [< recognize1 + -cr<sup>1</sup>. Cf. recognize7.] One who recognizes. recognizingly (rek'og-nī-zing-li), adv. With recognition; consciously; appreciatively. I know not if among all his "friends" he [John Wilson] has left one who feels more recognizingly what he was ... than I. Cartyle, in Froude, Life in London, xxii. recoller (rē-koi'ler), n. Cheven the distance of the second second

recognizor (rê-kog'ni-zor or rê-kon'i-zor), n. [( OF. \*recognoisseur, F. reconnaisseur; as rec-ogmzc1 + -or1.] In law, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognoscet, r. t. [< L. recognoscere, recognize: sce recognize1.] Same as recognize1. Boyle.

recoil<sup>1</sup> (rē-koil'), v. [Early mod. E. also recoyle, recule;  $\langle ME. recoilen, reculen, \langle OF. reculer, F.$ rcculer, draw back, go back, recoil, retire, defer,drive off (= Pr. Sp. recular = Pg. reculer = It. $reculare. rinculare), <math>\langle ML. reculare, go back ward, <math>\langle L. re-, back, + culus \langle \rangle F. cul \rangle$ , the hind-er parts, posteriors; cf. Ir. Gael. cul, the back, hinder part, = W. cil, back, a retreat.] I. in-trans. 1. To draw back; go back; retreat; take a sudden backward motion after an advance a sudden backward motion after an advance.

Sodainely he blewe the retraite, and *reculed* almoste a myle backewarde. Hall, Hen. V., an. 6.

We were wirde. We were with vyolence and rage of the sayle tempest constreyued to *recoyle* and turne backwardes, and to seke some hauyn vpon the coste of Turkey. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

Ye both forwearled be; therefore a whyle I read you rest, and to your bowres recoyte. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 17.

Looking on the lines Of my boy's face, methoughts I did *recoil* Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2, 154.

Their manner is, when any will imade them, to allure and drawe them on by flying and reculing (as if they were afraide). Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 489.

His men were compelled to recoil from the dense array of German pikes. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12. 2. To start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try, Amid the chords bewildered laid, And back *recoiled*, he knew not why, E'en at the sound himself had made. Collins, The Passions.

Recoils from its own choice. Cowper, Task, i. 467. 3. To fall, rush, start, bound, or roll back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; return after a certain strain or impetus: literally or figura-

tively.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass, Or like an overcharged gun, recoil. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.331.

Revenge, at first though sweet, Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. Milton, P. L., ix. 172. 4t. To fall off; degenerate.

Be revenged

Or she that hore you was no queen, and you Recoil from your great stock. Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 128.

II.; trans. To drive back.

Mariners and merchants with much toyle Labour'd in vaine to have secur'd their prize, ... But neither toyle nor traveill might her backe recoyle, Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

retreat.

### Where, having knowledge of Omore his recule, he pur-sued him. Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland. (Nares.) 2. A backward movement; a rebound: literally or figuratively.

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On a sudden open fly With impetuous recoil and jarring aound The infernal doors. Milton, P. L., ii. 880. The infernal doors. The recoil from formalism is scepticism. F. W. Robertson,

Who knows it not — this dead recoil Of weary fibres stretched with toil? O. W. Holmes, Midsummer.

3. Specifically, the rebound or resilience of a

recoil-escapement (rē-koil'es-kāp<sup>\$\vec{rment}\$</sup>), n.
 In horol., an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils, or moves backward slightly: opposed to a dcad-beat cscapement, in which the escape-wheel rests dead, or without motion in the interval between the beats.
 recoilment (rē-koil'ment), n. [Formerly also recuilment; < OF. (and F.) reculement, < reculer, recoil: see recoil.] The act of recoiling.</li>
 The sharp pains of the stone were allay'd by that heaviness of sense which the recuiment of the heavit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd. Hammond, in Bp. Fell.
 recoil-pallet (rē-koil'pal<sup>#</sup>et), n. One of the

**recoil-pallet** (rē-koil'pal"et), *n*. One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil-escapement.

Recoil pallets - and dead ones too - should only just clear the teeth. Sir E. Eeckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 79. recoil-wave (rē-koil'wāv), n. A dicrotic wave. recoin (rē-koin'), v.t. [ $\langle rc-t - coin^1$ .] To coin again: as, to recoin gold or silver. Locke. recoinage (rē-koi'nāj), n. [ $\langle recoin + -age.$ ] 1. The act of coining anew.—2. That which is coind arow.

is coined anew.

is coined anew. recoiner (re-koi'ner), n. One who recoins. recollect<sup>1</sup> (re-koi'ner), n. (L recollectus, pp. of recolligere (> It. raccogliere, raccorre, ri-cogliere, ricorre = Pg. recoller = Sp. recolegir = F. recueillir, also récolliger), gather up again, recollect,  $\langle re-, again, + colligere, pp. collectus,$ gather, collect: see collect. Cf. recollect<sup>2</sup> and re-cueil.] I. trans. 1. To collect or gather again; collect what has been scattered: often written collect what has been scattered: often written distinctively re-collect: as, to re-collect routed troops.

. So oft shalt thou eternal favour gain, Who recollectedst Ireland to them twain. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The Lake of Zembre, . . . now dispersed into ample lakes, and againe recollecting his extravagant waters. Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

He [Gray] aska his friend Stonchewer, in 1760, "Did you never observe (while rocking winds are piping loud) that pause as the gust is *re-collecting* itself?" Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 163.

21. To summon back, as scattered ideas; reduce to order; gather together.

"Young man" (quoth she), "thy spirites recollect; Be not amazde mine vncouth shape to see." Times' Whielle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Recottecting of all our scattered thoughts and exterior ex-travagances... is the best circumstance to dispose us to a heavenly visitation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29. 3. To recover (one's self); collect (one's self): used reflexively in the past participle.

Thor. You'll be temperate, And hear me. Ger. Speak, I am re-collected. Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3. Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches, I might recollect myself a little. Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

4<sub>†</sub>. To gather; collect.

These fishers . . . from their watery empire *recollect* All that may men approve or men detect. Shak., Pericles, ti. 1. 54.

II. intrans. To come together again; reunite. Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite, Shall recollect, and in one all unite. Donne, To Lady Bedford.

**recoil1** (rē-koil'), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *recule*; **recollect2** (rek-g-lekt'), *v*. t. [In form and ori-  $\langle OF. rccul, recoil, backward movement, re-$ treat, F.*rccul*, recoil, rebound, = Pg.*recuo*, arecoil; from the verb.] 1<sub>†</sub>. A drawing back;**recoil:**A drawing back;to the mind or memory; remember.

### recomfort

Conscious of age, she recollects her youth. Couper, Truth, l. 153.

Perchance We do but *recollect* the dreams that come Just ere the waking. *Tennyson*, Lucretius. =Syn. To call up, call to mind. See remember and mem-

Recollect<sup>3</sup> (rek'o-lekt), n. Same as Recollet. The Recollects were uninfected by Janseniam. Rom. Cath. Dicl., p. 709.

**recollectedness** (rek-q-lek'ted-nes), n. 1. The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.

Recollectedness to every good purpose; unpremeditated-ness to every bad purpose. Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

2. Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

I apoke with recollectedness and power. Bp. Wilberforce, Diary, March 3, 1857. *Ep. Wilderforce*, Diary, March 3, 1857. **recollection** (rek-o-lek'shon), *n*. [< OF. *recollection*, F. *récollection* = Sp. *recoleccion*, recollec-tion, = Pg. *recoleição*, retirement, < L. *recollec-tio(n-)*, < *recolligere*, pp. *recollectus*, collect again: see *recollect1*, *recollect2*.] 1. The act of recol-lecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory. reminiscence: researching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

If it [the idea] be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, it ia ree-offection. Locke, Human Understanding, 11. xix. 1. 2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my recollection.

When I think of my own native land, In a moment I seem to be there; But alas! recollection at hand Soon hurries me back to despair. Couper, Alexander Selkirk. How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood, When fond recollection presents them to view! S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

One of his earliest recollections.

Thinks I, "Aha! When I can talk, I'll tell Mamma." —And that's my earliest recollection. F. Locker, A Terrible Infant.

Macaulay.

The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection which scarcely suited his time of life. W. Robertson, Charles V.

=Syn. 1-3. Remembrance, Reminiscence, etc. See memory. recollective (rek-o-lek'tiv), a. [< recollect<sup>2</sup> + -ive.] Having the power of recollecting. Foster.

Foster.
Recollet (rek'o-let), n. [Sometimes spelled Recollet; < OF. recollet, F. récollet = Sp. Pg. recoleto = It. recolletto, m. (F. récollette = Sp. Pg. recoleta = It. recolletta, f.), < L. recollectus, pp. of recolligere, recollect: see recollect<sup>1</sup>.] A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule. The most noted Recollets belong to the Franciscan order, and form a branch of the Observantines. See Franciscan.
recolor, recolour (rē-kul'or), v. [< rc + color, colour.] I. trans. To color or dye again. The monuments which were restored... may also in

The monuments which were restored . . . may also in part have been recoloured. Athenæum, No. 3237, p. 643. II. intrans. To reassume a color; flush again. [Rare.]

The swarthy blush recolours in his cheeks. Byron, Lara, i. 13.

recomand; v. A Middle English form of recommend.

**recombine** (rē-kom-bīn'), v. t. [= F. récombiner = Sp. recombinar; as re- + combine.] To combine again.

Which when to day the priest shall recombine, From the mysterious holy touch such charms Will flow. Carew, On the Marriage of P. K. and C. C.

recomfort (rē-kum'fert), v. t. [< ME. recom-forten, reconforten, recounforten, < OF. recon-forter, recunforter, F. réconforter = It. ricon-fortare, strengthen anew; as re- + comfort.]

The kynge Pyngnores com with vij<sup>ml</sup> Saisnes, that hem recounforted and moche sustened, for thei amyten in among the kynge Ventres meyne. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

In strawberries . . . it is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 408.

To give new strength to.

11.

2. To comfort again; console anew.

Recomfort thyself, wench, in a better choice. Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

Selves of themselves, to your recomforture [orig. recom-fiture]. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 425. recommence (rē-ko-mens'), v. [< F. recom-mencer = Pr. recomensar = It. ricominetare; as re- + commence.] I. intrans. To begin again to be; begin again.

Пе seemed desirous enough of recommencing courtler. Johnson, Swift.

The transport of reconciliation was soon over; and the old struggle recommenced. Macaulay, Sir William Temple. II. trans. To cause again to begin to be; be-

gin again.

I could be well content, allow'd the use Of past experience, . . . To recommence life's trial. Couper, Four Ages.

recommencement (rē-ko-mens'ment), n. [< OF. (and F.) recommencement = It. recommence-mento; as recommence + -ment.] A commence-

ment anew. recommend (rek-o-mend'), v. t. [Early mod. E. also recommande;  $\langle ME. recommenden, reco manden, recomaunden, <math>\langle OF. recommander, re-$ cumander, F. recommandcr = Pr. recommandar= Cat. recomanar = Sp. recomendar = Pg. re- $commendare, recommend, <math>\langle L. re-, again, + com mendare, recommend, <math>\langle L. re-, again, + com-$ mendare, commend: see commend.] 1. Tocommend to another's notice; put in a favor-able light before another; commend or givefavorable representations of; bring under one'snotice as likely to be of service.ment anew notice as likely to be of service.

Custance, your child, hir recomandeth ofte Un-to your grace. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 180. And we praye the kynge of Fraunce that he wyll vs recommaunde to the myghty kyng of Englande. R. Eden, tr. of Americo Vespucci (First Books on Amer-lica, ed. Arber, p. xxxvi). In my most hearty wise 1 recommend me to you. Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 297).

He recommends a red striped silk to the pale complex-ion, white to the brown, and dark to the fair. Addison, Spectator, No. 265.

2. To make acceptable; attract favor to.

Conversing with the meanest of the people, and choos-ing such for his Apostles, who brought nothing to recom-mend them but innocency and simplicity. Stillingfied, Sermons, I. iii.

As shades more sweetly recommend the light, So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 301.

3. To commit or intrust, as in prayer.

Alle the bretherin and sisterin . . . han recomoundid in here mynde the stat of holt Chirche, and for pea and vnite in the lond. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 37. Faul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God. Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, mea-sure, remedy, or the like; advise (that some-

thing bo donc).

If there is a particular in . . . where you are well ac. recommittal (rê-ko-mit'al), n. [< recommit + quainted, . . . recommend your master thither. - al.] Same as recommitment. Suif, Advice to Servants, To the Groom. recompact (rê-kom-pakt'), v. t. [< re- + com-here recommended that the whole disposition of the camp pact<sup>1</sup>, v.] To compact or join anew.

He recommended that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed. Irving, Granada, p. 67. I was . . strongly recommended to sell ont by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Thackeray, Fitz-Boodie's Confessions.

5+. To give or commit in kindness.

Dented ma mine own purse, Which I had recommended to his use Not half an hour before. Shak., T. N., v. 1. 94.

To recommend itaelf, to be agreeable; make itself ac-ceptable.

# This casile hath a pleasant seat; the air Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself Unto our gentle senses. Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 2.

unto our gentle senses. Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 2. recommendable (rek-o-men'da-bl), a. [< OF. (and F.) recommandable = Sp. recommendable = Pg. recommendavel; as recommend + -able.] Capable of being or suitable to be recom-mended; worthy or deserving of recommenda-tion or praise. Glanvillc, Vanity of Dogmatiz-ing, Pref.

recommendableness (rek-o-men'da-bl-nes), n.

o comfort again; console and the first again; console and the first again; console and the first again by to disport. As sche best konde, she gan hym to disport. *Chaucer*, Troitus, ii. 1672. **recommendably** (rek-o-men'da-bli), adv. In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendable.

Middleton, Family of Love, il. 4.ommendation.recomfortlesst (rē-kum'fert-les), a.[{\*recom-fort, n. (< F. reconfort, succor, consolation), +</th>recommendation (rek'o-men-dā'shon), n.fort, n. (< F. reconfort, succor, consolation), +</th>ME. recommendation (rek'o-men-dā'shon), n.fort, n. (< F. reconfort, succor, consolation), +</th>ME. recommendation (rek'o-men-dā'shon), n.fort, n. (< F. reconfort, succor, consolation), +</th>ME. recommendation (rek'o-men-dā'shon), n.fort - less.]Without comfort.There all that night remained Britomart,<br/>Restlesse, recomfortures, with heart deepe grieved.<br/>Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 24.ML. recommendatio(n-), < recommendate, rec-<br/>ommending or of commending; the act of rep-<br/>resenting in a favorable manner for the pur-<br/>pose of procuring the notice, confidence, or<br/>civilities of another. civilities of another.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character; hut this our peeress declined as unnecessary, alleging that her cousin Thornhil's recommendation would be sufficient. Goldsmith, Vicar, **xi**. 2. That which procures a kiud or favorable reception; any thing, quality, or attribute, which produces or tends to produce a favor-

able acceptance, reception, or adoption. Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation. Dryden.

3+. Favor; repute.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe recomendacyon, no-

Whome I founde a force of hyper-ble, lyberall, and curtesse. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxvii. It (the burying of the dead) hath always heen had in an extraordinary recommendation amongst the ancients. North, tr. of Plutarch, it.

4. A letter of recommendation. [Colloq.] — Letter of recommendation, s letter given by one per-son to another, and addressed to a third or "to whom it may concern," in which the bearer is represented as worthy of consideration and confidence. recommendativet (rek-o-men'da-tiv), n. [= OF. recommandatif = It. raccomandativo; as recommendation. Imp. Dict. recommendatory (rek-o-men'da-tori), a. [=

recommendatory (rek-o-men'dā-tō-ri), a. [= Sp. recomendatorio = It. raccomandatorio; < rccommend + -at-ory. Cf. commendatory.] Serving to recommend; recommending.

If you . . . send us withal a Copy of your *Recommen-*datory Letters, we shall then take care that you may with all speed repair to us upon the Public Faith. *Milton*, Letters of State (Works, VIII. 271).

recommender (rek-g-men'der), n. [( OF. (and F.) recommandeur = Pg. recommendador = It. raccomandatore; from the verb.] One who or that which recommends.

that which recommends. This letter is in your behalf, fair maid; There's no denying such a recommender. Digby, Elvira, i. 1. recommit (rē-ko-mit'), v. t. [= It. ricommet-tere; as re- + commit. Cf. ML. recommittere, commend.] 1. To commit again: as, to recom-it variant again. mit persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the Honse of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be recommitted. Clarendon. 2. To refer again as to a committee.

I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to recommit all its business to the council. Burke, Economical Reform.

If a report is recommitted before it has been agreed to by the assembly, what has heretofore passed in the com-mittee is of no validity. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 291.

recommitment (rē-ko-mit'ment), n. [ $\langle recommit + -ment$ .] 1. A second or renewed commitment. -2. A renewed reference to a committee.

Repair And recompact my scatter'd body. Donne, A Valediction of my Name. recompencet, v. and n. An old spelling of recompense.

ompense.
recompensation (rê-kom-pen-sâ'shon), n. [
ME, recompensacion, recompensacioun, < OF. recompensation = Sp. recompensacion = Pg. recompensação = It. ricompensazione, < ML. recompensatio(n-), a rewarding, < recompensare, reward: see recompense.] 14. A recompense.</p> 

recompletion

compensation, to which the pursuer replies by

recompensation, to when the parsater repries by pleading compensation also. recompense (rek'om-pens), r.; pret. and pp. recompensed, ppr. recompensing. [Formerly also recompense; { ME. recompensen, < OF. recompen-ser, F. récompenser = Pr. Sp. Pg. recompensar = It. ricompensare, < ML. recompensarc, reward, recompense ( L. recompensarc, reward, recompense of L. recompensarc, reward, remunerate, < L. re-, again, + compensarc, com-pensatc: see compensate.] I. trans. 1. To make a return to; give or render an equivalent to, as for services or loss; compensate: with a person as object.

For they cannot recompense the, butt thou shalt be re-compensed at the resurreccion of the inste men. *Tyndale*, Luke xiv. 14.

Yet fortnne cannot *recompense* me better Than to die well and not my master's debtor. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3, 75.

2. To return an equivalent for; pay for; reward; requite.

I will recompense their iniquity. Jer. xvi. 18.

Ile means to recompense the pains you take By cutting off your heads. Shak., K. John, v. 4. 15. He shall recompense them their wickedness, and destroy them in their own malice. Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xciv. 23.

3. To pay or give as an equivalent; pay back. Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii, 17.

4. To make amends for by some equivalent; make compensation for; pay some forfcit for. If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass nto. Num, v. 8. unto.

So shall his father's wrongs be recompensed. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iif. 1. 161.

The sun, whose presence they are long deprined of in the winter (which is recompensed in their nightlesse Sum-mer), is worshipped amongst them. Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 434.

Purchas, rugrunssy, p. Where thou mights hope to change Torment with ease, and sconest recompense Dole with delight. Milton, P. L., iv. 898. He is a very licentious translator, and does not recom-pense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own. Johnson, Stepney.

5. To serve as an equivalent or recompense for. The tenderness of an uncle recompensed the neglect of father. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

a father. =Syn. 1 and 2. Remunerate, Reimburse, etc. (see indem-

nify), repay. II.; intrans. To make amends or return. Chaucer.

recompense (rek'om-pens), n. [Formerly also recompence; < OF. recompense, F. récompense = Sp. Pg. recompensa = It. ricompensa, f., ricom-penso, m., < ML. recompensa, recompense; from the verb.] An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; re-ward; amends; requital.

To me belongeth vengeance and recompence. Deut. xxxii. 35. Is this a child's love? or a recompense

Fit for a father's care? Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere ; Heaven did a *recompense* as largely send. *Gray*, Elegy.

recompensement; (rek'om-pens-ment), n. [ OF. recompensement = II. ricompensamento; as recompense + -ment.] Recompense; requital. 88

Ediryde had great summes of money in recompenser, requirtat. Fabryde had great summes of money in recompensement of his brother's deth. Fabyan, Chron, I. cxxxv. recompenser (rek'om-pen-se'r), n. [< OF. re-compenseur, F. récompenseur = Pg. recompensa-dor, < ML. recompensator, < recompensate, rec-ompense: see recompense.] One who or that which recompenses.

recompensive (rek'om-pen-siv), a. [< recom-pense + -ive.] Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

ompense; compensative. Reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distri-butions in this world to an equality and recompensive jus-tice in the next. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, 1, § 47. recompile (rē-kom-pīl'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + compile$ .] To compile anew. Bacon. recompilement (rē-kom-pīl'ment), n. [ $\langle re-$ compile + -ment.] A new compilation or digest . Atthemet I had a numeric to make a particular digest or

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recompilement of the laws, I laid it aside. Bacon, A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws.

In this way, by successive destruction and re-completion. J. D. Dana, Text-book of Geology (3d ed.), p. 33. recompose ( $\bar{r}e.kom-p\bar{o}z'$ ), v. t. [(OF. (and F.)) recomposer; as re-+ compose. Cf. Sp. recom-poner = Pg. recompore = It. ricompore, recom-pose.] 1. To quiet anew; compose or tran-quilize that which is ruffled or disturbed: as, to recompose the mind.

By music he was recomposed and tamed. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3. 2. To compose anew; form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure. Boyle, Works, I. 738. recomposer (ve-kom-po'zer), n. One who or that which recomposes.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse but it meets with a proper corrector and *re-composer* of its motions. Dr. H. More, Moral Cabbala, i.

**recomposition** (rē-kom-pō-zish'on), n. [ $\langle F$ . recomposition = Sp. recomposition = Pg. recomposição; as re-+ composition.] The act of re-composing; composition renewed. I have taken great pains with the recomposition of this scene. Lamb, To Coleridge. (Latham.)

recompt, v. t. An obsolete form of recount<sup>1</sup>, reconcilable (rek'on-sī-la-bl), a. [Also recon-cileable; < reconcilë + -able. Cf. F. réconciliable = Sp. reconciliable = Pg. reconciliavel = It. ri-conciliabile, < L. as if \*reconciliabilis, < reconcilia conclutance, L. 35 in reconclutance, veconcure arc, reconcile: see reconcile.] Capable of be-ing reconciled. Specifically - (a) Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendsbip. (b) Capable of being made to agree or be con-sistent; able to be harmonized or made congruous.

Acts not reconcileable to the rules of discretion, decency, and right reason. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii. The different accounts of the Numbers of Ships... are reconcileable by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the Transports. Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

So reconcilable are extremes, when the earliest extreme is laid in the unnatural. De Quincey, Plato.

=Syn. (a) Appeasable, placable. (b) Consistent (with). reconcilableness (rek'on-sī-la-bl-nes), n. The

**Feconcilableness** (rek on-si-la-bi-nes), n. The quality of being reconcilable. (a) Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (b) Consisten-cy; harmony. Also spelled reconcileableness. Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall dis-cover not only a reconcilableness, but a friendship and per-fect harmony, betwixt texts that here seem most at vari-ance. Boule.

ance.  $Constant texts that here seem most at variance, body (rek'on-si-la-bli), adv. In a reconcilation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), a. [<math>\langle OF$ . reconcilation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), a. [ $\langle OF$ . reconcilation,  $\langle F$ . reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), a. [ $\langle OF$ . reconciliation,  $\langle F$ . reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), a. [ $\langle OF$ . reconciliation,  $\langle F$ . reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), a. [ $\langle OF$ . reconciliation,  $\langle F$ . reconciliation = Pr. reconciliation,  $\langle F$ . reconciliare, trans.  $\langle IL$ . reconciliare, bring together, conciliate anew; restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance; bring again to friendly or favorable feelings. feelings.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and for the officer that will Mat. v. 24. offer thy gift.

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled. Tennyson, Maud, xix.

2. To adjust; pacify; settle: as, to reconcile differences or quarrels.

You never shall, so help you truth and God! Embrace each other's love in baulshment; ... Nor never write, regreet, nor *reconcile* This louring tempest of your home-bred hate, Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 186. 3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with to.

The tressurer's talent in removing prejudice, and recon-ciling himself to wavering affections. Clarendon.

ciling himself to wavering anections. I found his voice distinct till I earne near Front street, . This reconcided me to the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields. B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 169. Men reconcile themselves very fast to a bold and good measure when once it is taken, though they condemned it in advance. Emerson, Amer. Civilization. it in advance. 4. To make consistent or congruons; bring to agreement or suitableness: often followed by

with or to.

However, it breeds much difficulty to reconcile the an-cient Historie of the Babylonian and Assyrian great and

long continued Empire with the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter by Moses mentioned. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

6. Eccles., to restore to sacred uses after desccration, or to unity with the church, by a pre-scribed ceremonial: as, to reconcile a church or a cemetery which has been profaned, as by mur-der; to *reconcile* a penitent (that is, to restore to communion one who has lapsed, as into heresy or schism).

Our erighte Heritage before seyd [Palestine] scholde be reconsyled and put in the Hondes of the righte Heires of Jesu Crist. Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.

The chirche is entredited til it be reconciled by the chaucer, Parson's Tale. bysshop. Innocent III, ordered that the remains of the excom-municated person . . . should . . . be exhumed; if not, that the centerey should be *reconcided* by the aspersion of holy water solemnly blessed. Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 134.

7t. To recover; regain.

. To recover, regam. Othir kynges of the kith, that comyn fro Troy, That were put fro there prouyns, Repairet agayne, Recounseted to there cuntre, comyns & other. And were welcom, I-wis, to wynis & all. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12931.

In ship-building, to join (a piece of work) ir with another. The term refers particularly fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves. = **Syn. 1**. Reconcile, Concultate, pacify, appease. Reconcile may apply to one or both parties to a quarrel; conciliate to only one. With either word, if only one side is meant, the person or per-sons seem to be rather in a position of superiority.—2. To compose, heal. II, + intrans. To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, reconcile to It. Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 104. (Latham.) reconcilement (rek'on-sil-ment), n. [(OF. re-conciliement, F. réconciliement = Pr. reconciliament = It. riconciliamento; as reconcile + -ment.] 1. The act of reconciling, in any sense; recon-ciliation; renewal of interrupted friendship.

Reconcilement is better managed by an annesty, and assing over that which is past, than by apologies and ex-isations. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 316. cusations. 2. Adjustment.

By reconcilement exquisite and rare, The form, port, motions, of this Cottage girl Were such as might have quickened and inspired A Titian's hand, *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

reconciler (rek'on-sī-lėr), n. One who recon-ciles; especially, one who brings parties at va-

A man that languishes in your displeasure, ... your lieutenant, Cassio. Good my lord, If I have any grace or power to move you, His present reconcidation take. Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 47.

I have found out a Pique she has taken at him, and have fram'd a letter that makes her sue for *Reconciliation* first. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ili. 11.

2. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; an agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. D. Rogers. 3. Eccles.: (a) Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin; explained in action pitiation; atonement. 2 Chron. xxix. 24. (b) Restoration to sacred uses after desecration, or to communion with the church. See reconcile, 6.

The local interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of ome. It is removed by what is termed reconciliation. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 188. Roma.

 =Syn. 1. Atonement, Explation, etc. (see propilation); reconcilientent, appeasement, pacification, reunion.
 reconciliatory (rek-on-sil'i-g-tō-ri), a. [= OF. reconciliatoire, F. réconciliatoire = Sp. reconcili-atorio, < L. reconciliare, pp. reconciliatus, recon-cilie: see reconcile.] Able or tending to recon-cilie. cile.

Those reconciliatory papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts. Bp. Hall, Specialties of the Life of Bp. Bull.

 Such welcome and unwercome. Shak, Macbeth, iv. 3, 189, Tis hard to reconcile. Shak, Macbeth, iv. 3, 189, ing.
 If it be possible to reconcile contradictions, he will prise ing. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxv. recondense (rē-kon-dens'), v. t. [= OF. recondense.]
 To rid of apparent discrepancies; harmodense of a fact given To condense again. To condense again. To condense again. Such velcome and unwelcome things at once Tis hard to reconcile. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 139. recondensation (rē-kon-den-sā'shon), n. [< It be possible to reconcile contradictions, he will praise recondense + -ation.] The act of recondense-

recondite (re-kon'dit or rek'on-dit), a. [< ME. \*recondit, recondet, < OF. recondit = Sp. recondito = Pg. It. recondito, hidden, secret, etc., < L. re-

### reconnoiter

conditus, put away, hidden, secret, pp. of recondere, put back again, put away, hide, <re-, back,</li>
+ condere, put together: see condiment, condite<sup>1</sup>.]
1. Hidden from mental view; secret; abstruse: as, recondite causes of things.

When the most inward and recondite spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences. Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. (Latham.)

Occasionally, . . . when a question of theological or po-litical interest touches upon the more *recondite* stores of history, we have an industrious examination of ancient sources. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Men of more recondite studies and deep learning. Felton, On Reading the Classics. (Latham.)

It is this mine of *recondite* quotations in their original languages, most accurately translated, which has im-parted such an enduring value to this treasure of the an-cient theology, philosophy, and literature. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 400.

The most trivial passages he regards as oracles of the highest authority, and of the most *recondite* meaning. *Maeaulay*, Dryden.

3. In bot., concealed; not easily seen.-4. In entom., said of organs which are concealed in chtom., said of organs which are concessed in repose : opposed to *cxscrted*. Specifically applied to the aculeus or sting of a hymenopterous insect when it is habitually withdrawn into the body.=**Syn**. I. Oc-cult, mystical, mysterious, deep. **reconditeness** (rē-kon'dit-nes or rek'on-dīt-nes), n. The character or state of being recon-

nes), n. The character or state of h dite; profound or hidden meaning.

dite; profound or hidden meaning. reconditory (rē-kon'di-tō-ri), n.; pl. recondi-tories (-riz). [= Pg. It. reconditorio, a hiding-place,  $\langle$  ML. reconditorium, a repository for archives,  $\langle$  L. recondere, pp. reconditus, put or hide away: see recondite.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), v. t. [ $\langle$  L. recon-ductus, pp. of reconducere, bring back, hire anew ( $\rangle$  It. ricondurre, prorogue, continue, = Sp. re-conducir, renew a lease, = Pg. reconduzir = F. reconducire, reconduct.] To conduct back or again. again.

Amidat this new creation want'st a guide To reconduct thy steps? Dryden, State of Iunocence, ii. 1.

reconduction (rē-kon-duk'shon), n. [= F. réconduction = Sp. reconducción, renewal of a lease, = Pg. reconducción, prorogation, con-tinuance,  $\langle NL$ . \*reconductio(n-),  $\langle L$ . recon-ducere, pp. reconductus, hire anew: see recon-duct.] In law, a renewal of a lease.

reconfirm (rē.kon-férm'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) reconfirmer, < ML. reconfirmare, confirm anew, < L. re-, again, + confirmare, confirm: see con-firm.] To confirm anew. Clarendon, Life, III. 835

reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), v. t. [= It. ricon-giugnere, < ML. reconjungere, join again, < L. re-, again, + conjungere, conjoin: see conjoin.] To conjoin or join anew. Boyle, Works, I. 739.
reconnaissance (rē-kon'ā-sans), n. [Also re-connoissance; < F. reconnaissance, formerly re-connoissance, recognition, reconnaissance: see recognizance.] The act or operation of recon-noitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically-(a) An examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (b) An examination or survey of a region in references to its general geological character. (c) An ex-amination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, or a canal. - Recomaissance in force (milit), a demonstration or attack by a consid-erable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.
reconnoissance (rek-o-noi'sins), n. Same as reconnaissance. reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), v. t. f = It. ricon-

reconnaissance.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'ter), v.; prot. and pp. reconnoitered, reconnoitred, ppr. reconnoitering, reconnoitring. [< OF. recognois-tre, reconsister, F. recognizel.] I. trans. 1‡. To know again; recognize.

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revice, they would be able to *reconvoitre* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresen-tation. *Walpole*, Historic Doubts, Pref.

He would hardly have reconneitred Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and his present uncouth appearance. Graves, Spiritnal Quixote, iv. 1. (Davies.)

2. To examine with the eye; make a prelimi-nary survey of; specifically, to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engi-neering, or geological purposes. See reconnaissance,

### 5007

anch great danger when he came to reconnoitre the city. Pococke, Description of the East, 11. i. 19.

An aged, sour-viaged domestic reconnoitered them through a small aquare hole in the door. Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. intrans. To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'ter), n. [< reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his reconnoitre, Losely quitted the akele-ton pile. Bulwer, What Will He Do with It? x. 1. reconquer (rē-kong'kėr), v. t. [< OF. reconque-rir, reconquerre, F. reconquérir (cf. Sp. Pg. recon-quistar = It. riconquistare); as re- + conquer.] 1. To conquer again; recover by conquest.

Belisarina has reconquered Africa from the Vandals. Brougham.

2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred years been able to reconquer any portion of what she then lost. Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

reconquest (re-kong'kwest), n. [ $\langle OF. reconquest$ , F. reconquest = Sp. Pg. reconquista = It. riconquista; as rc + conquest.] A second or repeated conquest. Hall. reconsecrate (re-kon'se-krat), r. t. [ $\langle re-+consecrate$ .] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be reconsecrated. Aylife, Parergon.

a case, be reconsecrated. A give, Fareron. reconsecration (re-kon-sē-krā'shon), n. [< re-+ consecration.] A renewed consecration. reconsider (rō-kon-sid'er), v. t. [< OF. recon-siderer, F. reconsider = It. riconsiderarc; as re- + consider.] 1. To consider again; turn over in the mind again; review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send yon. Chesterfield.

He had set himself . . . to reconsider his worn suits of clothes, to leave off meat for breakfast, to do without pe-riodicals. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv. 2. In parliamentary language, to take into con-sideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding or of amending: as, to re-consider a motion in a legislative body; to re-

consider a vote. It is believed the motion to reconsider, as in use in this country [the United States], is of American origin. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 257

**reconsideration** (rē-kon-sid-e-rā'shon), n. [ $\langle rcconsider + -ation.$ ] The act of reconsidering. (a) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

(a) A renewed consideration or review in the mind. Unless on reconsideration it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way. J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iv. § 3.
(b) A accond consideration; specifically, in deliberative assemblies, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been passed on acted upon previously, as a mo-tion, vote, etc. Usually a motion to reconsider can be made only by a person who voted with the majority. The inconvenience of this rule (that a decision by vote cannot be again brought into question]. . . has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice of this country (the United States] of the motion for reconsidera-tion. Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 254.
reconsolatet (re-kon'sō-lāt), v. t. [< re- + con-</li>

reconsolatet (rē-kon'sō-lāt), v. t. [(re- + con-solate. Cf. OF. (and F.) reconsoler = It. ri-consolare.] To console or comfort again.

consolate: 1 To console or comfort again. That only Ood who can reconsolate us both. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquire, p. 439.
reconsolidate (rē-kon-sol'i-dāt), v. t. [< rc-+ consolidate. Cf. F. reconsolider, reconsolidate.] To consolidate anew. reconsolidation (rē-kon-sol-i-dā'shon), n. [< reconsolidate + -ion.] The act of reconsolidat-ing, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.

reconstituent (re-kon-stit'n-ent), a. Reconsti-

tuting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. Nature, XL. 636. [Rare.] reconstitute (rē-kon'sti-tūt), v. t. [ $\langle re- +$ constitute.] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different ane different one.

different one. **reconstitution** (rē-kon-sti-tū'shon), n. [= F. reconstitution; as reconstitute + -ion.] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing to-gether again the parts or constituents of any-thing that has been broken up or destroyed.

No thorongh reconstitution of the council was, however, made during the relgn. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 867.

These gardens also seem to be those where Titus was in the great danger when he came to recomposite the city. Pococke, Description of the East, 11. i. 19. An aged domestic recompositered them rebuild.

The aim of the hour was to reconstruct the South; but first the North had to be reconstructed. Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Out of an enormons amount of material, Carlyle recon-structs for ns Frederick William I. of Prussia, a living, moving, tantalising reality. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.

 a couple of minutes, drew it in again.
 Barham, in Mom. prefixed to Ingoidsby Legends, I. 51.
 Barham, in Mom. prefixed to Ingoidsby Legends, I. 51.
 She saw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder (of Uricularia clandestina), as if reconnoitring.
 Bartin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 403. of constructing again.

Goethe . . . has left an interesting memorial of Euri-pidean study in his attempted *reconstruction* of the lost Phaethon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 679.

Phaetenn. Enclose brit, vill. 678.
 Specifically, in U. S. hist., the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privi-leges inherent in the Union. The period of re-construction extended from 1865 to about 1870.
 —3. That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largeat were *reconstructions*, having heen first framed and sent over from Great Britain. *Belsham*, Hist. Great Britain, an. 1777.

Belsham, Hist, Great Britain, an. 1777. Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the first, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," was passed over the President's veto on March 2d, 1867; and the second, a sup-plementary act, was passed later in the same month. These acts embodied the congressional plan of reconstruc-tion, providing that every State should heneran under mili-tary government until certain acts should he performed. The principal conditions were that each State should hold a convention and frame a constitution; that this constitu-tion must be ratified by popular vote and approved by Con-gress; that the new State legislature must ratify the Four-tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and that when the requisite number of States had ratified this smendment, any State which had fulfilied all requirements should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to con-gress und 1871. reconstructionary (rē-kon-struk'shon-ā-ri), a.

[reconstructionary (rē-kon-struk'shon-ā-ri), a. [< reconstruction + -ary.] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "reconstruc-tionary influence," Congregationalist, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]

reconstructionist (rē-kon-struk'shon-ist), n. [ $\langle reconstruction + -ist.$ ] An adherent of re-construction; specifically, in U. S. politics, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.

The Republican reconstructionists . . . barred the way, J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

reconstructive (rē-kon-struk'tiv), a. and n. [< reconstruct + -ive.] I. a. Tending to recon-struct; having the power of reconstructing. II. n. In med., that which is adapted or ser-

viceable for reconstructing.

Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerva reconstructives. Science, XV. 219. recontinuance (rē-kon-tin'ū-ans), n. [< recon-tinue + -ance.] The state of recontinuing; re-newed continuance. [Rare.]

Of which course some have wished a recontinuance, Selden, filustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, iv. 177. **recontinue**  $(re.kon-tin'\bar{u})$ , v. t. and i. [ $\langle OF$ . (and F.) recontinuer; as re- + continue.] To continue again or anew. [Rare.]

All at an instant shall together go, To recontinue, not beginning so. Stirling, Doomeaday, The Fourth Hour. reconvalescence (re-kon-va-les'ens), n. [< re-+ convalescence.] Complete restoration of + convalescence.] health.

reconvene (rê-kon-vên'), v. [< ML. reconvenire, make an additional demand in a suit at law, lit. 'come together again,' < L. re-, again, + conve-nire, come together: see convene.] I. intrans.

To come together again. II. trans. To call together again. reconvent; (rē-kon-vent'), v. t. [< ML. rccon-ventus, pp. of reconvenire, in lit. sense 'come together again's see reconvene. convent.] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

# He reconventing armes therefore. Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

reconvention (rē-kon-ven'shon), n. [ $\langle OF$ . (and F.) reconvention = Sp. reconvencion = Pg. reconvenção = It. riconvenzione, < ML. rc-Fig. reconvention = 1, reconventione,  $\langle$  ML, re-conventio(n-), a contrary action brought by a defendant,  $\langle$  reconventre: see reconvente.] In law, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a previous or pending action; a cross-bill or counter-claim. Thus, one who could not be made defendant in an original action, by reason of not being sub-ject to the jurisdiction, may in some cases, if he sues as plaintiff, be compelled to respond to a cross-action or counter-claim, by way of *reconvention* in reduction or ex-tinction of his demand.

inclus of his demand.
reconversion (rē-kon-vėr'shon), n. [< re- +
conversion.] A second or renewed conversion;
also, a conversion back to a previous belief.
reconvert (rē-kon-vėrt'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.)
reconvertir = It. riconvertire; as re- + convert,
v.] To convert a second time; also, to convert
back to a previous belief.</pre> back to a previously abandoned belief.

About this time the East Saxons, who . . . had expelled their fishop Mellitus, and renounced the Faith, were by the means of Oavi . . . *reconverted.* Milton, Hiat Eng., Iv. reconvery (re-kon-vā'), v. t. [ $\triangleleft$  OF. (and F.), reconvert, also reconvey, reconvey, reconvey, as re- + convey.] 1. To convey back or to its former place: as, to reconvey goods.

As rivers, loat in seas, some secret vein Thence reconveys, there to be lost agsin. Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, to reconvey an estate.

**teconveyance** ( $r\tilde{e}$ -kon-v $\tilde{a}$ 'ans), *n*. [ $\langle$  *reconvey* + -*ance*.] The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

proprietor. record (rē-kôrd'), v. [ $\langle ME. recordcn, \langle OF. re-$ corder, repeat, recite, report, F. recorder = Pr. $Sp. Pg. recordar = It. ricordare, <math>\langle L. recordari,$ LL. also recordarc, call to mind, remember, recollect, think over, meditate upon, ML. also recite, record, revise,  $\langle re., again, + cor(d-),$ heart, = E. heart: see cordial. Cf. accord, con-cord, discord.] I. trans. 1†. To call to mind; recall; remember; bear in mind. Prevent to God Jord of miscicorde

Preyeth to God, lord of misericorde, Our olde giltes that he nat recorde. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, 1. 119. In solitary silence, far from wight,

In solution of the stowre In which his wretched love lay day and night. Spenser, F. Q., IV. xil. 19. 21. To recall (to another's mind); remind.

Ye woote youre forward, and I it you recorde. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 829.

37. To bring to mind; suggest.

For every other wey ya kan *recorde*. Myn herte ywia may therwith noght scorde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1518.

To see or know by personal presence; bear witness to; attest.

For thei that misseden here mete wold make gret noyae, & record it redeli in Rome al a-boute. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1828. And alle ryghtful recordeden that Reson treuthe seyde. Piers Ploueman (C), v. 151.

l call heaven and earth to record this day against yon, that I have set before you life and death. Deut. xxx. 19.

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifta Rome ahail record. Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 255.

5. To recite; repeat; sing; play.

To recite; repear, and Lay al this mene while Troylus Recordynge his lesson in this manere: "Ma fey!" thoght he, "thus wol I seys and thus." Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 51.

And to the nightingale's complaining notes Tune my distresses and record my woes. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 6.

For you are fellows only know by rote, As birds record their lessons. Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 1.

6. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; take a note of; register; en-roll; chronicle; note; write or inscribe in a book or on parchment, paper, or other mate-rial, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of: as, to record the proceed-ings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to re-cord historical events. cord historical events.

The Levitea were recorded . . . chief of the fathers. Neh. xii. 22.

That he do record a gift, liere in the court, of all he dica possesa'd, Unto his son Lorenzo and his daughter, Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 388.

And I recorded what I heard, A lesson for mankind. Cowper, The Doves.

7. To mark distinctly. [Rare.] so even and morn recorded the third day. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 838.

8. Figuratively, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: as, to record the sayings of another in the heart.—Recording bell, secretary, tele-graph, etc. See the nous.—Recording gage, a gage provided with means for leaving a visible record of its in-dications.=Syn. 6. Record, Register, Chronicle, Enroll, En-list. To record events, facts, words; to register persons, voters, things; to enroll volunteers, scholars; to chronicle

events; to enlist soldiers, marines. To record a mortgage or deed; to register a marriage. II. intrans. 1+. To reflect; meditate; ponder.

Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller*.

2. To sing or repeat a tune: now only of birds. She had no sooner ended with the joining her sweet lips together but that he *recorded* to her music like rural poesy; and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Sweet robin, linnet, thrush, Record from every bush. B. Jonson, The Penates. The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, recording, for ten or eleven montha. Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 53.

**record** (rek'ord, formerly also rē-kôrd'), n. [< ME. record, recorde, < OF. record, record, record dance; (rē-kôr'dans), n. [< OF. recordness, record, mention, = Pr. recort = Cat. record dance, remembrance, < recorder, remember: see So recorder remembrance, = It. ricordo, re- record.] Remembrance; recollection. Howell,

Purely hir symple recorde Was founde as trewe as any bonde. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 934. Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true. John viii. 14.

Heaven be the record to my speech ! Shak., Rich. H., i. 1. 20.

The record of a nameless woe In the dim eye's imploring stare. Whittier, The Human Sacrifice.

24. Memory; remembrance.

3. That which preserves remembrance or memory; a memorial.

Nor Mars his aword nor war's quick fire ahall burn The living record of your memory. Shak., Sonnets, lv. 4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specif-ically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and pro-ceedings, whether public or private, usually en-tered in a book for preservation; also, the book tered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the rec-ords of a court of justice; the records of a town or parish; the records of a family. In law the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered public by law or le-gal sanction, are really private records. He commanded to bring the book of records of the chron-icles; and they were read before the king. Eather vi. 1. Burn all the records of the realm

Burn all the records of the realm. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16. Probably the very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 16. 5. The aggregate of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; person-al history: as, a good record; a candidate with

a record. Because in America party loyalty and party organiza-tion have been hitherto so perfect that any one put for-ward by the party will get the full party vote if his char-acter is good and his *record*, as they call it, unstained. J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 76.

6. In racing, sports, etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the record in leaping.—74. Same as recorder, 4. [Rare.]

Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records and such like. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesia, p. 53. Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records and such like. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesis, p. 53. Assurances or conveyances by record, those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a con-veyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery. --Closing the record, in Scots taw, the judicial declaration that the pleadings in a cause are at issue for trial. --Contract of record. See contract. --Court of record. See court, 7.--Debt of record, a debt which is shown by public record to exist. --Estoppel by record. See estoppel. --In record, on record, upon rec-ord, set down; registered; recorded.

Alter and the second second

forum, which are filed and registered as containing a per-manent memorial of the essential features of the adjudi-cation.—To beat, break, or cut the record, in contests of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpass any record ed ex-ploit in the line in question: as, to break the record for the running jump. [Colloq.].—To discharge of record. See discharge.—To falsity a record. See *falsify*.—Trial by record, a common-law mode of trial, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inspection of the record fitself; no other evidence is admissible.=Syn. 4. Note, chronicle, account, minute, memorandum. recordable (rē-kôr'da-bl), a. 1. Capable of rec-ordation or being known as past.—2. Worthy of being recorded; deserving of record. Of very important, very recordable events, it was not

Of very important, very recordable events, it was not more productive than such meetings usually are. Jane Austen, Emma, xxxviii.

= Sp. recuerdo, remembrance, = II. ricoruo, re-membrance, warning, instruction, < ML. recor-dum, witness, record, judgment; from the verb: recordari facias loquelam (rek-ôr-dā'rī fā'shi-see record, v.] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness. Purelv hir symple recorde Purelv hir symple recorde recordary, usually deponent recordari, pass of ber, ML. also recite, record; facias, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of facere, make, cause; loquelam, acc. of loquela, complaint.] In law, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas

 Vio. My father ... died that day when Viola from her birth
 Had number'd thirteen yeara.
 Seb. 0, that record is lively in my soul!
 Shak., T. N., v. 1. 253. cion = Pg. recordação = 1t. ricordazione, < L. recordatio(n-), recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < recordari, remember: see rec-ord.] 1t. Recollection; remembrance.

For auche as be in sorowe, care, or peyne can not aleape soundely, for the often recordacion of theyr cuila. Udall, Flowers, fol. 138.

To rsin upon remembrance with mine eyes, That it may grow and aprout as high as heaven, For *recordation* to my noble husband. Shak, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.

Sinfull man, whose very heart should bleed With recordation of soc atraunge a deed. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. The act of recording; also, a record; a re-

gister.

I think that the wittes of many readers have diverted from the weyght of great affaires, to the *recordation* of such pleasaunt thynges. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 200].

Ulyss. Why stay we, then? Tro. To make a recordation to my soul Of every syllable that here was spoke. Shak, T. and C., v. 2. 116. Fapera pertaining to the probate and recordation of wills. Code of Virginia, 1873, clv. § 7.

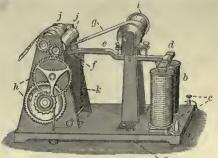
wins. Code of Virginia, 1873, etc. § 7. recorder (rē-kôr'dèr), n. [< ME. recorder, a pipe, \*recordour, recordoure, a witness, < OF. recordeor, recordeour, recordeur, one who re-cords or narrates, a witness, a judge, a min-strel, = Sp. recordador, recorder, = It. ricor-datore, remembrancer, < ML. recordator, a re-corder, < L. recordari, remember: see record.] 14 One who heres witness : a witness : Brownit 11. One who bears witness; a witness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. Oue who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.

Elihoreph and Ahiah, . . . acribes; Jehoahaphat the son of Ahilud, the *recorder*. 1 Ki. iv. 3. son of Ahilud, the *recorder*. I... asked the mayor what meant this will differes; His answer was, the people were not wont To be spoke to but by the *recorder*. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 30.

3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of used in the United States except in the State of New York.]-4t. A musical instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an eighth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthpiece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two oc-taves. Also record.

taves. Also record.
O, the recorders! let me see one.... Will you play npon this pipe?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 360. Anon they move In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood Of flutes and soft recorders. Millon, P. L., 1. 551.
5. A registering apparatus; specifically, in terrecount 2 (rē-kount'), v. t. [< rec- + count1.] To count again.</li>
tercount2? (rē-kount'), v. t. [< recount2, v.] A counting anew; a second or repeated count. recount2 (rē-kount'tal), n. [< recount1 + -al.] The act of recount1; a detailed narration. [Rare.]</li>

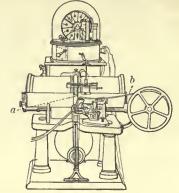
ink were afterward substituted for the style. In Bain's chemical recorder the dots and dashes were registered by



### \a

Morse Recorder or Register. a, base; b, electromagnet; c, screws for terminals of the wires; d, armature: e, armature: lever; f, stylus, carried by lever e; g, paper tape: h, mechanism for unwinding the tape from the spool t, and feeding it between the rolls f, f; h, armature-lever spring.

the chemical decomposition of some substance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being pro-duced on the passage of a current of electricity. In Thom-son's siphon recorder, used principally on long cable-lines, a fine glass tube bent into the shape of a siphon is attached to the movable part of the receiving instrument, one arm



Siphon Recorder. a, siphon; b, reel.

Siphon Recorder. a, siphon; e, reel.
of which dips into a vessel of ink, and the other moves back and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is regularly moved by clockwork. The electrification of the ink causes it to be projected from the end of the tube in minute drops, so that the movements of the coll are recorded on the slip of paper in very fine dots very near one another. The principal advantage of this instrument is that only a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.
recordership (rē-kôr'dèr-ship), n. [
recordership (rē-kôr'dèr-ship), n. [
record-office (rek'ord-of'is), n. A place where public records are kept and may be consulted.
recorportification (rē-kôr'pō-ri-fi-kā'shon), n. [
re- + corportification.] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. Boyle. Works, III. 53. [Rare.]
recouch (rē-kouch'), v. i. [
OF. (and F.) recouch. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 386. [Rare.]
reconnelt, v. t. A Middle English form of reconcile.

reconcile.

reconcile. recount<sup>1</sup> (rē-kount'), v. t. [Early mod. E. also recompt;  $\langle ME. recompten, \langle OF. reconter (cf. F.$  $raconter) = Sp. Pg. recontar = 1L. ricontare, <math>\langle ML. recomputare, recall to mind, narrate, count,$  $relate, <math>\langle L. re-, again, + computarc, count, com-$ pute: see count<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To relate in detail; recite;tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.The gradient enimous to discipline, as Plato recompteth,

The greatest enimes to discipline, as Plato recompteth, are labours and sleepe. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 143.

I must Once in a month recount what thou hast been. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 262.

The lawyer . . . Went angling down the Saco, and, returning, Recounted his adventures and mishaps. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

A mere recountal of facts. A. V. J. Allen, Jonsthan Edwards, p. v.

recountment (rē-kount'ment), n. [<recount<sup>1</sup> + -ment.] Relation in detail; recital. [Rare.]

When from the first to last betwixt us two Tears our recountments had most kindly bathed. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 141.

Tears our recountments had more than the first share to be the set of the se sold a claim for breach of warranty as to quality.-2. To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage: commonly used reflexively.

Elizabeth had lost her venture ; but, il she was hold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost. Froude. It was necessary for parliament to intervene to compel-ne landlord to recoup the tenant for his outlay on the and. W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist, for Eng. Readers, p. 161. the land

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent. . . . when it would be the means of securing to the share-holders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital? Saturday Rev., Aug. 1, 1868, p. 151. (Latham.)

Saturday Rev., Aug. I, 1868, p. 151. (Latham.)
Saturday Rev., Aug. I, 1868, p. 151. (Latham.)
recoup (r\u00e5-k\u00f6p'), n. [< OF. recoupe, recouppe, something ent off, a shred, < recouper, ent off: see recoup, v.] In law, the keeping back of something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discont. Wharton.</li>
recoupé (r\u00e5-k\u00e5-p\u00e5'), a. [< F. recoupé, pp. of recouper, ent again: see recoup, v.] In her., cut or divided a second time: especially noting an escutcheon which, being divided per fesse, is divided again barwise, usually in the base.</li>
recouped (r\u00e5-k\u00e5pt'), a. [< recoup + -cd<sup>2</sup>, after F. recoupé: see recoup, v.] In her.: (a) Same as couped. (b) Same as recoupé.
recouper (r\u00e5-k\u00e5pt'), n. In law, one who recoups or keeps back. Story.
recoupment (r\u00e5-k\u00e5p', ment), n. [< OF. (and F.)</li>

recoupement (rē-köp'ment), n. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) recoupement,  $\langle recouper, recoup: see recoup, v.$ ] In *law*, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross-claim arising out of the same transaction or relation. recourt, recouret, v. t. Obsolete forms of recover2

(and F.) recourse (rč-kors'), n. [< ME. recours, < OF. (and F.) recours = Pr. recors = Sp. Pg. recurso = It. ricorso, recourse, retreat, < L. recursus, a running back, return, retreat, < rccurrerc pp. recursus, run back, retreat: see recur. Cf. course<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Resort for help or protection, as when in difficulty or perplexity.

As I yow saie, so schall it bee, Ye nedis non othir recours to crane. York Plays, p. 237. Hippomenes, therefore, had recourse to stratagem. Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

Though they [the Italians] might have recourse to bar-barity as an expedient, they did not require it as a stimu-lant. Macaulay, Machisvelli. 2. Resort; customary visitation or communi-

cation.

Vpon their countrye bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus muche by en-quirye, that there was no recourse of merchants vnto them. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 53.

3+. Access; admittance.

1'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give mc recourse to him, and tell him my name is Brook. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

4t. Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary. Sir T. Browne.

5+. Repeated course: frequent flowing.

Priamus and Hecuba on knees, Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears. Shak., T. and C., v. 3, 55.

6. In Scots law, the right of an assignee or disponce under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of cviction or of defects inferring warrandice .-- Indorsement without recourse. See in-

**recourse**: (rē-kōrs'), v. i. [ $\langle L. recursare, run back, freq. of recurrere, run back: see recur, and cf. recourse, v.]$ **1.**To return; recur.

The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him. *Foze*, Martyrs, p. 924.

Recoursing to the thinges forepaste, and divining of thinges to come. Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

2. To have recourse.

The Court re-courst to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks: Brooks, Springs, and Lakes had the like taste and looks. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, Ii., The Lawe.

recourseful; (rē-kors'ful), a. [< recourse + -ful.] Returning; moving alternately.

When they [old shoes] are in great dauger, I recover Shak., J. C., i. 1. 28. them. recover<sup>2</sup> (ré-kuv'ér), v. [< ME. recoveren, re-coveren, recoveren, recouren, recuren, rekeveren,

coevren, recouren, recouren, recurren, rekeveren, rekeuren, < OF. recourer, recouver, recuvrer, re-coevrer, recoverer, recouverer, regain, recover, get, obtain, etc., F. recouverer, recover, = Pr. Sp. recobrar = Pg. recuperar = It. recuperare, < L. recuperare, reciperare, get again, regain, recov-er, revive, restore; in ML. also intr., revive, con-valesce, recover; < re- + -cuperarc, -ciperare, of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. 'make good again,' < Sabine \*cuprus, cyprus, good; or orig. 'desire,' < L. cupere, desire : see Cupid. Cf. re-cuperate, and recure1, a contracted form, and cover2, a reduced form, of recover2.] I. trans. 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has been lost).

And some to ryde and to recoeure that vnrigtfully was wonne. *Piers Plournan* (B), xix. 239. Than com alie the Bretouns oute of the wode, and haue recoured the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

And David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried 1 Sam. xxx. 18. away. I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet, Gin she had recover'd her hearin'. Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; cure; heal.

Am I God, . . . that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy? 2 Ki. v. 7.

He's most desperate ill, sir; I do not think these ten months will recover him. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3. To repair the loss or injury of; retrieve; make up for: as, to recover lost time.

"For los of catel msy recovered be, But los of tyme shendeth us," quod he, Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 27.

Yet this loss, Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne. *Millon*, P. L., H. 22. Diligence . . . gives great advantages to men : it loses no time, it conquers difficulties, recovers disappointments, gives dispatch, supplies want of parts. Penn, Advice to his Children, lii. § 10.

Jamalca society has never recovered the mixture of Buc-

caneer blood. Dr. Arnold, Life and Correspondence, p. 505. He had given a shake to her confidence which it never build recover. J. H. Newman, Loss and Gain, p. 263.

could recover. 4. To rescue; save from danger.

That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the evil. 2 Tim. ii. 26. devil.

If you will not and what you have done—that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* [saved from drowning]— desire it not. Shak., T. N., ii. I. 39.

Ile fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and coald not be recovered. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

5t. To reach by some effort; get; gain; find; come to; return to.

With cormerantes make thy nek long, In pondys depe thy pray to recourse. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

If she be lost, we shal recovere another. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 406.

Sir And. If I cannot recover your niece, I am a foul way ut. Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 200. out

The forest is not three leagues off; If we recover that, we are sure enough. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

Your son-in-law came to me so near the time of his go-ing away as it had been impossible to have recovered him with a letter at so far a distance as he was lodged. Donne, Letters, lix. in

6+. To reconcile; reëstablish friendly relations with.

What, man! there are ways to recover the general again : you are but now cast in his mood ; . . . sne to him again, and he's yours. Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 273. 7. In *law*, to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings: as, to *recover* lands in ejectment; to *recover* damages for a wrong, or for a breach of contract. It does not

### recoverable

necessarily imply the actual gain of satisfaction or pos-session, but ordinarily only the obtaining of judgment therefor.

There is no luge y-sette of suche trespace By which of right one may *recouvered* be. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74. 8. In hunting, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. Halliwell .- 9t. To fetch; deal.

He [Pounce] . . . smote the kynge vpon the helme, . . . and whan Pounce wolde have recovered a nother stroke, the kynge spored his horse in to the stour. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

107. To restore to a previous state.

To restore to a previous server To hiden his desire al in news From every wyght yborne, alle outrely, But he myghte sught *recovered* be therby. *Chaucer*, Troilus, 1, 383.

Recover arms (milit.), a word of command, in firing, re-quiring the piece to be brought hack or recovered from the position of alm to that of ready.—To recover one's self. (a) To regain one's strength, consciousness, com-posure, or the like.

re, or the like. He fell down for dead ; . . . But Robin he soon recovered himself, And bravely fell to it again. Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209). (b) To recoup one's self.

I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed, and iry whether I can recover myself at Gioco d'amore, which the Italian saith is a Play to cozen the Devil. Howell, Letters, I. v. 25.

To recover the wind of, to cause (an animal pursued) to run with the wind, that it may not perceive the snare. Why do you go about to recover the wind of me, as if you would drive me into a toil? Shak., liamlet, ili. 2, 361.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To get back, repair, recruit, recuperate, shligh

reė II. intrans. 1. To regain health after sickness; grow well again: often followed by of or from.

Go, enquire of Basl-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease. 2 Kl. 1. 2

With the help of a surgeon he might yet recover. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 317.

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind: as, to recover from a state of poverty or depres-sion. In this sense formerly and still sometimes used elliptically without from.

Twelue of the men in the flybost were throwne from the Capstern by the breaking of a harre, and most of them so hurt that some never recovered it. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 102.

Two of . . . [the men] fell into the ice, yet recovered gain. Il'inthrop, Hist. New England, I. 302. sgain.

As soon as Jones had a little recovered his first surprise. Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 6.

Just as we were recovering the effects of breakfast, the sound of firing from Outram's position summoned all idlers to the front. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 284. 3t. To come; arrive; make one's way.

With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch.

Fuller. 4. To obtain a judgment at law; succeed in a lawsnit: as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

recover<sup>2</sup> (rē-kuv'èr), n. [< ME. recover, recure; from the verb.] 1<sup>+</sup>. Recovery.

He was in peril to deys, And but if he hadde recourse the rather that rise shulde he nenre. Piers Plouman (B), xvii. 67.

I'le witness when I had recovered him, The prince's head being split against a rocke Past all recover. Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). 2. In *boating*, the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next: as, the bow oar is

recoverability (rē-kuv "er-a-bil'i-ti), n. [< re-coverability (rē-kuv "er-a-bil'i-ti), n. [< re-coverable + .ity (see -bili'y).] The state or property of being recoverable. recoverable (rē-kuv 'er-a-bi), a. [< OF. (and F.) recouvrable; as recover + -able. Cf. recu-perable.] I. Capable of being regained or re-coverad covered.

You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the trisls, but a little additional contempt for the High Steward ; and even that is *recoverable*, as his long paltry speech is to be printed. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 43. 2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.

It is a long time . . . to spend in [mental] darkness; . . If I am recoverable, why am 1 thus? Couper, To Rev. John Newton, Jan. 13, 1784.

3. Capable of being brought back to a former

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor: as,

Is like the sun's; but not, like his, recoverable. Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 13.

A prodigal course

condition.

the debt is recoverable.

Being the only case in which damages were recoverable in any possessory actions at the common iaw. Blackstone, Com., III. x.

5. That may be recovered from. [Rare.]

Whether the sloknesses or disease be curable and recover-able, yes, or no? J. Gauke, Hör-µarria, an. 1652, p. 240. recoverableness (rē-kuv'er-a-bl-nes), n. The state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

recoverancet (rē-kuv'ér-ans), n. [< OF. re-coverance, recovrance, recuvrance, recouvrance,

F. recoverant, pp. of recouver, recover: see re-cover2.] Recovery. York Plays, p. 223. recoveree (rē-kuv-èr-ē'), n. [< recover2 + -ce1.] In law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See common.

common. recoverer<sup>I</sup> (rē-kuv'ér-èr), n. [< ME. rccoverer, < OF. recovreor, recouvreur, < recoverer, recoverer see rccover<sup>2</sup>.] One who recovers; a recoveror. recoverer<sup>2</sup>t, n. [ME.,< OF. rccovrier, aid, help, recovery, < recoverer, recover: see recover<sup>2</sup>.] Aid; help; recovery.

And by that Castell where of I speke hadde the saisnes all her recourter and all her socour of the contrey. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 185.

recoveror (rē-kuv'er-or), n. [< OF. recovercor, etc.: see recovercr<sup>1</sup>.] In law, the demandant

etc.: see recovercr<sup>1</sup>.] In law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. See common. recovery (rē-knv'ér-i), n.; pl. recoveries (-iz). [Early mod. E. recovery, recoverie; < AF. re-covery (Littleton), OF. recovere, recource, re-covere, recovere, recovery, < recovere, recover: see recover<sup>2</sup>, v. Cf. recover<sup>2</sup>, n., and discovery: 1. The set or power of recovering recaining 1. The act or power of recovering, regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining re-newed possession: as, to offer a reward for the recovery of stolen goods.

What the devil ahould move me to undertake the re-very of this drum? Shak., All's Weii, iv. 1. 38. covery of this drum? covery of this drum? Shak., Alf's Weil, iV. 1. 38. Mario Sanudo, a Venetian, . . . llved about the 14th Age, a Man fuii of zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 269.

2. Restoration from a bad to a good condition; especially, restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; also, restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let ua come in, that we may bind him fast, And bear him home for hia recovery. Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 41.

This year much of the wheat is destroyed, . . . but the Lord hath sent much rain for the *recovery* of the remainder. *N. Morton*, New England a Memorial, p. 321.

Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good secovery. Sydney Smith, To Counteas Grey. recovery. 3<sup>†</sup>. Attainment; reaching.

To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready recovery of the shore, and coome a land. Polydore Vergü, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Camden Soc.), p. 213.

Polydore Veryal, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Camden Soc.), p. 213.
4. In law, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict or judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit: as, the recovery of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the recovery of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the recovery of costs by a defendant; the recovery of land in ejectment. Compare finel, n., 3.-5. In fcn-cing, the return of the fencer to his original position "on guard" after extending himself in the lunge (which see). It is done by raising the left hand sharply, withdrawing the right foot from its place in extension, and flexing the right foot from or files and Recoveries Act. See finel. - Kollton of Fines and Recoveries Act. See finel. - Common or feigned recovery. See common.
recrayedt, a. [ME., < OF. recrei (= It. ricredulo), pp. of recroire, be recreant (see recreant), + E. -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Recreant.

Ac reddestow neuere Regum, thow recrayed Mede, Whi the veniaunce iel on Saul and on his children? Piers Plouman (B), iil. 257.

recreance (rek'rē-ans), n. [< ME. recreance, < OF. recreance, weariness, faintness, faint-heart-edness, < recreant, weary, faint-hearted, cow-ardly: see rccreant.] Recreancy. Chaucer. recreancy (rek'rē-an-si), n. [As recreance (see -cy).] The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Amidst the poignancy of her regrets, her shame for her recreancy was sharper atill. Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxvli.

recreandiset, n. [ME. recreandisc, < OF. re-creandise, recreantise, weakness, cowardice, ree-reaucy, < recreant, recreant: see rccreant.] Recreancy; apostasy; desertion of principle.

I seye nought for recreaundize, For I nought doute of youre servise. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 2107. recreant (rek'rē-ant), a. and n. [< ME. recreant, recreant, recreant, recreant, recreant, recreant, re-

creaunt, giving up the contest, acknowledging ereaunt, giving up the contest, acknowledging defeat, weary; as a noun, one who acknow-ledges defeat, a craven, recreant;  $\langle$  ML. recre-den(t-)s, ppr. (cf. equiv. recreditus, a recreant, prop. pp.) of recredere ( $\rangle$  OF. recreditus, a recreant, precant; sc recredere, own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat; lit. 'believe again,'  $\langle$  L. re-, again, + credere, believe: see credent. Cf. miscreant.] I. a. 1. Ready to yield in fight; ac-hoowledging defeat; hence craven; cowardly knowledging defeat; hence, craven; cowardly. Compare craven.

He that despelreth hym is lyke the coward champioun recreant, that seith "recreaunt" withonte nede. Chaucer, Parson's Taie.

Thou wear a lion's hide ! doff it for shame, And hang a calf's-skin on those recreant limbs. Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 128.

2. Unfaithful to duty; betraying trust. And If I eny man it graunte, Holdeth me for recreaunte. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4090.

Who, for so many benefits received, Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false. *Müton*, P. R., ill. 188.

Then and there I... offered up a vow ... that I would in no manner prove recreant to her dear memory, or to the memory of the devout affection with which she had bleased me. Poe, Talea, I. 449.

II. n. One who yields in combat and cries

craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a meanspirited, cowardly, or unfaithful wretch.

With his craftez ganne he calle, And called thame recruyhandes alle, Kynge, knyghtea in-with walle. Perceval, 610. (Halliwell.)

You are all recreants and dastards. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 28.

We find St. Paul No recreant to this faith delivered once. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84. recreantly (rek'rē-ant-li), adv. [< ME. recre-antly; < recreant + -ly2.] In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

That he wold be dede ful recreantly, Or discomfite wold this crueil geant. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4436.

recreate<sup>1</sup> (rek'rē-āt), v. [< L. recreatus, pp. of recreate<sup>1</sup> (rek'rē-āt), v. [< L. recreatus, pp. of recreate<sup>2</sup> (rek'rē-āt), v. [< L. recreatus, pp. of recreate<sup>2</sup> (> It. ricreate<sup>2</sup> = Sp. Pg. Pr. recreate<sup>2</sup> OF. recreer, F. récrécr), create or make again, revive, refresh, recruit, < re<sup>2</sup>, again, + creare<sup>2</sup>, create: see create.] I. trans. To revive or re-fresh after toil or exertion; reanimate, as lan-guid spirits or exhausted strength; amuse; di-recreate<sup>2</sup> (rek-rē-men'tal), a. [< recrement recreate<sup>2</sup> (rek-rē-men'tal), a. [< recrement recreate<sup>2</sup> (rek-rē-men'tal), a. [< recrement recreate<sup>2</sup> (rek-rē-men'tal), a. [< recrement recrement recreate<sup>2</sup> (rek-rē-men'tal), a. [< recrement recrem vert; gratify.

Sweete saners [savors] greatly recreatynge and comfort-ynge nature. Peter Martyr (tr. In Eden's First Books on America,

[ed. Arber, p. 151).

# Go, recreate yourselves abroad; go, aport. B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 3.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place be-fore them colours mixed with blue and green to recreate their eyea. Dryden.

As every day brought her stimulating emotion, so every night yielded her recreating rest. Charlotte Brontë, Shiriey, xx.

=Syn. To reanimate, entiven, cheer, entertain. II. intrans. To take recreation. They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to recreate. L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 121. (Latham.) recreate<sup>2</sup> (rē-krē-āt'), v. t. [< L. recreatus, pp. of recreare, create again: see recreate<sup>1</sup>.] To create anew: often written distinctively

re-creatc. On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforclug, it was necessary to recreate the army. Marshall. (Webster.)

The mass of men, whose very souls even now Seem to need re-creating. Browning, Ring and Book, IL 225.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225. recreation<sup>1</sup> (rek-rē-ā'shon), n. [< ME. recre-ation, recreacyon, recreacioun, < OF. recreation, F. récréation = Pr. recreacio = Sp. recreacion = Pg. recreação = It. ricreazione, recreation, diversion, < L. recreatio(n-), recovery from ill-ness, restoration, < recreate<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; re-freshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; also, some occupation which serves to recreate or amuse. Vnkyndely thel kidde them ther kyng for to kenne,

Wikyndely thel kidde them ther kyng for to kenne, With carefuli comforth and colde [poor] recreacioun. York Plays, p. 481.

Fork Plays, p. 481.
 God never did make a more calm, quict, tunocent recreation than anging. I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.
 Soft Recreations fit the Female-kind; Nature for Men has rougher Sports design'd. Congrese, tr. of Orld's Art of Love.
 A short piece of music introduced among technical exercises for variety and practice in style.—3t. Dinner; refreshment; refection.

recrimination

We will to our recreation. Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 173. = Syn. 1. Amusement, Entertainment, etc. (acc pastime),

spor, pay. **cereation**<sup>2</sup> (rē-krē-ā'shon),  $n. \quad [ < L. recrea-$ tio(n-), in lit. sense: see recreation<sup>1</sup> and recre-ate<sup>2</sup>.] The act of creating or forming anew; anew creation; specifically, in theol., regenerarecreation<sup>2</sup> (rē-krē-ā'shon), n.

tion. Also written *re-creation*. The device the recreation of the recreation. The recreation of the

tions

tions. recreative (rek'rē-ā-tiv), a. [ $\langle OF. recreatif$ , F. récréatif, diverting, amusing, = Sp. Pg. re-creativo = It. ricreativo,  $\langle L. recreare$ , pp. recre-atus, recreate, revive, restore, etc.: see recre-atel.] Tending to recreate; refreshing; giv-ing new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain: amusing: diverting labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Another Vision happned to the same Authoure, as com-fortable recreative as the former was dolorous. Puttenham, Partheniades.

Puttenham, Partheniadea. Let not your recreations be lavish apenders of your time; but choose such which are heathful; short, transient, recreative. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1. In thia "Manuai of Sias". . our recreative monk has Introduced short tales, some grave and some he deemed facetious, which convey an idea of domestic life and do-mestic isnguage. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 188. recreatively (rek'rē-ā-tiv-li), adv. In a rec-reative manner; with recreation or diversion.

Imp. Dict. recreativeness (rek'rē-ā-tiv-nes), n. The qual-ity of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting. recrement (rek'rē-ment), n. [< OF. recrement,

F. récrément = Sp. Pg. recremento, refuse, < L. recrementum, dross, slag, < \*recernere, < re-, back, + cerncre, pp. cretus, separate: see con-cern, concrete, and cf. excrement<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Super-fluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

Of ali the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as iight; it discovers ali the foulness of the most earthiy recrements, it mixeth with none of them. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 41.

+ -al.] Consisting of or pertaining to recre-ment; recrementitious. Armstrong, Art of Pre-serving Health, iii. 254. recrementitial (rek<sup>#</sup>rē-men-tish'al), a. [< F. récrémentitiel; as recrement + -ii-ial.] Same

as recrementitious.

recrementitious, (rek"rē-men-tish'us), a. [= Sp. Pg. recrementicio; as recrement + -it-ious.] Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter sepa-rated from that which is valuable. Boyle, Works, I. 645.

recrewt (re-kro'), v. t. [< \*rccrew, < OF. recreue, recrue, a supply, spare stores, recruit, F. re-crue, supply, addition, recruit, levy: see re-cruit.] To recruit.

cruit.] To recruit.
One intire troop with some other odd troopers, and some stragling foot, that were to recreve other companies.
Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Post-foot and Chinner (1643), p. xvt. (Davies.)
recriminate (rē-krim'i-nāt), v. [< ML. recriminatus, pp. of recriminare (> It. recriminare = Sp. Pg. recreminar = OF. recriminer, F. récriminer), accuse in return, < L. re., back, + criminari, accuse: see criminate.] I. intrans. To return one accusation with another; retort a charge: charge an accuser with a like crime.</li> charge; charge an accuser with a like crime.

Such are some of the personalities with which Decker recriminated. I. D'Israeli, Calamities of Authors, II. 339.

II. trans. To accuse in return. [Rare.]

Did not Joseph lie under black Infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the strumpet.

**recrimination** (rē-krim-i-nā'shon), n. [ $\langle$  OF. recrimination, F. récrimination = Sp. recrimi-nacion = Pg. recriminação = It. recriminazione,  $\langle$  ML. recriminatio(n-),  $\langle$  recriminare, recriminate: see recriminate.] 1. The act of recriminating; the meeting of an accusation by a counter-accusation: as, to indulge in mutual recriminations.

Let us endeavour to remove this objection, not by re-crimination (which is too easie in such cases), but by living sultably to our holy Religion. Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vl.

Short-sighted and injudicious, however, as the conduct of England may be in this system of aspersion, recrimina-tion on our part would be equally ili-judged. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 76.

### recrimination

2. In law, an accusation, brought by an accused person against the accuser, of being in a simi-lar guilt as charged, or derelict in a correspond-

lar guilt as charged, or derelict in a correspond-ing duty; a counter-accusation. **recriminative** (ré-krim'i-nā-tiv), a. [< recrimi-nate + -ive.] Of the nature of or pertaining to recrimination; indulging in recrimination; re-eriminatory. Imp. Dict. **recriminator** (rē-krim'i-nā-tor), n. [Cf. F. rć-criminateur = Sp. recriminador, one who recrim-inates, recriminating; as rccriminate + -arl.] One who recriminates to one who accuses the

One who recriminating; as retrimented + -or... One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime. recriminatory (rē-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), a. [= F. récriminatoire = Pg. recriminatorio; as recrimi-nate + -ory.] Retorting accusation; recriminating.

They seem to have heen so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding recriminatory precedents to justify every act of its intol-erable insolence. Burke, A Regicide Peace, iti.

recrossed (rē-krôsť), a. In her.: (a) Having the ends crossed. (b) Same as crossed when noting a crosslet: thus, a cross crosslet re-crossed is the same as a cross crosslet crossed. To crucify (rē-krö'si-fi), v. t.  $[\langle rc-+ crucify.]$ To crucify again.

By it [wilfui sin] we do, as the Apostle teaches, recrucify the Son of God, and again expose Him to open shame. Barrow, Works, VI. 79.

recrudency (rē-krö'den-si), n. [As recrud(esce) + -ency.] Same as recrudescence. recrudesce (rē-krö-des'), v. i.; pret. and pp. recrudesced, ppr. recrudescing. [= Pg. recrudescer,  $\langle L. recrudescere, become raw again,$  $<math>\langle re, back, again, + crudescere, grow harsh,$ crudus, raw: see crude.] 1. To become rawor exacerbated again.-2. To revive; becomealive again; be renewed.

Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to recrudesce in the sleep-waking state. Mind, IX. 118.

**recrudescence** (rē-krö-des'ens), n. [ $\langle$  F. recrudescence = Sp. Pg. recrudescencia; as recrudescen(t) + -cc.] I. The state of being recrudescent, or becoming raw or exacerbated again. Hence-2. A reopening; renewal; a coming into existence anew; a fresh outbreak.

The king required some regulations should be made for ohvisting the *recrudescence* of those ignoramus abuses for the future that had been as oscandalous before. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 632. (Davies.)

That recrudescence of milltary organization which fol-lowed the Conquest. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 525. 3. In med., increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery.

A kind of recrudescence [of scariet fever], but without the reappearance of the rash, would seem possible up to the eighth week. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1392.

4. In bot., the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike. recrudescency (rē-krö-des'en-si), n. [As rc-

recrudescency (rē-krö-des'en-si), n. [As rc-crudescence (see -cy).] Same as recrudescence.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 578.
recrudescent (rē-krö-des'ent), a. [= Pg. rc-crudescente, (L. recrudescen(t-)s, ppr. of recru-descere, break out afresh, become raw again, { re-, again, + crudescere, become raw.] 1.
Growing raw, sore, or painful again. -2. Com-ing into existence or renewed vigor again.
recruit (rē-kröt'), v. [Formerly also recrute; = D. recruteren = G. recruteren = Dan. rekru-tere = Sw. rekrytera, (OF. recruter, levy, prop. recluter, mend, = Pg. recrutar, reclutar, levy, = Sp. reclutar, complete, supply, also recruit, =
recruitar, complete, supply, also recruit, =

Sp. reclutar, complete, supply, also reeruit, = It. reclutare, complete, levy, < ML. reclutare (after Rom.), recruit, orig. mend, patch,  $\langle L. re-$ + Teut. (AS.) *clūt* (> OF. *clut*), clout, lit. 'rag,' 'piece': see *clout*<sup>1</sup>. The orig. sense was forgotten, and confusion ensued with OF. rccreue, ten, and contaston ensued with Or. recreae, re-crue, a supply, spare stores, etc., recrue, a levy of troops, prop. an addition, supply, fem. of recrea, F. recru, pp. of recreative, recreative, grow again,  $\langle L. re., again, + crescere, grow,$ increase: see crease<sup>2</sup>, increase, etc. Cf. accrew,recrew, crew<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To repair by freshsupplies; supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the hrighter, recruiting their colour. Rec Granville, Phyliis Drinking. rect.

2. To restore the wasted vigor of; renew the health, spirits, or strength of; refresh: as, to recruit one's health.

And so I began the world anew; and, by the blessing of God, was again pretty well *recruited* before I left this town. R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385). I sat down and talked with the famlly while onr guide *recruited* himself with a large dish of thick sour milk. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 419.

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men for any deficiency of troops; make up by enlistment: as, to recruit an army. His [Amurath's] forces, . . . though daily recruited by the new supplies which came to them, yet mouldred away. North, tr. of Thenet's Lives.

away. North, tr. of Thenet's Lives. The Frank population of Cyprus . . . was either con-stantly diminishing or recruited by arrivals from the West. Stubbs, Medieval and Moderu Hist., p. 168.

4. To provision; take supplies on board of, as a vessel: as in the phrase to recruit ship.= syn. Reinforce, repleatsh. II. intrans. 1. To gain new supplies of any-thing lost or wasted; gain flesh, health, spirits,

etc.

My master, said I, honest Thomas . . . is come to Bath to recruit. Yes, sir, I said to recruit—and whether for men, money, or constitution, you know, sir, is nothing to him, nor any one else. Sheridan, The Rivsls, ii. 1. 2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Hoiland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to recruit for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. Sir W. Hamilton.

Sr \*. Hamilton. 3. To enter port for supplies, as a vessel. recruit ( $r\bar{e}$ -kröt'), n. [=D. recruit = G. recrut = Dan. rekrut = Sw. rekryt,  $\langle OF. recreut = Sp.$ recluta = Pg. recruta = It. recluta, recruit; from the verb, confused in OF. with recrue, a supply, recrue, a levy of troops.] 1. A fresh supply of anything wasted or used, as of pro-recruit and the provisions and supplies on shipboard, etc.

Carrying also pientifui recruits of provisions. Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 9. A Recruit of new People. Howell, Letters, I. i. 38. The state is to have recruits to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. 2. A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy; one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class

The powers of Troy With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain.

of persons.

Druden. 3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd, She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride, *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, 1. 206.

Port of recruit (*naut.*), a recruiting station. recruital (re-krö'tal), n. [ $\langle recruit + -al.$ ] A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted, especially of strength or vigor, bodily or mental. [Rare.]

Shortly sfter this communion Mr. Chalmers sought re-lief and recruital in an excursion to Fifeshire. W. Hanna, Chalmers, II. 65.

recruiter (rē-krö'ter), n. One who recruits. recruithood (rē-kröt'hud), n. [ $\langle recruit + -haad$ .] The condition of a recruit; the state

or the period of being a recruit. [Rare.]

Old soldlers who read this will remember their green recruithood and smile assent. The Century, XXIX. 108. place or region where recruits are or may be

The mnrderers of Cæsar had turned the provinces which they governed into one vast recruiting-ground for a last decisive struggle. W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, Int.

recruiting-party (rē-krö'ting-pār"ti), n. A number of soldiers, in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer, who are detached from their regiment or post for the purpose of

recruiting-sergeant (re-krö'ting-sär"jent), n.

A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits. recruitment (rē-kröt'ment), n. [ $\langle F. recruite-$ ment = Sp. reclutamiento = Pg. recrutamento,the act of recruiting; as recruit + -ment.] Theact or business of recruiting; the act of rais-ing new supplies of men for an army or a navy.

The theoretical recruitment is partly voluntary and part-ly by lot for the militia. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 40. Rec. Sec. An abbreviation of Recording Sccretary.

rect; a. [ME., < L. rectus, straight, direct, right: see right.] Direct; immediate.

Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, Rect and indyrect. Piers Plouman (C), iv. 336.

An abbreviation of (a) in pharmacy, (rectificatus) rectified; (b) rector. recta, n. Plural of rectum. rectal (rek'tal), a. [< rectum + -al.] Pertain-ing to or connected with the rectum or straight

gut: as, rectal parts or organs; rectal disease, operation, instrument; rectal action, evacuation.—Rectal alimentation, the administration of enemeta containing food specially prepared for absorp-tion by the mncous membrane of the large intestine.—

rectification
Rectal anæsthesia, the administration of ether or other anesthetics by the rectum. — Rectal chemise. See chemise. Beetal crises, parvysms of paio in the rectum, often with the neases of locomotor ataxia. — Rectal diaphragm, the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the petris, consisting of the sphineter ani externas superficielly, and a deeper layer composed of the levator ani and cocygens. — Rectal flasure, a very painful crack-like opening in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum. — Rectal glanda. See gland.
rectalgia (rek-tal'ji-ä), n. [NL., < rectum, rectum, samo as practalgia.</li>
rectangle (rek'tang-gl), a. and n. [< OF. (and F.) rectangle = Sp. rectangulo = Pg. rectangulo = It. retiangolo, reetangular, a reetangle, < LL. rectiangulum, having a right angle, < rectus, right, + angulus, an angle: see right and angle<sup>8</sup>.] I. t. a. Reetangular: right-angled.

If all Athens should decree that ... in rectangle tri-angles the square which is made of the side that sub-tendeth the right angle is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, ... geo-metriclans ..., would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

II. n. 1. A quadrilateral plane figure having

all its angles right angles and its opposite sides conse-Rectangle. Rectangle. Rectangle. A right angles and its opposite sides conse-quently equal. When the adja-cent sides are equal, it is a square. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of two adjacent sides; thus, if its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet, its area is 24 square feet. 2. The product of two lengths. Thus, especially in old books, "the *rectangle* under two times" is spoken of, meaning substantially the product of their iengths. 3†. A right angle.

Th' acute, and the rect-Angles too, Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

rectangled (rek'tang-gld), a. [< rectangle + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] I. Having a right angle or right an-gles; right-angled. — 2. In her., forming a right angle, or broken twice, forming two

right angles: said of a he-raldic line and also of a division of the field so bounded



vision of the field so bounded by it: as, a chief rectangled. – Fesse rectangled. See fesse. rectangular (rek-tang 'gũ-lär), a. [= F. rectangulaire = Sp. Pg. rectangulaire, Argent, a Chief Rec-tangled gules. gled: see rectangle.] Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees. – Rectangular coordinates, in analytical geom. See coordinate. – Rec-tangular hyperbola, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another. - Rectangular map-projection. See projection. – Rectangular solid, in geom., a solid whose axis is perpen-dicutar to its base. rectangularity (rek-tang-gũ-

lar'i-ti), n. [< F. rectangularité; as rectangular + -ity.] The qual-

ity or state of being rectangu-

Rectangular Hy-

lar or right-angled; rectangularness.

rectangularly (rek-tang'gū-lär-li), adv. In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles. -Rectangularly polarized, in optics, oppositely po-

rectangularness (rek-tang'gų-lär-nes), n. Rec-tangularity. Imp. Dict. rectascension (rek-ta-sen'shon), n. [(L. rectus, right, + ascensio(n-), ascension.] In astron., right ascension.

right ascension. recti, n. Plural of rectus. recticruræus (rek<sup>\*</sup>ti-krö-rö'us), n.; pl. recticru-ræi(-i). [NL.,  $\langle L. rectus$ , straight, + crus (crur-), leg: see cruræus.] The straight muscle of the front of the thigh; the rectus femoris. Coues. rectifiable (rek'ti-fi-a-bl), a. [ $\langle F. rectifiable$  = Sp. rectificable = Pg. rectificarel; as rectify + -ablc.] I. Capable of being rectified, cor-rected, or set right: as, a rectifiable mistake.— 2. In geom. said of a curve admitting the com-

rected, or set right: as, a rectifiable mistake.— 2. In geom., said of a curve admitting the con-struction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve. rectification (rek\*1-fi-fa\*shon), n. [ $\langle OF$ . (and F.) rectification = Pr. rectificatio = Sp. rectifi-cacion = Pg. rectificação = It. rettificazione,  $\langle ML.$  rectificatio(n-),  $\langle$  rectificare, rectify: see rectify.] The act or operation of rectifying. (a) The act of correctly, smending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous: as, the rectification of errors, mistakes, or abuses. The proper rettification of the expression would be to

The proper rectification of the expression would be to insert the adverb as. H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxii. (b) The process of refining a substance hy repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or iess volatile than

itself, or from non-volatile matters : as, the restification of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in plathnum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called restifica-tion.

The process of *rectification* is generally done by redis-tilling, and filtering through alternate layers of woolen blankets, sand, and grannlated bone or maple charceal. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX, 80,

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 80, (c) In geom., the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.— **Rectification of a globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, the ad-justment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

mathematical mathematical production in the second second

Be just therefore to thyself all the way, pay thyself, and ke acquittances of thyself, all the way, which is only one nucler the seal and in the testimony of a *rectified* pascience. Donne, Sermona, ix. conacience.

2. In *hort.*, developed in a desired direction, as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms.

Some of the progeny "break," that is, produce flowers with the variegation which is so much prized. The flower is then said to be "rectified." Encyc. Brit., XII. 259. **rectifier** (rek'ti-fi-er), n. [< rectify + -er1.] One who or that which rectifies. (a) One who cor-rects or amends.

## Fast friend he was to reformation, . . . Next rectifier of wry law. S. Butler, Hudibraa, I. ii. 432,

S. Butter, Hudibraa, I. ii. 432.
(b) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations or by filtering or any other method; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (c) In the distillation of alcoholic liquors:
(1) A vessel or receptacle in which a second distillation is carried on, to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic strength, or to flavor it by exposing the flavoring substance to the vaporized aprint. (2) A cylindrical vessel continuous with a primary still, in which repeated distillations occur till the alcohol reaches the desired strength. Also called rectifying column, and simply column. (d) An instrument formerly used for indicating the errors of the compass. Falcone.
rectify (rek'ti-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. rectified, ppr. rectifying. Early mod. E. rectific, rectyfye; (OF. (and F.) rectifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. rectificar; = It. rettificare, < ML. rectificare, make right;</li>

(OF. (and F.) returner = Fr. Sp. Fg. rectificare = It. rettificare,  $\langle$  ML. rectificare, make right, rectify,  $\langle$  L. rectus, straight (= E. right), + -ficare,  $\langle$  facerc, make.] I. To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to rectify errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons.

I meant to rectify my conacience. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 203. I onlie strive

To rectific abusea which deprive The Gospell of his propagation And plentifull encrease, Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

To rectifie a common-wealth with debaushed people is npossible. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 106. impossible.

When an authentic watch is shown, Each man winds up and rectifies his own. Suckling, Aglaura, Epil. This morning I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little orthographical mistakes, I ahall make a present of to the public. Addison, Husbands and Wivea.

Specifically -2. In distilling: (a) To remove impurities from (an alcoholic distillate) and raise to a required proof or strength by repeatraise to a required proof or strength by repeat-ed distillation. As flavoring materials are often added during rectification in the manufacture of gin, cordials, factitions brandy, etc., the term rectify has been extended to the performance of these processes. Hence—(b)To bring (a spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See rectifier. -3. In chemical manuf. and in phar.: (a) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermedirepeatedly, and sometimes also with intermedi-ate washing of the crystals. (b) To raise (a li-quid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components. Distillation under ordinary atmospheric pressure or In a vacuum, and absorption of water by substances having strong affinity for water, as canatic lime, calcium chlorid, etc., when such anbatances do not affect the chemical constitution of the anbatances under treatment, are common processes em-ployed in rectification. (c) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through sub-stances absorbent of dissolved impurities but by Bravais, in contrast with curviserial (which see), to describe these forms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf, and thus all fall into right lines. terials bone-black is a typical example, espe-cially in sugar-refining. (d) To purify by one or more resublimations. -4. In math., to deter-mine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits. -5. In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be ef-fected with it. Rectifying developable, or recti-fying developable surface of a non-plane curve, a developable surface of a non-plane curve, a developable surface of a non-plane curve, a developable surface such that, when it is unrolled into a stances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive up-on, the substance to be purified. Of such ma-

plane with the curve to which it belongs, the latter is un-rolled into a right line: it is perpendicular to the normal and the osenlating planes. — Rectifying edge, the caspi-dal edge of the rectifying developable. — Rectifying line, the line common to two consecutive rectifying planes.— Rectifying plane, a plane tangent to the rectifying an-face.—To rectify alcoholic liquors. See def. 2.—To rectify a sun-dial. See the quotation.

To rectify the dial (using the old expression, which means to prepare the dial for an observation).

Encyc. Brit., VII. 161. To rectify the course of a vessel, in *nav.*, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, by correcting the errors of the compass due to magnetic va-riations and local attractions.—To rectify the globe, in *astron.* and *geog.*, to bring the aut's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian, or otherwise to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed prob-lem.=Syn. 1. Improve, Better, etc. (ace amend), redress, adjust, regulate.

adjust, řegulate. **Rectigradæ** (rek-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rectigrade.*] A group of spiders; the rectigrade spiders. Also *Rectigrada*, *Rectigrades.*  **rectigrade** (rek'ti-grād), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + gradi, step: see gradel.] Walking straight forward, as a spider; pertaining to the *Rectigradæ*: correlated with *laterigrade*, saltiarnde etc

the Rectigradæ: correlated with taterigrade, saltigrade, etc. rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), a. [Cf. It. rettilineo = OF. (and F.) rectiligue;  $\langle$  ML. \*rectilineus, having a straight line,  $\langle$  L. rectus, straight, right, + linea, a line: see right and line<sup>2</sup>, n.] Same as rectilinear.

rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'ē-al-i), adv. Same as

rectilinearly, rectilinearly, the same as rectilinearly, the same as rectilinearly, rectilinearly, rectilinearly,  $+ -ar^3$ .] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight: as, a rectilinear figure or course. Also rectilincal.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its rectilinear way, it will never return to the same rec-tilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident. Newton, Opticka.

Rectilinear lens, motion, etc. See the nonna.-Recti-linear muscle. See muscle1, 2. rectilinearity (rek-ti-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), n. [< recti-linear + -ity.] The state of being rectilinear.

Coleridge.

Coleridge. rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ē-är-li), adv. In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line. rectilinearness (rek-ti-lin'ē-är-nes), n. The quality or condition of being rectilinear. W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 230. rectilineoust (rek-ti-lin'ē-us), a. [= OF. (and F.) rectiligne = Sp. rectilineo = Pg. rectilineo = It. rettilineo, < ML. \*rectilineos : see rectilineal.] Rectilinear. Ray, Works of Creation, i. rectinerved (rek'ti-nêrvd), a. [< L. rectus, straight, + nervus, nerve, + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] In bot., hav-ing nerves running straight from their origin

ing nerves running straight from their origin

to the apex or to the margin: said mostly of parallel-nerved leaves. rection (rek'shen), n. [< L. rectio(n-), a lead-ing, guiding, government, direction, < regere, pp. rectus, rule, govern: see regent.] In gram., the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the consequence of which another word in the sentence must

have a certain form, in regard to number, case, person, mode, or the like; government. rectipetality (rek"ti-pe-tal'i-ti), n. [< L. rec-tus, straight, + petcre, seek (see petition), + -al + -ity.] In bot., the inherent tendency of stems to grow in a right line, as indicated by Voech-ting's experiments with the elinostat. Even parts grown crooked incline to straighten when freed from de-flecting influences. This general tendency is modified, however, by an Irregularity called *heterauzesis* (which see).

however, by an irregularity called heterauzesis (which ace), rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'tral), a. [Cf. F. recti-rostre;  $\langle L. rectus$ , straight, + rostrum, beak, + -al.] Having a straight bill or beak, as a bird. rectischiac (rek-tis'ki-ak), a. [ $\langle NL. rectum$ + ischium + -ac.] Same as ischiorectal. rectiserial (rek-ti-sē'ri-al), a. [ $\langle L. rectus$ , straight, + series, a row: see serial.] 1. Dis-posed in a right line; rectilinear or straight, as a row or series of parts.—2. In bot., disposed in one or more straight ranks: specifically used by Bravais, in contrast with curviserial (which by Bravais, in contrast with curviserial (which

Straightness: as, the rectitude of a line. Johnson.

Young pines, bent by . . . anowfalls or other accident, In seeking to recover their *rectitude*, describe every grace-ful form of curve or spiral. A. B. Alcott, Tableta, p. 12. 2. Rightness of principle or practice ; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct by either divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Of the rectifued and ancerity of their life and doctrine to jndge rightly, wee must judge by that which was to be their rule. Millon, Reformation in Eng., L. Provided they "keep o' the windy side of the law," the great majority are but little restrained by regard for strict rectifued. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 465. 3. Correctness; freedom from error, as of conduct.

Perfectly conscions of the *rectitude* of her own appear-ance, [she] attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2. =Syn. 2. Integrity, Uprightness, etc. (see honesty), prin-ciple, equity. recto (rek'tō), n. [1. < L. recto, abl. of rectum, right: see right, n. 2. For recto folio, 'the right page,' oppesed to verso folio, 'the oppo-site page': L. recto, abl. of rectus, right; folio, abl. ef folium, a leaf, sheet: see folio.] 1. In law, a writ of right, new abolished.—2. In print-ing, the right-hand page of an open beok: ening, the right-hand page of an open book: opposed to the left-hand, reverso or verso. In booka as commonly printed, the odd folios, pages 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., are the rectos; the even folios, pages 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., the reverso

Juniua had aeen booka of this kind printed by Coater (the beginnings of his labours) on the rectos of the leaves only, not on both sides. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 689.

recto-. In composition, rectal; of the rectum. **Tectocele** (rek'tō-sēl), n. [< NL. rectum, rec-tum, + Gr. κήλη, tumer.] Prolapse of the rec-tovaginal wall through the vagina. Compare proctocele

rectogenital (rek-tō-jen'i-tal), a. [< NL. rec-tum, rectum, + L. genitalis, genital.] Of or per-taining at once to the rectum and to the geni-

tailia: as, the rectogenital chamber. **rector** (rek'tor), n. [= OF. retteur, recteur, F. rector = Pr. Sp. rector = Pg. rector, reitor = It. rettore, < L. rector, a ruler, director, rector, < regere, pp. rectus, rule: see regent.] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

The rector of the vniuersitie called to connaell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose, Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

Reason (which in right should be

Reason (which in right should be The special rector of all harmony). *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1. Who shall be the rectors of our daily rioting? *Milton*, Areopagilea (ed. Hales), p. 24. Milton, Areopagitica (ed. Halea), p. 24. 2. In the Ch. of Eng., a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto. He differs from the vicar in that the latter is entitled only to a certain proportion of the ecclesiastical income ape-cially set apart to the vicarage. The latter, again, differs from the curate (in the narrower or popular sense of that word), who is subject to the incumbent, whether rector or vicar, and the amont of whose salary is determined not by the law, but by the patron of the benefice, or by the incumbent employing him. Abbreviated Rect. The bishons that are spoken of in the time of the primi

The bishops that are spoken of in the time of the primi-lve Church, all such as parsons or rectors of parishes are rith us. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13. έ1<sub>s</sub> with us.

3. In the United States, a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church. -4. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or a religious house; specifically, the superior of a Jesuit seminary or college.

Hia wlfe . . . fled . . . to Saint Jaques le Grand; . . . her death . . . was faithfully confirmed by the rector of the place. Shak., All'a Well, lv. 3. 69.

5. The chief elective officer of some universi-5. The chief elective officer of some universi-ties, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland rector is also the title of the head master of an academy or impor-tant public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. In the United States it is a title assumed by the principals of some private achools: as, the rectors of St. John's and St. Panl's. In Germany rector is the title of the head of a higher school; the chief officer of a university is styled rector magnificus or, when the prince of the country is the titlnan head, rector magnificentissimus. The rector . . . in the first instance was head of the faculty of arts. . . It was not until the middle of the 14th century that the rector became the head of the collective university [of Paris]. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 835. 6. The presiding officer or chairman of certain gilds and associations.

Many artista. . . as rectors represented the greater and lesser art guilds in the city government [of Siena]. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 51. Lay rector, In the Ch. of Eng., a layman who receives and possesses the rectorial tithes of a benefice. Lee, Glossary. — Missionary rector, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a priest

appointed by the bishop to certain parishes in England, in the United States to the charge of any parish.—Rec-tor of a Board of Trustees, the presiding officer. rectorage (rek'tor-āj), n. [OF. rectorage, < rector + -agc.] A rector's benefice. Compare vicarage. rectaining to rectrices.

Sic pastoris wyll be well content To leif vpon the fer les rent, Nor hes aun Vicare for his walge, Or Rector for his *Rectoratige*. Lauder, Dewtle of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), I. 326.

Lauder, Dewtle of Kyngia (E. E. T. S.), 1 326. rectoral (rek'tor-al), a. [< F. rectoral = Sp. rec-toral, < ML. \*rectoralis, < L. rector, a rector: see rector.] Same as rectorial. Blackstone. rectorate (rek'tor-āt), n. and a. [< F. rectorat = Sp. rectorado = Pg. reitorado = It. rettorato, < ML. rectoratus, the office of a rector, < L. rec-tor, a rector: see rector.] I. n. The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector. rector.

His two rectorates in our city, from 1929 to 1845, saw the beginning of a successful revolt against the leadership of Evangelicals. The American, X. 297.

II. a. Same as rectorial.

His very instructive rectorate address on The Backward-ness of the Ancients in Natural Science. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 263.

rectoress, rectress (rek'tor-es, -tres), n. [<rec-tor + -ess.] 1. A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alone the rectress of this isle, With all the titles I can these enatile. Drayton, Legend of Matilda, st. 39.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state, Rectress of action, arbitress of fate. B. Jonson, Sejanua, v. 4.

2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy Rectoress consoled herself. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xivili. Also rectrix.

rectorial (rek-to'ri-al), a. [ $\langle rector + -ial.$ ] Of or pertaining to a rector or a rectory. **Rectorial tithes**, tithes payable to the rector, ordinarily those of corn, hay, and wood. Also great tithes. The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in some vicarial tithes. Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

rectorship (rek'tor-ship), n. [<rcctor + -ship.] 1. The effice or rank of a rector.-27. Rule; direction; gnidance.

Why, had your bodies No heart among you? or had you tougues to cry Against the *rectorship* of judgement? Shak., Cor., ii. 3, 213.

snak, cor., if 3 213.
rectory (rek'tor-i), n.; pl. rectories (-iz). [< OF. rectorie = Sp. rectoria = Pg. reitoria = It. rettoria, < ML. rectoria, the office or rank of a rector, < L. rector, a rector: see rector.] 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage.house</p> mansion or parsonage-house.

The Rectory was on the other slde of the river, close to the church, of which it was the fitting companion. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

rectoscope (rek'tō-skōp), n. [ $\langle NL. rectum, rec tum, + Gr. <math>\sigma_{\kappa\sigma\pi\bar{e}i\nu}$ , view.] A speculum used for rectal examination. rectostenosis (rek "tō-stē-nō'sis), n. [NL.,  $\langle rectum$  (see rectum) + Gr.  $\sigma\tau\bar{e}\nu\omega\sigma_i \zeta$ , stricture: see stenosis.] Stricture of the rectum.

see stehasts.] Stricture of the rectum. rectotomy (rek-tot'ō-mi), n. [< NL. rectum, rec-tum, + Gr. -rouia, < τέμνευ, ταμεῖν, eut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture. recto-urethral (rek"tō-ū-rē'thral), a. Pertain-ing to the rectum and to the urethra: as, the recto-wrethral space (a vertical triangular inter-ted between the membrane urethra e berg

recto-urethral space (a vertical triangular inter-val between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).—Recto-urethral fistula, a fistula connecting the rectum and the urethra. **recto-uterine** (rek-tō-ū'te-rin), a. Of or be-longing to the rectum and the uterus.—Recto-uterine folds or ligaments, semilunar folds of perito-neum passing one on each side from the rectum to the posterior upper surface of the uterus, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaginal pouch.—Recto-uterine fossa, the space between the nerus and the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterine folds.—Recto-uterine pouch. See pouch.

rectovaginal (rek-to-vaj'i-nal), a. Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina. Recto-vaginal fistula, a fistulous opening between the rectum and the vagina. — Rectovaginal hernia. Same as rec-tocele. — Rectovaginal pouch. See pouch. — Rectovagi-nal septum, the tissues apparating the rectum and the vagina.

rectovesical (rek-to-ves'i-kal), a. [< NL. rectum H. C. Covesical (rek-to-ves Frki), d. [C.K. *Feetum* and the bladder.— Rectovesical fascia. See fascia. — Rectovesical folds, the posterior false ligaments of the bladder, lunate folds of peritoneum between the blad-der and the rectum in the male. Also called semilunar folds of Dougloss.— Rectovesical fossa, the pouch of peritoneum lying between the bladder and the rectum.— Rectovesical pouch. See pouch.

rectress, n. See rectoress. rectrices, n. Plural of rectrix. rectricial (rek-trish'al), a. [ $\langle NL. rectrix (rec-$ tric), a tail-feather (see rectrix), + -ial.] Of or pertaining to rectrices. rectrix (rek'triks), n.; pl. rectrices (rek-trī'sēz). [ $\langle L. rectrix$ , directress, governess, mistress, fem. of rector, ruler, governor: sce rectar.] 1. Same as rectoress.

## A late queen rectrix prudently commanded. Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. (Latham.)

2. In ornith., a tail-feather; one of the long or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so call-ed from its use in directing or steering the or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so eall-ed from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rec-trices are comparable to the similar large flight-feathers of the wing, called remiges. In the Saururz, or Jurasaic birds with long lizard-like bony tail, the rectrices are bi-aerially or distichously arranged in a row on each side of the caudsi vertebre. In all modern birds they are set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See Eurhipidura.) In a few-birds they are rudimentary, as in grebes. The most frequent number by far is twelve, which prevails (with few anomalous exceptions) through-out the great order Passeres, and also in very many other birds of different orders. In many plearlan birds the number is ten; in a very few eight. In various water-birds the rectrices run up to higher numbers, tweuty-four being probably the maximum. There is normally always an even number, these feathers being parced. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, giving rise to all the different shapes a bird's tail presents. **rectum** (rek'tum), n.; pl. recta (-tä). [= F. rectum = Sp. Pg. recto = It. retto,  $\checkmark$  NL. rec-tum, abbr. of L. rectum intestinum, the straight intestine: rectum, neut. of rectus, straight: see right.] In anat, and zoöl., a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower howel. more fully called *intestine* 

from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called *intestinum* Trom its comparatively straight course in mail; the lower bowel: more fully called intestinum rectum. In man the rectum is the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, beginning about opposite the promotory of the sacrum, a little to the left side, and ruoning through the pelvis to the anua. It is supported by a proper duplication of peritoneum, the mesorectum, and other fascle. Its structure includes well-developed longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, the latter being aggregated into a stout internal sphincter muscle near the lower end. In animals whose colon has no special sigmoid flexure there is no distinction of a rectum from the rest of the large intestine; and the term applies only to any given or taken terminal schote monotemes the rectum flexure there is no distinction of a rectum flexure there is no distinction, and relations the eces until voided. See cuta under intestine, peritoneum, Pulmonata, Pycnogonida, Appendicularia, and Biattide. - Columns of the rectums [see column.
rectus (rek'tus), n.; pl. recti (-ti). [NL., abbr. of L. rectus musculus, straight muscle: rectus, straight: see right.] In anat., one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the actuar there there in their own taxis or in the axis of the several muscles.

course, either in their own axis or in the axis of course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.-Recti capitis, five pairs of amall muscles, the anticus major and minor, posticus major and minor, and the lateralis, all arising from the lower part of the occipital bone and inserted into the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebre.-Rectus abdominis internus, the atralght muscle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath formed by the tendons of other abdominal muscles, usually intersected by several trans-verse tendone, and extending from the publa to the ster-num, in some animals to the top of the sternum.-Rectus from the middle line in front, mostly inclosed from the ilium, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under muscle1.-Rectus lateralis, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under muscle1.-Rectus lateralis, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the jugular process of the occip-ital.-Rectus medialis oculi. Same sarcetw oculi inter-mus.-Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, su-perior, the external, inferior, internus, sup-perior, the external, inferior, internus, sup-ward, inward, or upward. See cut under eyebalt.-Reo-tus sternalis, in man, an occasional silp lying length-wise upon the aternum, representing the prolongation up-ward of the rectus abdominis externus as is normal in many animals.-Rectus thoracis, in man, an occasional sllp, similar to the last, but lying deep-seated, supposed dominis internas. recubant (rek'ū-bant), a. [< L. rccuban(t-)s, pur. of rccubare. lie back: see recubation.] Lythe body or part where they lie .- Recti capitis,

dominis internas. recubant (rek'ū-bant), a. [< L. rccuban(t-)s, ppr. of rccubare, lie back: see rccubation.] Ly-ing down; reelining; reenmbent. recubation (rek-ū-bā'shon), n. [<L. recubare, pp. recubatus, lie upon the back, lie back, re-cline: see recumbent.] The act of lying down or reclining. [Bare ] or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or recubation, do only say that he placed himself at the table. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6. recueil (rê-kêy'), n. [F., a collection: see rc-culc<sup>2</sup>.] A collection of writings. recuilet, v. and n. An obsolete form of recoil-ment, n. An obsolete form of recoil-

ment.

recule<sup>1</sup>; v. and n. An obsolete form of recoil<sup>1</sup>. recule<sup>2</sup>; n. [ME., also recuyell,  $\langle OF.$  recueil, F. recueil, a collection,  $\langle recueillir$ , collect: see recollect.] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. Caxton; Hallivell. recultivate (rē-kul'ti-vāt), v. t. [ $\langle rc- + culti-vate$ , Cf. OF. recultiver, recultivate.] To cul-tinate areas

tivate anew

recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shon), n. [<reculti-recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shon), n. [<reculti-recut-recultivation] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew. recumbt (rē-kum'), v. i. [< L. recumberc, lie back, recline: see recumbent.] To recline; lean; repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will recumbe, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son. *Earrow*, Works, II. iv.

recumbence (re-kum'bens), n. [< recumben(t) + -ce.] Same as recumbency.

A recumbence or rellance upon Christ for justification and salvation. Lord North, Light to Paradise, p. 54. recumbency (rē-kum'hen-si), n. [As recum-bence (see -cy).] 1. The state of being recum-bent; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying.

But relaxation of the languld frame, By soft recumbency of outstretched limbs, Was bliss reserved for happier days. *Couper*, Task, i. 82.

2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to reat satisfied there. Locke.

3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence. There are yet others [Christians] who hope to be asved by a bare act of *recumbency* on the merits of Christ. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

recumbent (re-kum'bent), a. [< L. recum-ben(t-)s, ppr. of recumbere, lie back, recline, < rc-, back, + cubare, lie: see cumbent.] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman recumbent . . . posture in eating was intro-duced after the first Punic war, Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 184.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach ! Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 644.

3. In zoöl, and bot, noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—Recumbent hairs, in entom, hairs that lie partly sgainst the surface, but are not preased close to it.

recumbently (re-kum'bent-li), adv. In a re-

cumber of posture. recuperability (rē-kū<sup>\*</sup>pe-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [< re-cuperability (rē-kū<sup>\*</sup>pe-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [< re-cuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]

A state of almost physiological recuperability. Alien. and Neurol., VII. 463. recuperable (rē-kū'pe-ra-bl), a. [< ME. re-cuperable, < OF. recuperable = Sp. recuperable = Pg. recuperavel, < ML. \*recuperabilis, < L. re-cuperare, recover, recuperate: see recuperate, recaver<sup>2</sup>. Cf. recoverable.] Recoverable; that

recuperate (re-ku'pe-rat), v.; pret. and pp. rcrecuperate (rē-kū'pe-rāt), v.; pret. and pp. re-cuperated, ppr. recuperating. [< L. recuperat-tus, pp. of recuperare, reciperare (> It. recuperare = Sp. Pg. recuperar = F. récupérer), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see recover2, the older form in E.] I. trans. 1. To recover; re-gain: as, to recuperate one's health or spirits. -2. To recoup. [Rare.]

More commonly he [the agent] paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and recuperated himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

 I. intrans. To recover; regain strength or health. [U. S.]
 recuperation (rē-kū-pe-rā'shon), n. [< OF. recuperation, F. récupération = Sp. recuperacion = Pg. recuperação = It. recuperatione, < L. recuperatio(n-), a getting back, regaining, recoveration = n. recuperation.</li> ery,  $\langle$  recupcrate, pp. recuperatus, regain, re-cover: see recuperate and recover<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Re-covery, as of something lost.

The reproduction or recuperation of the same thing that was before. Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. 2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health.
recuperative (rē-kū'pe-rā-tiv), a. [= Sp. Pg. recuperativa, < L. recuperativas, recoverable, < recuperate, pp. recuperatus, recover: see re-cover<sup>2</sup> and recuperate.] Tending to recovery;

And hard it is to ravysshe a treasour Which of nature is not recuperable. Lydgate, The Tragedies.

Therfore, if thou yet by counsaile arte recuperable, Flee thou from idlenesse and alway be stable. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, 1. 13.

may be regained.

The acasons being in turn recuperative, ... even the frosts of winter impart virtues that pass into summer, preserving the mind's vigor and fertility during the reign of the dog-star. A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 68.

- recuperator (rē-kū'pe-rā-ter), n. [=Sp. Pg. rc-cuperador, < L. rccuperator, a recoverer, < rc-cuperare, pp. rccuperatus, recover: see rccuper-ate.] 1. One who or that which recuperates or recovers. -2. That part of the Ponsard fur-ter the provide the ponsard fur-be cured. nace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration furnace. See regenerator.
- recuperatory (rǫ̃-kū'pẹ-rā-tǫ̃-ri), a. [= Sp. Pg. recuperatorio, < L. recuperatorius, < recuperator, a recoverer, < recuperate, pp. recuperatus, re-cover: see recuperate.] Same as recuperative.
- Cover: see recuperate.] Same as recuperation Bailey.
  recurring. [< OF. recourse, recorie, recourse, recourse, recourse, F. recourse = Cat. recorrer = Sp. recurring = Pr. recorrer = It. ricorrere, < L. recurrere, run back, return, recur, < rc., back, + currere, run: see current.] 1. To go or come back; return: literally or figuratively.</li>
- When the fear of Popery was over, the Torles recurred
- to their old principles. Brougham. And Fancy came and at her pillow sat, . . . And chased away the still-*recurring* gnat. *Tennyson*, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, i.

2. To return in thought or recollection. He... had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to recur to the days of his muffin-cap and leathera. Barham, Ingoidsby Legends, I. 25.

3. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts*, Logic, 1. vi. § 3.

Acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still. Tennyson, Will.

4. To resort; have recourse; turn for aid. For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing inique or unjust, there were no need to recur unto the pope's holiness for doing thereot. Bp. Burnet, Records, I. ii., No. 22.

5. To occur again or be repeated at stated intervals, or according to some rule.

Food, aleep, amusement recur in uniform succession. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 272.

In voicanic archipelagos . . . the greater eruptions usually *recur* only after long intervals. Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 144.

recure<sup>1</sup>† (re-kūr'), v. [< ME. recuren, < OF. re-Sectire's (re-kur), v. [(MD. recurrer, (OF. re-currer,  $\langle L. recurrer, restore by taking care of,$ make whole again, cure, also take care of, pre- $pare carefully, <math>\langle re$ -, again, + curare, care, cure: see cure, v. The verb was partly confused with recure<sup>2</sup>, ME. recource, a form of recoveren, re-cover: see recure<sup>2</sup>, recover<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. To cure again; cure; heal.

again; cure; heal. Which [ills] to recure, we heartily solicit Your gracious self to take on you the charge And kingly government of this your iand. Shak., Rich. III., lii. 7. 130. Jarumannus, a Faithfull Bishop, who with other his fel-low Labourers, by sound Doctrin and gentle dealing, soon recur'd them [the East-Saxons] of thir second relaps. Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. intrans. To recover; get well.

Rabert Lauerawna is wele amendyd, and I hope xall re-ure. Paston Letters, I. 112. cure.

recure<sup>1</sup> (rē-kūr'), n. [< ME. recure; < recure<sup>2</sup>, partly < recure<sup>1</sup>, v.] Recovery.

Recure to fynds of myn adversite. Lydgate, Complsint of a Lover's Life, 1. 681.

Had she been my daughter, My care could not be greater than it shall be For her recure. Middleton, Spaniah Gypsy, iii. 2.

recure<sup>2</sup>† (rē-kūr'), v. t. [Early mod. E. also re-coure; < ME. recuren, recouren, var. of recoveren, recover: see recover<sup>2</sup>.] To recover; get again.

Fredom of kynde so lost hath he That never may recured be, Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4920. But ifector fyrat, of atrength most assured, His stede agayne hath anona recurred

His field agayne hath anons recurred. Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P, v. (Halliwell.) For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour The better had, and bet the othera backe : Eftsoonea the othera did the field recoure. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 25.

recurefult (re-kur'ful), a. [< recureI + -ful.] Curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty With this *recureful* maske, *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

pertaining to recovery, especially of strength recureless; (rē-kūr'les), a. [ $\langle$  ME. rekurles; or health.  $\langle$  recure<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Incapable of recovery or remedy; incurable.

Ye are to blame to actte yowre hert so sore, Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] rekeurles. MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 14. (Halliwell.)

My recureless sore.

Recurelesly wounded with his own weapons. Greene, Groata-worth of Wit (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxvi.).

**recurrence** (rē-kur'ens), n. [= F. récurrence; as recurren(t) + -cc.] 1. The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent; return.

Atavism, which is the name given to the recurrence of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facta. *H. Spencer*, Priu. of Biol., § 83.

2. Resort; the having recourse. In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations. Jer. Taylor. dangerous preparations.

angerous preparationa. Jer. Taylor. recurrency (rē-kur'en-si), n. [As recurrence (see -cy).] Same as recurrence. Bailey. recurrent (rē-kur'ent), a. and n. [(OF. recur-rent, F. récurrent = Pg. recurrente = It. ricorrente,  $\langle L. recurrent(t-)s, ppr. of recurrere, run back,$ return, recur: see recur.] I. a. 1. Recurring;returning from time to time; reappearing; re-peated: as, recurrent pains of a disease. Prof.Blackie.

The music would swell out again, like chimes borne on-ward by a recurrent breeze. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. I.

Nature, with all her changes, is secure in certain noble recurrent types. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

2. In crystal., noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of two sets of planes. See oscillatory .- 3. In anat., turned back in its course, and running in a direction the opposite of its former one: specifically noting the infe-rior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases.—4. In entom., turn-ing back toward the base: as, a recurrent prorior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases.—4. In entom., turn-ing back toward the base: as, a recurrent pro-cess.—Posterior interosseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the olecanon which anastomose with the superior profunds, posterior ulnar recurrent, and radial recurrent arteries.—Radial recurrent artery, See radial.—Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch, branches which pass from the upper side of the pal-mar srch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch.—Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve, a smail branch arising near the Gasserian gan-gion, and running backward across the fourth nerve to be distributed in the tentorium.—Recurrent fever. See *fover.*.—Recurrent mania. Same as senall spin-dl-cell surcoma. See surcoma.—Recurrent laryngeal. See laryngeal.—Recurrent mania. Same as senall spin-dl-ecell surcoma. See surcoma.—Recurrent laryngeal. See laryngeal.—Recurrent nerve of the inferior maxillary as it passes through the foramen oyale, which passes back into the skull through the foramen spinosum, giv-ing rise to two branches, one going to the great wing of the sphenoid, the other to the maxillary, a branch giv-en off from the superior maxillary near its origin, which passes to the dura mater and middle meningesi artery.— Recurrent nervue of an hsect's wing. (a) A branch in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises. Many of these recurrent nerves ser disti-ning a direction contrary to the nervure from which in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises. Many of these recurrent puse. See pulse!… Recurrent redial artery, an artery which arises from the radial artery, an artery which arises from the radial artery as a they which, siter running to-ward the spex, is bench or curved back toward the base, as in many *Oleoptera*.—Recurrent fulse. See pulse!… Recurrent redial artery, an artery which arises from the radial artery or arising near the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing wi

recurrently (rē-kur'ent-li), adv. In a recurrent manner; with recurrence.

For a long time I had under observation a middle-aged man who, throughout hla life, has *recurrently* been tor-mented by this parasite. *B. W. Richardson*, Preventive Medicine, p. 568.

recurring (rē-kėr'ing), p. a. Returning again. —Recurring continued fraction. See continued frac-tion, under continued.—Recurring decimal. See deci-mal.—Recurring series, in olo, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients accord-ing to some invariable law. Thus,  $a + bx + (a + b)x^2 +$ 

 $(a + 2b)x^3 + (2a + 3b)x^4 + (3a + 5b)x^5 + \ldots$  is a recurring series.—Recurring utterances, s form of aphasia in which the patient can repeat only the word last uttered when taken ill.

when taken in. recursant (rē-kėr'sant), a. [{ 1. recursan(t-)s, ppr. of recursare, run or hasten back, come back, return, reaur, freq. of recurrere, run back, recur: see recur.] In her., turned in a way com-trary to the usual position, or with the back displayed instead of the front. Thus, an eagle recursant shows the back of the bird with the wines are and picture recurrent. See dia the wings crossed .- Displayed recursant. Sae dis-

recursion (rē-kėr'shon), n. [(L. recursio(n-), a running back, return, < recurrere, pp. recursus, run back, return: see recur.] Return. [Rare.]

When the receiver was full of air, the included pendu-lum continued its *recursions* about fifteen minutes. Boyle, Works, I. 61.

recurvant (rē-ker'vant), a. [(L. recurvan(t-)s. ppr. of recurvare, bend or curve backward, turn back: see recurve.] In her., of a serpent, coiled up, with the head projecting from the folds; bowed-embowed.

bowed-embowed. recurvate (rē-kėr'vāt), v. t. [< L. recurvatus, pp. of recurvare, bend backward, curve back: see recurve.] Same as recurve. Imp. Dict. recurvate (rē-kėr'vāt), a. [< L. recurvatus, pp.: see recurvate, v.] In bot. and zoöl., recurved. recurvation (rē-kėr-vā'shon), n. [< recurvate + -ion.] The act or process of recurring; the state of being curved up or back: opposed to decurvation: as, the recurvation of a bird's bill. Also recurvature, recurvity. Also recurvature, recurvity.

By a serpentine and trumpet recurvation, it [the wind-By a serpentine and trumper rock. pipe) ascendeth sgain into the neck. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

recurvature (re-ker'va-tur), n. [< recurvate +

**recurve** (rē-ker va-gar), *n*. [(*recurvate* + -*ure*.] Same as *recurvation*. **recurve** (rē-kerv'), *v*. [= OF. *recorbcr*, *recurver*, *recourber*, F. *recourber* = Pr. Pg. *recurvar*,  $\leq$  L. *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn up or back,  $\leq$  *re*-, back, + *curvare*, curve: see *curve*, *v*.] I. *trans*. To curve back; turn backward.

- v. J. trans. To be recurved, the back, the back of downward: as, a recurved leaf, petal, etc. -2. In zoöl, bent upward: the opposite of decurved: as, the recurved back of the avoset.
- recurvirostrus, (L. recurvus, bent or enved back, crooked (see recurvous), + rostrum, beak, bill: see rostrum.] A bird of the genus Recurviros-tra; an avoset.
- Recurvirostra (rē-ker-vi-ros'trä), n. fem. of recurvirostrus: see recurviroster.] A genus of precocial limicoline grallatorial birds, type of the family Recurvirostridæ, having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill, extremely long slender legs, and four toes, the three front ones of which are webbed; the avosets. The body is depressed, and the under parts are clothed with thick plumage like a duck's, so that the birds swim with ease by means of their webbed feet. See avoset. Also called Avocetta.
- recurvicestral (re-ker-vi-ros'tral), a. [As recur-viroster + -al.] Having a recurved bill, as an avoset; belonging to the genus Recurvirostra;
- avoset; belonging to the genus *Recurrinosita*; pertaining to a recurviroster. **Recurvirostridæ** (rē-ker-vi-ros'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle Recurvirostra + -idæ.$ ] A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs, typified by the genus *Recurvirostra*, and divided into the *Recurvirostrinæ* and *Himanto-*rodium, the curvirostrinæ and *di*
- podinæ; the avosets and stilts. **Recurvirostrinæ** (rē-kėr<sup>#</sup>vi-ros-trī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Recurvirostria + -inæ.] A subfamily of Recurvirostridæ, having the characters of the genus Recurvirostra, as distinguished from those of Himantopus, and including only the avosets.
- recurvity (rē-kėr'vi-ti), n. [<L. recurvus, bent back (see recurvous), + -ity.] Same as recurva-tion. Bailey.

recurvo-patent (rē-kėr'vō-pat"ent), a [<L. re-curvus, bent back, + paten(t-)s, open, spread-ing: see patent<sup>1</sup>.] In bot., bent back and spreading

**Tecurvous** (rē-kēr'vus), a. [= Pg. recurvo = It. ricurvo, < L. recurvus, bent or curved back, < re-, back, + curvus, curve: see curve.] Bent backward.

recusance (rek' $\bar{u}$ -zans), n. [ $\langle recusan(t) + -ee$ .] Same as recusancy.

The parliament now paased laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shifting, payable each Sunday, for recusance. W. S. Gregg, 1rish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 54.

5015

recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si), n. [As recusance (see -cy).] 1. Obstinate refusal or opposition.

It is not a *recusancy*, for I would come; but it is an ex-communication, I must not. Donne, Devotiona, III., Expostulation.

If any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of con-gress should manifest symptoms of *recusancy*, . . . the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 339.

2. The state of being a recusant.

The papists made no acruple of coming to our churches; seusancy was not then ao much as a christom, not an em-ryo. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 98. bryo.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by stat-ute 30 Csr. II. st. 2, when tendered by the proper magis-trate). Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

We shall see that mere *recusancy* was first made punishable, later on in the reign, by the Second Act for Uniformity of Edward. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

3. The tenets of the recusants, or adherence to those tenets.

The penalties of recusancy were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. Hallam, Const. Hist., vil., note.

recusant (rek'ū-zant or rē-kū'zant), a. and n. [ $\langle OF. recusant$ , F. récusant = Sp. Pg. recusant = It. ricusante,  $\langle L. recusan(t-)s$ , ppr. of recu-sare, reject, object: see recuse.] I. a. Obsti-nate in refusal; specifically, in Eng. hist., re-fusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the grown supremacy of the crown.

No recusant lord might have a vote in passing that act. Clarendon.

II. n. 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice. The last rebellious recusants among the family of nations.

He that would not take the oath should be executed, though unarmed; and the *recusants* were shot on the roads, . . . or as they stood in prayer. Bancraft, Hist. U. S., II. 411.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown. Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple reenaant or nonconformist than on the Roman Catholic reenaant, the chief object being to accure national unity and loysity to the crown, in opposition to papal excom-munications. which declared British anbjects absolved from their silegiance (as in 1570), and to plota against the government. The name recusant, though legally applied to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, was in general given especially to the latter. As well those restrained ... as generally all the pa-

given especially to the latter. As well those restrained . . . as generally all the pa-pists in this kingdom, not any of them did refuse to come to our church, and yield their formal obedience to the laws established. And thus they all continued, not any one refusing to come to our churches, during the first ten years of her Majesty's [Queen Elizabeth's] government. And in the beginning of the eleventh year of her reign, Cornwallis, Bedingfield, and Silyarde were the first recu-sante, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of recusant was never heard of amongst us. Sir Edward Coke [in 1607], in Blunt, Annotated Book of [Common Prayer, p. 24. CRECUSATION (rek-ū-zā/shon) u. [C OF recussation

recusation (rek-ū-zā'shon), n. [< OF. recusation, F. récusation = Pr. recusation = Sp. recusation = Pg. recusação = It. ricusazione,  $\langle L. recusa-$ tio(n-), a declining, refusal, objection, protest, also nausea, rejection, (*recusarc*, pp. *recusatus*, object, decline, reject: see *recuse*.] In *law*, the interposition of an objection or challenge for cause to a judge or arbitrator, or to an ex-pert appointed by a court; also, the objection or challenge so presented.

He [Bonner], to deface his Authority (as he thought), did also then exhibit in writing a *Recusation* of the Sec-retaries Judgment against him. *Foze*, Martyra, II. 35, an. 1549.

recusative (re-kū'zā-tiv), a. [< recuse + -ative.] Fending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The set of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or recussive and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. 1. 1. and

Jer. Taylor, Kille of Conscience, IV. 1. 1. recuse (rekiz'), v. t.; prot. and pp. recused, ppr. recusing. [ $\langle OF. recuser$ , F. récuser = Pr. Sp. Pg. recusar = It. ricusare,  $\langle L. recusare$ , object, decline, reject, refuse, protest against, plead in defense,  $\langle re, back, + causa, a cause$ : see cause. Cf. accuse.] To refuse; reject; specifically, in law, to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act.

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her for-mer wilfulness and in her Appeal, which also by the said Judges was likewise recused, incontinently departed out of the Court. Ep. Burnet, Records, I. ii., No. 28.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my sppeal, un-less I recuse him as a suspected judge. Ayliffe, Farergon. recussion (rē-kush'on), n. [< L. recutere, pp. re-eussus, strike back, beat back, etc., < rc-, back, + quaterc, strike, shake: see quash<sup>1</sup>. Cf. con-cussion, discussion, percussion.] The act of beat-

red<sup>1</sup> (red), a. and n. [ $\langle$  ME. red, red, red, red, ear-lier read, reod,  $\langle$  AS. read = OS.  $r\bar{o}d$  = OFries.  $r\bar{a}d$  = D. rood = MLG.  $r\bar{o}t$ , LG. rod = OHG. MHG.  $r\bar{o}t$ , G. rot, roth = Icel. rauthr = Sw. Dan. L. ruber (rubr-, for ruth-, = Gr. ερυθρός), red, rufus, red, rubidus, dark-red, rubere, turn red, blush, rubicundus, red, reddish, russus, reddish, rutilus, reddish, robigo, rust, etc.; Gr. ἐριθρός, red, ἐρειθος, redness, ἐρειθεῖν, redden; Ir. Gael. ruadh = W. rhudd, red; OBulg. rǔdrǔ, red, rǔdicti, blush, etc., ruda, metal, etc., = Bohem. Pol. ruda, ore, rust, mildew, etc., = Russ. ruda, ore, mineral, a mine, blood, etc.; Lith. rudas, rusvas, red-brown, raúdas, raudónas, red, raudd, red color; Skt. rudhira, red, blood, rohita (for \*rodhita), red. From the E. root, besides redden, reddish, etc., are derived rud, ruddle, rud-dock, ruddy, rust, etc.; from the L. are derived E. ruby, rubcscent, rubric, rubicund, rufous, russet, rutilate, rutilant; from the Gr. are Erythræa, erythric, etc. Red, like lead<sup>2</sup> (led), with which it is phonetically parallel, had in ME. a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames Read, Reade, Reed, Reid, which represent old forms *Reade, Reed, Reed, Which* represent old forms of the adj., and the existence of which as sur-names explains the almost total absence of the expected surname *Red*, parallel to *Black, Brown, White*, etc. As a noun, cf. ME. *rede*, redness, = OHG. *röti*, G. *röthe*, redness, red; from the adj.] I. a. 1. Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the pri-mary rainbow. See U mary rainbow. See II.

Dropea rede as ripe cherrees, That fro his flesshe gan lave, Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

The ladye blushed scarlette redde, And fette a gentill sighe. Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 181).

Your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 28.

2. Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary em-blem: as, a *red* republican.

s, a rea reprotocan. Ev'n tho' thrice again The red fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead. Tennyson, In Memorant, exvit.

The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into red Anarchist organization. The Nation, XLVII. 450. The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into a red Anarchist organization. The Nation, XLVII. 450. Black-breasted red game. See game!. – Neither fiesh, fowl, nor good red herring, nondescript; lacking dis-tinctive character; neither one thing nor another: same as neither hay nor grass. – Order of the Red Eagle. See eagle. – Red adder. Same as copperhead, 1. Bartlett. – Red admiral. See admiral, 5. – Red alge, red or pur-plish seaweeds constituting the class Floridez. Also known as the Rhodosporez and Rhodospermez. See Rho-dospermez and Algz, – Red anti, a small ant of a red color, as Pharaoh's ant and some similar species. See cut under Monomorium. – Red antimony. Same as vermesite. – Red arsenic. Same as realgar. – Red ash, band-fish, bark, bay. See the nouna. – Red bat, the common New York bat, Lasiurus or Alalapha noveboracensis, a small red-dish bat of wide distribution in North America, and one of the most sbundant in easter parts of the United States. It is rather larger than the brown bat, Vespertilio subula-tus, and easily recognized by its coloration smd the dense-ly fury Interfemoral membrane. – Red bead-vine. See Chynchosia. – Red beds, consplouons formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally consid-ered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fan-tastic and pictureague forma. – Red bed, beef wood, irrch, bird's-eye. See the nonna. – Red body, in ichla, an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland-like body. These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various place, as in Esocide; or the tufts are ao aggrea red Anarchist organization.

These turts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various places, as in Esocide; or the tufts are so aggre-gated as to form gland-like *red bodies*, the capillaries re-uniting into larger vessels, which again ramify freely round the border of the *red body*. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 147.

**Red Book.** (a) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. (b) The Peerage. See peerage, 3. [Colloq.]

perage, 3. [Colloq.] I hadn't a word to aay against a woman who was inti-mate with every duchess in the *Red Book*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv. **Red Book of the Exchequer**, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all the holders of lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II.—**Red buckeye**, a shrub or low tree, *Zeculus Pavia*, of the southern United States. Its flowers are red, and showy in cultivation.—**Red button**. Same as *red rosette*.—**Red cabhage**, a strongly

marked variety of the common cabbage, with purple or reddish-brown heads, used chiefly for pickling.— Red ce-dar. See cedar, 2.— Red cent, a copper cent. The cop-per cent is no longer current, but the phrase red cent re-mains in use as a mere emphatic form of cent: as, it is not worth s red cent. [Colloq, U.S.] Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimea, bits, and picayunes; and as far copper money, I have not seen the first red cent. B. Taylor, in N.Y. Tribune. (Bartlett.) Red chalk, chickweed commer corral. See the nonne

Red chalk, chickweed, copper, coral. See the nouns. -Red cock, an incendiary fire. [Scottish Gipsies' slang.]

We'll ace if the red cock craw not in his honnie barn yard ac morning before day dawning. Scott, Guy Mannering.

Red cock, an incenting the "Exotican objects aranged". Well see if the red ock craw not in his honnie barn yad.
Well see if the red ock craw not in his honnie barn yad.
Red crab. See crabl, 1.—Red Crag, the local name of a division of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red information of the info

## A red murrain o' thy jade's tricks ! Shak., T. snd C., ii. 1. 20.

Red nucleus, ocher, oil, osier. See the nouns.—Red orpiment. Sameaarealgar.—Red owl, the reddish phase of the common gray screech-owl of the United States, Scops (Megaecops) axis, formerly considered a distinct ape-cies, now known to be an erythriam.—Red oxid of man-ganese. See manganese.—Red oxid of mercury oin-ment. See ointment.—Red pepper. See Capsionm.— Red perch. See perch1.—Red pestilence. Same as red plaque.

Now the red pestilence atrike all trades in Rome ! Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 18.

Red phalarope. See phalarope. --Red pheasant, stra-gopan; a pheasant of the genus Ceriornis. --Red phos-phorus. See phosphorus, 2. --Red pimpernel. See phin-pernel, 4. --Red pine. See phinel. --Red plague, a form of the plague characterized, according to the physicians of the middle ages, by a red spot, boil, or hubo. Compare black death, under death.

You taught me language, and my profit on 't Is, I know how to curse. The red plaque rid you ! Shak., Tempeat, 1. 2. 364.

Is, I know how to curse. The red plague rid you! Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 364. Red pole, poppy, precipitate. See the nouna.—Red porphyry. See pebleware.—Red puccoon. See puc-coon, I.—Red rail. Same as Virginia rail (which aee, un-der rails).—Red republican, Ribbon, rosette. See the nouna.—Red rock-cod. See cod2.—Red roncador. See roncador.—Red ruffed grouse. See ruffed grouse, under grouse.—Red ruffed grouse. See ruffed grouse, neder grouse.—Red ruffed grouse. See ruffed grouse, neder grouse.—Red ruffed grouse. See ruffed grouse, neder grouse.—Red saunders, the silced or rasped heart-see sandstone. Red saunders, the silced or rasped heart-wood of Pterocarpus sandathus. It imparts a red color to slochol, ether, and alkaline solutiona. It is used for coloring alcohole liquors, and in pharmacy for coloring the thres. —Red saeweeds. Same as red algae.—Red allver. See proustite and pyrargyrite.—Red snapper. See snapper. —Red snow, See Protococcus.—Red softening, a form of acute softening of the cerebral substance characterized blood. See softening.—Red sword-grass moth, Calo-campa vetusta: a British collectors' name.—Red tape. See tape.—Red tiger. Same as cougar.—Red the ture. Same as great elixir (which ase, under elixir, 1).—Red twin-spot carpet-moth, a British geometrid moth, Co-remit errugata.—Red venize.—Red vitriol. Same as col-cothar.—Red wind. See value.—The red chop. See to grand chop, under chop4.—To fly the red flag. See the grand chop, under chop4.—To fly the red flag. See thy and chop, under chop4.—To fly the red flag. See thy in-To paint the town red. See paint.=Sym. Flash-ing, faming, flery, bloody.

11, n. 1. A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum. Red is one of the most general color-names, and embraces col-ors ranging in hue from rose anilhne to scarlet iodide of mercury and red lesd. A red yellower than vermilion is called scarlet; one much more purple is called crimson. A very dark red, if pure or crimson, is called marcon; if brownish, chestnut or chocolate. A pale red — that is, one of low chroma and high luminosity — is called a pink, rang-ing from rose-pink, or pale crimson, to salmon-pink, or pale scarlet.

Now kepe yow fro the whyte and fro the *rede*, And namely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe, That is to selle in Fish strete or in Chepe. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 100.

No pint of white or red Had ever half the power to turn This wheel within my head. Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Tanyson, Will Waterproof. Tanyson, Will Waterproof. 4. Specifically, a red cent. See under I. [Slang, U. S.]-5. A red republican (which see, under republican).-6. pl. The catamenial discharges; menses.-Adrianople red. Same as Turkey red.-Alizarin red, in leather-manuf., a pale flesh-color produced by rubbing the cleansed and irodden skins with a solution of alizarin or extract of madder In weak soda-lye, and rinsing In water. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 735.-Anlline red. Same as fuchsin.-Anisol red, a coal-tar color of the cox-axo group, formerly used in dyeing silk and wool, but not now a commercial product.-Anti-hue not permanent: used for coloring rubber and the heads of friction-matches.-Aurora red, a light red, like that of the spinel ruby.-Barwood red. See barwood. -Bengal red, a coal-tar color used In dyeing. It pro-duces hrilliant reds similar to those of cosin, but more blue in tone. It is the alkali salt of tetraiododichiorofinores-cein. Also called rose bengale.-Bristol red, a dye for stuffs, in favor in the sixteenth century. Her kyrtel Brystow red.

<text><text><text><text> Her kyrtel Brystow red. Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, 1. 70.

For he did red and die them with their own blood. Fore, Martyrs, I. 664.

5017

All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes, All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes, Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see, There plainly thaire purpos put to an end. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5648.

When you *rid up* the parlour-hearth in a morning, throw the last night's ashes into a sieve. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

Jesnie, my woman, gang into the parlour—but stay, that winns be redd up yet. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothisn, xxvi.

The fire . . . was *redd up* for the siternoon — covered with a black mass of coal, over which the equally black kettle hung on the crook. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

2. To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a

quarrel, by interference; adjust.

Up rose the laird to red the cumber. Raid of the Reidswire (Child'a Ballads, VL 135). He maun take part wi' hand and heart; and weel his part it is, for *redding* his quarrel might have coat you dear. Scott, Guy Mannering, liil.

3. To separate, as two combatants .- To red

A trout's redd or nest is a mound of gravel which would fill one or even two wheelbarrows. Day, Fishes of Great Britsin and Ireland, II. 105.

red<sup>6</sup>. v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal form of read1.

red-. A form of re- used before vowels

[< ME. -rede, -reden, -ræden, < AS. ræden, -red condition, rule, reckoning, estimation, occur-ring as second part of about 25 compounds, being a form, with suffix -en, of  $r\bar{x}d$ , counsel, advice, etc. (=OHG, MHG,  $r\bar{a}d$ , advice, counsel, advice, etc. (= 0110, MHG, rat, advice, counsel, etc., frequent in comp., as haus-rat, household things, hei-rath, marriage, = AS. hw-ræden, household, = ME. hired): see read<sup>1</sup>, n.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'condition,' 'state,' occurring in hatred, kindred (for \*kin-red), gossipred, etc. It is analogons to -hood, which has taken its place in a few instance

red), gossipred, etc. It is analogons to -hood, which has taken its place in a few instances, as in brotherhood, neighborhood. redact ( $r\bar{e}$ -dakt'), v. i. [ $\langle OF$ . redacter = Sp. redactar, redact, edit,  $\langle L. redactus$ , pp. of re-digere ( $\rangle$  F. rédiger = D. redigeren = G. redi-giren = Sw. redigera = Dan. redigere), drive, lead, or bring back, call in, collect, raise, re-ceive, reduce to a certain state,  $\langle red., back, +$ agere, drive, do: see act.] 1†. To bring to a specified form or condition; force or compel to assume a certain form; reduce. Then was the teste or potsherd (the brasse golde and

Then was the teste or potsherd [the brasse, golde, and syluer] redaite into dust. Joye, Expos. of Danlel ii. They were now become instantiation and the strength of the str They were now become miserable, wretched, sinful, re-

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or in-struments of work, were yet (till Tubal Caln) to seek. *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

To bring into a presentable literary form; edit.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty stenographs. Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 265. hasty stenographs. Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 265. redacteur (re-dak-têr'), n. Same as redactor. redaction (rē-dak'shon), n. [=D. redaktic = G. Sw. Dan. redaktion = F. rédaction, a compiling, also a working over, editing, the editorial staff, = Sp. redaccion = Pg. redacção = It. redazione, < NL. redactio(n-), redaction, < L. redigere, pp. redactus, lead back, collect, prepare, reduce to a certain state: see rodact.] 1. The act of re-ducing to order; the act of preparing for pub-lication: said of literary or historical matter. To work up literary matter and cive it a corrected.

To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by redaction. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 310. 2. A work thus prepared; a special form, edi-tion, or version of a work as digested, revised, or rewritten. In an early redaction of the well-known ballad of Lord Ronald . . . the name of the unfortunate victim to "eels boil'd in brue" is Laird Rowland. N. and Q., 6tb ser., XII. 134.

This fresh discovery does not furnish us with the date of the story, but it gives us the date of one of its redactions, and shows it must have existed in the middle of the four-teenth century. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV, 192.

Ionic redaction of Cynaithoa of Chioa about the middle of the sixth century. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 233. 3. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical; an editorial staff or department. Imp. Dict.-4+. The act of drawing back; a withdrawal.

It . . . takes away all reluctation and *redaction*, infus-eth a pliable willingness; of wolfish and dogged, makes the will lamb-like and dove-like. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 31.

redactor (rē-dak'tor), n. [Also, as F., redacteur;  $\langle$  F. rédacteur = Sp. Pg. redactor = It. redattore,  $\langle$  NL. redactor, an editor,  $\langle$  L. redigere, pp. redac-tus, lead back, collect, reduce to a certain state: see redact.] One who redacts; one who pre-pares matter for publication; an editor. pares matter for publication; an editor.

Each successive singer and redactor furnishes it [the primeval mythus] with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience. Carlyle, Nibelnngen Lied.

Distrust of Dorothes's competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by distrust of any other redactor. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I.

**redactorial** (rē-dak-tō'ri-al), a. [< redactor + -ial.] Of or pertaining to a redactor or redac-tion; having the character of a redaction.

3. To separate, as two combatants.—To red one's feet, to free one's self from entanglement: used thefy in reference to moral complications.—To red the hair, specifically, to comb the hair. [Now chiefly colloquial in all uses.] red<sup>4</sup> (red), n. [Perhaps  $\langle red^3$ .] In coal-mining, rubbish; attle; waste. [Prov. Eng.] red<sup>5</sup> (red), n. [Also redd; perhaps  $\langle red^2, v.$ ] The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn. [Prov. Eng.] the treat of a fish; a mound of gravel which would work employed.

workemployed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex



Redans

toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two redans connected form a *queue d'aronde*, and three connected form a *bonnet a* (or *de*) *prêtre*. Several redans connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment. connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment. 2. A downward projection in a wall on nneven ground to render it level.-Redan battery, redan line. See battery, line2.=Syn. 1. See fortification. redargue (re-där'gū), v. t.; pret. and pp. redar-gued, ppr. redarguing. [ $\langle OF. redarguer, F.$ rédarguer, blame, reprehend, = Pr. redar-guire = Sp. Pg. redarguir = 1t. redarguire,  $\langle L. redarguere, disprove, confute. refute, con tradict, <math>\langle red., back, against, + arguere, argue:$ see argue.] 1. To put down by argument; dis-prove; contradict; refute.

Str, I'll redargue you By disputation. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Wherefore, says he, the libel msun be redargued by the Wherefore, says ne, the test panel proving her defences. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

Consciousness cannot be explained nor redargued from ithout. Sir W. Hamilton. without.

2+. To accuse; blame.

When he had redargued himself for his slothfulness, he began to adviae how he should eschew all danger. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 19. (Jamieson.)

How shali I be able to suffer that God should redargue me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lnkewarm-nesa? Jer. Taylor. (Allibone.)

redargution (red-är-gu'shon), n. [ME. redarguacion, < OF. redarguacion, redargation (prop. redargucion, redargution) = Sp. redargucion = It. redarguizione, < L. redargutio(n-), a refuta-tion, < redarguere, disproye, refute: see redar-gue.] Refutation; conviction.

To pursue all tho that do reprobacion Agayns our lawes by ony redarguacion. Digby Mysteries, p. 33. (Halliwell.)

The more subtlle forms of sophisms and illaquestions with their *redargutions*, which is that which is termed elenches. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, il. 224. elenches. redargutory; (re-där'gū-tō-ri), a. [< redargu-t(ion) + -ory.] Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redargulory* inmunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum. redback (red'bak), n. 1. The red-backed sand-piper, or American dunlin. A. Wilson. See cut under dunlin. [New Jersey.] -2. The pectoral sandpiper, Tringa maculata. [Local, U. S.] red-backed (red'bakt), *a*. Having a red back: redcap (red'kap), *n*. 1. The goldfineh, Car-as, the red-backed sandpiper, Tringa alpina; the red-backed shrike, Lanius rufus; the red-backed humming-bird, Sclasphorus rufus. red-bass (red'bàs), *n*. The redfish, Scizenops cellutus

- red-beaked (red'bekt), a. Same as red-billed: as, the red-beaked hornbill, Buceros erythrorhyn-
- as, the red-beaked hornbill, Buceros erythrorhyn-chus, of Africa. redbeard (red'bērd), n. The red sponge, Mi-crociona prolifera, which commonly grows on oysters, forming a beard on the shell. [Local, U. S.]
- U. S.] red-bellied (red'bel<sup>s</sup>id), a. Having a red belly, or the under parts red: as, the red-bellied nut-hatch, Sitta canadensis; the red-bellied snipe, Macrorhamphus scolopaccus; the red-bellied woodpecker, Centurus carolinus; the red-bellied monkey of Africa, Cercopithecus erythrogaster; the red-bellied terrapin, Chrysemys or Pseude-mys rubriventris. Red-bellied perch. See perch! redbelly (red'bel<sup>s</sup>i), n. 1. The slider, potter, or red-fender, Chrysemys rubriventris, an edible terrapin of the United States. See red-fender.
- -2. The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char, Salvelinus umbla.-3. The red-bellied minnow, Satecunus uniota.—5. The red-benefit miniboly, Chrosomus erythrogaster. [Southern U. S.]— 4. The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrar-choid, Leponis awitus. [South Carolina.]— 5. The red grouper, Epinephelus morio. [U.S.] red-belted (red'bel\*ted), a. Belted or banded with red: as, the red-belted clearwing, a moth, Trachilium unconformed

- with red: as, the *rcd-betted* clearwing, a moth, *Trochilium myopæforme*. **redberry** (red'ber"i), *n*.; pl. *redberrics* (-iz). A plant of the genus *Rhagodia*. [Australia.] **red-billed** (red'bild), *a*. Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the *rcd-billed* curlew, *Ibi-dorhynchus struthersi*, of Asia; the *rcd-billed* wood-hoopoe, *Irrisor erythrorhynchus*. See cut under *Irrisor*. under Irrisor
- redbird (red'berd), n. A name of sundry red or partly red birds. Specifically --(a) The common bullinch of Europe, Pyrrhula vulgaris. (b) The cordinal grosbeak of the United States, Cardinalis virginianus, See cardinal-bird, and cut under Cardinalis. (c) The sum-mer tangger, Firanga æstina, or scarlet tanager, P. rubra, both of the United States. (d) Pericrocotus speciosus,

# All day the *red-bird* worbles Upon the mulberry ncsr. *Bryant*, Hunter's Serenade.

red-blooded (red'blud"ed), a. Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annefids, in which, however, the

- worms, or annens, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.
  redbreast (red'brest), a. and n. [< ME. redbreasted.</li>
  II. n. 1. A small sylvine bird of Europe, Erithered the sylvine bird of Euro
- thacus rubecula; the robin, or robin redbreast. See robin. [Eng.]

 The redbreast warbles still, but is content
 With slender notes.
 Couper, Task, vi. 77.
 The American robin or migratory thrush, redd<sup>1</sup>, v. t. See red<sup>3</sup>.
 Merula migratoria or Turdus migratorius. See redd<sup>2</sup>, n. See red<sup>5</sup>.
 robin. [U.S.] -3. The red-breasted sandpiper, red-dace (red'dās), n. A common fish of the or knot, Tringa eanutus. See robin-snipe.-4. or knot, Tringa cantlus. See robin-snipe.-4. The red-bellied sunfish, Lepomis auritus. red-breasted (red'bres"ted), a. Having a red

red-breasted (red'bres'ted), a. Having a red or reddish breast.—Little red-breasted rail. Same as Virginia rail (which see, under rail).—Red-breasted fincht. See finch.—Red-breasted googe, Amer ruf.— Red-breasted plover. Same as redbreast, 3.—Red-breasted sandpiper, Tringa canutus.—Red-breasted scilled gray snipe, brown snipe, guail-snipe, (Fernan snipe (compare dowticher), robin-snipe, graphack, brownback, driver, sea-pigeon, and New York godwil. (b) A misnomer of the American woodcock, Philohela minor. [Local, U.S.] (c) Same as redbreast, 3. redbuck (red'buk), m. The model of the first state state of the first state stat

- (c) Same as redbreak, 3.
  redbuck (red'buk), n. The roodebok, Cephalophus natalensis. See roodebok.
  redbud (red'bud), n. Any tree of the American species of Cercis; the Judas-tree. The best-known, common in the interior and southern United States, is
  C. Canadensis, a small tree, the branches clothed in early peach blossom color, followed by rsther large heart-shaped pointed leaves. In southwestern woods it is very conspicuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivated for ornament. The flowers have an scid taste, and are said to be need, like those of the Old World Judastree, in salads, etc. The name is from their bud-like aspect even when open. C. reniformis, a Texan and Mexican species.
  red-bug (red'bug), n. A heteropterous insect. Dysdereus saturellus, which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called cotton-stainer.
- Indies. Also called cotton-stainer.

A variety of the domestic hen, of English 2 A variety of the domestic hell, of blights
 origin. The plumage resembles that of the golden-span-gled llamburg, but is duller; the fowl is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat rose-comb is very large.
 A specter having long teeth, popularly sup-tional spectra is a spectra of the spectra of the

posed to haunt old castles in Scotland. red-capped (red'kapt), a. Having red on the head: as, the *rcd-capped* snake, a venomous

Australian species, Brachysoma diadema. red-carpet (red'kär"pet), n. A British geomet-rid moth, Coremia munitata.

red-cheeked (red'chēkt), a. In ornith., having red lores: as, the red-cheeked coly, Colius ery-thromelas. In ornith., having

red-chestnut (red'ches"nut), n. A British moth, Taniocampa rubricosa. redcoat (red'kōt), n. A British soldier. [Col-

loq.]

King Shames' red-coats should be hung up. Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155). You know the redcoats are shroad; . . . these English ust be looked to. Cooper, Spy, xii. must be looked to.

red-cockaded (red'ko-kā"ded), a. Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase red-cockaded wood-pecker, a bird of the southern United States, Picus borealis or querulus.

red-cod (red'kod), n. A fish of the family Ga-didæ, Pseudophycis bacchus, having two dorsal fins and one anal, of a reddish-silvery color. [New Zealand.]

red-corpuscled (red'kôr"pus-ld), a. Having red blood-disks.

red-crested (red'kres"ted), a. Having a red crest: as, the *red-crested* duck or pochard, *Fuligula rufina*.

red-cross (red'krôs), a. Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a redcross knight (which see, below); the red-cross banner, the national flag of Great Britain.

And their own ses hath whelm'd yon red-cross Powers! Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 2.

Red-cross knight, a knight bearing on his shield or crest a red cross as his principal cognizance, whether as being a Templar or with religious significance, as in Spen-ser's "Faerie Queene," 1, 1, 2.

# A red-cross knight for ever kneel'd To a lady in his shield. Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Red-Cross Society, a philanthropic society founded to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 184. Its objects are to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffer-ing occasioned by pestilence, floods, fire, and other calam-itigs. To relish a love-song like a robin-redbreast. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21. red-cusk (red'kusk), n. A brotuloid fish, Dine.

# Sir Roderick, who to meet them came, Redden'd at sight of Malcolm Græme. Scott, L. of the L., ii. 27.

clause (see def.): L. reddendum, neut. gerundive

of *reddere*, return, render, give up or back: see *render*<sup>2</sup>.] In *law*, a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (Broom and Hadley.) Thus, the clause in a lease which specifies the rent or other service to be ren-dered to the lessor is termed the reddendum, or reddendum

clause. redder (red'èr), n. [< red<sup>3</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.] "But, father," ssid Jenny, "if they come to lounder fik ther as they did last time, suldns I cry on you?" "At no hand, Jenny; the redder gets aye the warst lick in the tray." Scott, Old Mortality, iv.

reddidit (red'i-dit). [L. reddidit, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of reddere, give up, render: see ren-der<sup>2</sup>.] In law, a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail. redding<sup>1</sup> (red'ing), n. [< ME. redynge; verbal n. of red<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Reddle. [Prov. Eng.] Bednes colours. Parblauer ethere.

Redynge colowre. Rubiculum, rubisturs. Prompt. Parv., p. 427. The traveller with the cart was a reddlenan - a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with *redding* for their sheep. T. Hardy, Return of the Native, I. 1. 2. A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. Bartlett. [U. S.]

The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh redding. Mrs. Whitney, Leslle Goldthwsite, vii. redding<sup>2</sup> (red'ing), n. [Verbal n. of red<sup>3</sup>, v.] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order order.

order. redding-comb (red'ing-kom), n. A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See red<sup>3</sup>.) Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42. reddingite (red'ing-it), n. [ $\langle Redding$  (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Persebuille in the town of Redding Conat Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.

redding-straik (red'ing-strak), n. A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare red3, 2, 3, and redder. [Scotch.] Said I not to ye, Mske not, meddle not? – Beware of the redding straik! You are come to no house o' fair-strae death. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii. death. reddish (red'ish), a. and n.  $[\langle red^1 + -ish^1.]$ I. a. Of a color approaching red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat reddish. Lev. xlii. 19. Reddish egrets. See egret. -- Reddish light-arches, a British noctuid moth, Xylophasia sublustris. II. n. A reddish color. reddishness (red'ish-nes), n. The state or

quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

Boyle, Works, I. 721. The reddishness of copper. reddition (re-dish'on), n. [< F. reddition = It. reddizione, < L. redditio(n-), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodo-sis, < reddere, pp. redditus, give back, return, render: see render<sup>2</sup>. Cf. rendition.] 1. A returning of something; restitution; surrender.

She [Ireland] is . . . reduc'd . . . to s perfect obedi-ence, . . . partly by voluntary reddition and desire of pro-tection, and partly by conquest. Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 32.

2. Explanation; rendering.

2. Expiration i, reintering. When they used [to carry branches] in procession about their altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, pros-per us"; which hath occasioned the *reddition* of "Hoschi-annah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they re-peated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as If itself dld signify "Lord, save us." Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

3. In law, a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.] redditive (red'i-tiv), a. [< L. redditivns, of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. redditio, the apodosis of a clause), < reddere, pp. redditius, give back: see reddition.] Conveying a reply; answering: as, redditive words.

For this sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a redditive demonstration of their misery; for after the infection of sin follows that infliction of punishment. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 261.

ree. T. Adams, works, 1. 201. reddle (red'l), n. [Also raddle; var. of ruddle<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] An earthy variety of hematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various purposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in several localities in England, and much more rarely in the United States, where it is generally called red chalk.

Reddle spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Csin, any person who has handled it for half an hour. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddleman (red'l-man), n.; pl. reddlemen (-inen). [< reddle + -man.] A dealer in reddle or red chalk, usually a sort of peddler. Also raddleruddleman.

Raddleman then is a Reddleman, a trade (and that a oor one) only in this county [Rutland], whence men briog in their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they bit to the neighbouring countries for the marking of heep. Fuller, Worthies, Rutlandshire, 111. 33. sheep.

Reddlemen of the old school are now but seldom seen. Since the introduction of railways Wessex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat apectral visitants, and the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes. T. Hardy, Return of the Native, I. 9.

reddock (red'ok), n. Same as ruddock. [Prov.

reddock (red ok), n. balle the termination of the end o See cut under redfish.

See cut under redfish.
rede<sup>1</sup>t, v. and n. See read<sup>1</sup>.
rede<sup>2</sup>t, a., n., and v. An obsolete form of red<sup>1</sup>.
rede<sup>2</sup>t, a., n., and v. An obsolete form of red<sup>3</sup>.
rede<sup>4</sup>t, a. An obsolete variant of ready.
rede<sup>4</sup>t, a. An obsolete variant of ready.
rede<sup>4</sup>t, a. An obsolete variant of ready.
redeeraft (rēd'krâft), n. [A pseudo-archaism, purporting to represent a ME. \*rede-eraft or AS. \*ræd-cræft, which was not in use.] The art or power of reasoning; logic. Barnes.
red-edge (red'ej), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family Lucinidæ, Codakia tigerina. [Florida.]
redeem (rē-dēm'), v. t. [Early mod. E. redeme; aimbre, raiembre, te., F. rédimer = Sp. redimir = Pg. remir = It. redimere, < L. redimere, buy, orig.</li>
take : see emption, exempt, etc. Hence ult. retake: see emption, exempt, etc. Hence ult. re-demption, ransom, etc.] 1. To buy back; re-cover by purchase; repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically -(a) In law, to recover or dis-encumber, as mortgaged property, by payment of what is due upon the mortgage. Commonly applied to the property, as in the phrase "to redeem from the mortgage"; but sometimes applied, with the same meaning, to the encumbrance: as, "to redeem the mort-gage." (b) In com., to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note band, or the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt given by a corpo-ration, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, release, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent: as, to re-deen price one contured goods or pled res deem prisoners, captured goods, or pledges.

Alas, aweet wife, my honour is at pawn; And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 8.

Prepare to die to-morrow; for the world Cannot redeem ye. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Thrice was I made a slave, and thrice redeem'd At price of all I had. Beau, and Fl., Captain, ii. 1. One Abraham, found a Delinquent, redeems himself for seven hundred Marka. Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or con-dition to restore them if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time. Blackstone, Com., II. xxx.

4. To rescue; deliver; save, in general.

How if . . . I wake before the time that Romeo Come to redeem me? Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 32.

That valiant gentleman you redem'd from prison. Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3

Six thousand years of fear have made you that From which I would redeen you. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. In theol., to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the siuner. See redemption (c).

I learn to believe in . . . God the Son, who hath re-deemed me, and all mankind. Book of Common Prayer, Catechiam.

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, be-ing made a curse for us. Gal. iii. 13.

6. To perform or fulfil, as a promise; make good by performance: as, to redeem an obliga-tion.

7. To make amends for; atone for; compensate for.

This feather stirs; she lives; if it be so, It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows That ever I have felt. Shak., Lear, v. 3. 206.

You have shewn much worth this day, redeem'd much error. Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 5. Passages of considerable beauty, especially in the last two acts, frequently occur; but there is nothing to redeem the absurdity of the plot. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxil.

To redeem defeat by new thought, by firm action, that not easy. Emerson, Success. is not easy.

A croas of sheep redeeming the whole wolf. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 27.

8. To improve, or employ to the best advantage.

ige. *Redeeming* the time, because the days are evil. Eph. v. 16.

He [Voltaire] worked, not by faith, but by sight, in the preaent moment, but with indefatigable energy, redeem-ing the time. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 78. 9t. To restore; revive.

Hee wyll redeme onr deadly drowping state. Gaseoigne, De Profundis, The Anctor. redeemability (rē-dē-ma-bil'i-ti), n. [< redeem-able + -ity (see -bility).] Redeemableness. Imp. Dict.

redeemable ( $r\bar{e}$ -d $\bar{e}$ 'ma-bl), a. [ $\langle redeem + -able.$ ] 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting of redemption.—2. Capable of being paid off; subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge, satisfy, recover, or take back by payment: as, a redeemable annuity.

Every note issued is receivable by any bank for debt dne, and is *redeemable* by the national government in coin if the local bank should fail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX, 458. Redeemable rights, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed

redeemableness (rē-dē'ma-bl-nes), n. The state

redeemable. Johnson.
redeemet (ré-dé'mér), n. [< redeem + -er1.]</li>
1. One who redeems, ransoms, or atones for another. See redemption.

Specifically - 2. [cap.] The Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

Christian libertie purchas'd with the death of our Re-mer. Milton, Eikonoklastea, xiii. deemer.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, in. Congregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman Catholic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. See Redemp-torist.—Order of the Redeemer, an order of the king-dom of Greece, founded In 1834. redeeming (rē-dē'ming), p. a. [Ppr. of redeem.] Saving; making amends; noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad: as, there is not a single redeeming feature in the schome. scheme.

redeemless (rē-dēm'les), a. [< redeem + -less.] Incapable of being redeemed; without redemp-tion; irrecoverable; incurable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe Will change his pleasures into wretched And redeemelesse misery. Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (Nares.)

Redeem Israel, 0 God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xxv. 22. redelt, redelest, n. and v. Obsolete forms of riddle1.

redelet, n. An obsolete form of riddle2.

redeles, *m*. An obsolute line of *value*. redeless; *a*. [ME. redeles, redles,  $\langle$  AS.  $r\bar{a}dleas$ (= OHG.  $r\bar{a}tilos$ , MHG. G. ratlos = Icel.  $r\bar{a}dh-$ lauss), without counsel, unwise, confused,  $\langle$  $r\bar{a}d$ , counsel (see read<sup>1</sup>, *n*.), + -leas, E. -less.] Without counsel or wisdom; wild.

For drede of hire drem [she] deulfulli quaked, . . . & romed than redli al redles to hure chapel, & godly be-sougt 60d to gode turne hire sweuen. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 2915.

Now, Richard the redeles, reweth [have pity] on 30u-self, That lawelesse leddyn zoure lyf, and zoure pepte bothe. Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), i. 1.

The opponents of Eadward . . . dreaded that he would "govern by his own nnbridled will," that he would be, in a word, what they afterwards called Ætheired — a king redeless, or uncounselled. J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 339.

Had he lived, I donbt not that he would have redeemed the rare promise of his earlier years. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 69. to the sender; restore.  $C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ 

But at the coming of Cesar, when thinges were altered, the Hednanes had theyr hostages *redelivered*, theyr old alyes and confederaces restored, new hrought in by Cesar, *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 154.

Gotaing, tr. of Casar, fol. 154. My lord, I have remembrances of youra That I have longed long to redeliver. Shak., Hanlet, fil. 1. 94. Having assembled their forces, [they] boldly threatned at our Forts to force Smith to redeliver aeven Salvagea, which for their villanies he detained prisoners. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 171. Q. To deliver action 1 iberator

To deliver again; liberate a second time. 2. -3. To report; repeat.

Osr. Shall I re-deliver you e'en so? Ham. To this effect, sir. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 186. redeliverance (rē-dē-liv'er-ans), n. [< re-deliverance.] A second deliverance; redelivery. Imp. Dict.

redelivery (rē-dē-liv' $\dot{e}r$ -i), n. [ $\langle re$ -+ delivery.] The act of delivering back; also, a second de-liverance or liberation.

They did at last procure a sentence for the redelivery of what had been taken from them. Clarendon, Life, an. 1665.

redemand ( $r\bar{e}$ - $d\bar{e}$ -mand'), v. t. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) redemander = Pr. redemandar = It. ridoman-dare; as re- + demand, v.] To demand the re-turn of; also, to demand a second time.

They would asy, God hath appointed us captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majeaty, were never to be delivered over till they were redemanded. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ly.

Onr Long-boats, sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port, and one taken and detain'd: which being re-demanded, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be reator'd. *Milton*, Letters of State, May, 1658.

She aang the Bell Song with brilliant effect, and it was redemanded. New York Tribune, March 8, 1887.

redemand (rē-dē-mānd'), n. [ $\langle$  redemand, v.] The repetition of a demand; also, a demand for the return of anything.

redemise (re-de-miz'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + demise.$ ] To demise back; convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or for

a term of years. redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), n. [ $\langle$  redemise, v.] Re-conveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it: as, the demise and redemise of an estate in fee simple, fee tail,

ther. See redemption.
And his redeemer challeng'd for his foe, Because he had not well mainteind his right. Spenser, F. Q., IL v. 20.
cifically -2. [cap.] The Saviour of the Id, Jesus Christ.
The precious image of onr dear Redeemer. Shak., Rich. ILI, ii. 1. 123.
ristian libertie purchas'd with the death of our Reter.
My Redeemer and my Lord, I bescench thee, I entreat thee, Guide me in each act and word.
gregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman obic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled ance; release: as, the redemption of prisoners of war, of captured goods, etc.

But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the redemption of slaves; and money sometimes accom-plished what was vainly attempted by the aword. Summer, Orations, I. 232.

Such a sacrifice

Alone the fates can deem a fitting price For thy redemption. William Morris, Earthly Paradlae, I. 318.

William Morris, Earthly Paradlae, I. 318. Specifically --(a) In *law*, the recovering or disencumber-ing of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or defeasible conveyance, as where a debtor by paying his debt gets back a pledge or a mort-gaged estate; also, the right of redeeming and reëntering. (b) In com., payment to the holders by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt. (c) In *theol.*, deliverance from sin and its consequences by the obedience and sacri-fiee of Christ the Redeemer. The word redemption pre-supposes that man is in a state of bondage to the powers of evil -- either spirifual powers externsi to himself, or evil passions and propensities within himself, or evin-- and that he can be delivered from them only by the sacrifice and suffering of another. This suffering is regarded as the price or ransom paid to redeem the captive. Thus, redemption is substantially equivalent to salvation, but involves the idea of a new and additional right over man acquired by God ; and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement, justification, regeneration, and sanctification. The Monnte of Calnery, where our Sauyour Criste was

The Monnte of Cainery, where our Sauyour Criste was crucyfyed and suffred dethe for our *redempcion*. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Plantagenet, Which held thee dearly as his sonl's redemption. Shak., 3 Ilen. VI., il. 1. 102. Shak, 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 102. By sin man was principally bound to God, as relates to punishment, because he had principally sinned against God; but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor, to whom he was justly delivered by God's permission; but the price of redemption ought to be paid to the principal, not to the intervening agent, and therefore Christ ex-hibited His death as the price of our redemption to God the Father for our reconciliation, and not to the devil. Durandus, In Owen's Dogmatic Theology, p. 279.

## redemption

Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See brother. - Govenant of redemption, in New Eng. theol. See covenant.- Equity of redemption. See equity. redemptionaries (-riz). [< redemption + -ary.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liber-tr by paying a componention + conception of a conception of the redemption of the redempti ty by paying a compensation; one whe is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

None other then such as have adventured in the first voyage, or shall become adventurers in this aupply at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the aeid society, hut as redemptionaries, which will be very chargeable. Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 176.

**redemptioner**! (rē-demp'shen-er), n. [ $\langle re-demption + -er^1$ .] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligatiou to the master of a slup by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the ex-penses of his passage to America.

Sometimes they [indented aervants] were called *redemp-tioners*, because, by their agreement with the master of the vessel, they could redeem themselves from his power by paying their passage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I, 405.

Poor wretch!... he had to find out what the life of a Redemptioner really was, by bitter experience. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anue, II. 247.

redemptionist (rē-demp'shen-ist), n. [< re-demption + -ist.] See Trinitarian. redemptive (rē-demp'tiv), a. [< L. redemptus, pp. of redimere, redeem: see redeem.] Re-deeming; serving to redeem.

The redemptive and the completive work of Messiah. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

redemptort, redemptourt, n. [< ME. redemp-tour, < OF. redemptourt, n. [< ME. redemp-raiembeur, F. rédempteur, vernacularly ruembeor, raiembeur, F. rédempteur = Pr. redemptor = Sp. redentor = It. redentore, < L. redemptor, redeem-er, < redimere, pp. redemptus, redeem, etc.: see redeem, 1. A redemptus, redeem, etc.: see redeem.] A redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be redemptour, And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf. Candlemas Day, ap. Hawkins, i. 23. (Nares.)

redemptorict, a. [< redemptor + -ic.] Re-demptory; redemptive. [Kare.]

Tili to her loved sire Tili to her loved sire The black-ey'd damsell he resign'd; no redentoric hire Tooke for her freedome; not a gift; but all the ransome quit. Chapman, Iliad, i.

quit. Chapman, Iliad, i. latter. **Redemptorist** (rē-demp'tor-ist), n. [ $\langle F. ré$ - red-fighter (red'fī<sup>\*</sup>ter), n. The common bull-demptoriste; as redemptor + -ist.] A mem-ber of a Roman Cathelic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Ligueri of Naples in 1732. red-figured (red'fig<sup>\*</sup>ūrd), a. Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or orna-ment on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type.

**Redemptoristine** (re-demp-te-ris'tin), n. [ $\langle Redemptorist + -ine^2$ .] A member of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation

redemptory (rē-demp'tō-ri), a. [ $\langle$  I. redemp-tus, pp. of redimere, redeem, etc.: see redeem.] 1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies, And Hector's redemptoric prise, Chapman, Iliad, xxiv., Arg.

2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, redemptory idea. The Century, XXXI, 211.

redemptour; n. See redemptor. redempture; (rē-demp'tūr), n. [ $\langle$  L. redempture; (rē-demp'tūr), n. [ $\langle$  L. redempture; contract, a contracting,  $\langle$  redimere, contract, hire, redeem: see re-

deem.] Redemption.

Thou moost myide mother and vyrgyn moost pure, That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys redempture. Fabyan, Chron., 11., an. 1326.

**Facyan**, Chron., H., an. 1320. **redent**; *n*. Same as *redan*. **redent**ed (rē-den'ted), *a*. [As *redent* + -*ed*2.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented. **redescend** (rē-dē-send'), *v*. *i*. [= F. *redescendre*; as *re*- + *descend*.] To descend again. *Howell*. **redescent** (rē-dē-sent'), *n*. [ $\langle re- + descent$ .] A descending or falling again. Sir W. Hamil-ton

ton.

redescribe (rē-des-krīb'), v. t. [<re- + describe.] To describe a second time; describe again: as, Nasua narica was redescribed by Von Tschudi

as N. leueorhynchus. redetermine (rē-dē-tèr'min), v. t.  $[\langle re- + de-termine.]$  To determine again.

The titanium was theu . . . redetermined in the solu-tion by the calorimetric method. Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 38.

redevelop (rē-dē-vel'up), v. [< re- + develop.]

reaevelop (re-de-vel up), v. [< re- + develop.]</li>
I. intrans. To develop again.
II. trans. To develop again or a second time; specifically, in *photog.*, to intensify by a second developing process.
redevelopment (rē-de-vel'up-ment), n. [< re- + development.] Specifically, in *photog.*, the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensition in which the negative is blocabed with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then sub-

with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer. redeye (red'i), n. 1. A cyprinoid fish, Leucis-eus erythrophthalmus, having a red iris; the rudd.—2. The blue-spotted sunfish, Lepomis cyanellus.—3. The rock-bass, Amblophites rupes-tris. See cut under rock-bass. [Ohio.]—4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, Vireo olivaceus, hav-ing the iris red. See cut under greenlet.—5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Lew, U.S.] red-eyed (red'id), a. [= Icel. raudheuadhr; as red-eyed (red'id), a. [= Icel. raudheygdhr; as red + eye +  $-ed^2$ .] 1. Having red eyes, the iris being of that color: as, the red-eyed virco or greenlet or flycatcher, *Virco olivaceus*. See cut under greenlet.-2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds.-3. Having con-

about the eyes, as some birds.—3. Having con-gested eyelids, as after shedding tears.—Red-eyed pochard. See pochard. red-faced (red'fāst), a. 1. Having a red face. —2. In ornith., having the front of the head red: as, the red-faced or Pallas's cormorant, Phalacrocorax perspicillatus. red-fender (red'far'der), n. The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, Chry-semys or Pseudemys rubriventris, also called pot-ter, redbelly, and slider. It grows much larger than the true diamoud-back, often attaining a length of eighteen or twenty inches, hut the meat is coarae and fishy. The market value is much less than that of the diamond-back, and latter.

includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See *vase*, and cuts under *Poseidon*, *psykter*, and myxis.

Chachrylion painted noue but red-figured vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be placed early in the fifth century. Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

redfin (red'fin), n. 1. The red-dace, Notropis megalops. [U. S.]—2. The common yellow perch of the United States, Percu flaveseens. Also yellowfin. [Southern U. S.]—3. The red-cusk, Dinematichthys or Brosmophysis margina-tus. [California.]—4. The cyprinoid fish No-tropia or Letherman address.

tus. [California.] -4. The cyprinoid nsn No-tropis or Lythrurus ardens. redfish (red'fish), n. 1. The blue-backed sal-mon, Oneorhynchus nerka. [Idaho.] -2. The red perch or rose-fish, Sebastes marinus or vi-viparus. -3. The labroid fish Trochocopus or Pimelometopon pulcher; the fathead. See cut under fathead. [Pacific coast, U. S.] -4. The red-drum, Sciæna ocellata or Sciænops ocellatus;



Redfish (Scianops ocellatus).

the southern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast.]--5. A preparation of fish, very pepular among the Malays. After the heads have been re-moved, the fish are cleaued, salted in the proportion of one part salt to eight paris of fish, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from salt and saturated with vinegar of cocca-palm toddy, after

redevable; a. [ $\langle F. redevable, \langle redevoir, remain in one's debt, \langle re-, back, again, + devoir, owe be in debt: see duel, devoir.] Beholden; under obligation.$ I must acknowledge my aeif exceedingly redevable to for addressing me into the company of a man whose nequaintance I shall be prond to purchase. Comical History of Francion (1655). (Nares.) $redevelop (rē-dē-vel'up), v. [<math>\langle re- + develop$ .] I. intrans. To develop again. II. trans. To develop again or a second time; specifically, in photog., to intensify by a second developing process. redevelopment (rē-dē-vel'up-ment), n. [ $\langle re-$ Reed gounde, sicknesse of ehyldren. redegounde, sicknesse of ehyldren. Reed gounde, sicknesse of ehyldren. Reed gounde, sicknesse of ehyldren. Palorate

Reed gounde, sicknesse of chyldren. Reed gounde, sicknesse of chyldren. Palsgrave.
red-green (red'grön), a. Of a reddish-green color: as, the red-green carpet (a British moth).
-Red-green blindness, a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or the complementary color bluish-green - the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray. Also called anerythroblepsia, anerythropsia.
redgullet (red'gul'et), n. Same as redmouth.
red.gum1 (red'gum), n. [
red.gum2 (red'gum), red. [
Prov. Eng.]
2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino.—3. A red-gum tree.—4. See Liquidambar, 1.—Red-gum tree. one of several Palsarave.

Australian kino.—3. A red-gum tree.—4. See Liquidambar, 1.—Red-gum tree, one of several spe-cles of Eucalyptus—E. restnifera, E. calophylla, E. tereti-cornis, E. rostrata, and others: so named from the red gum which they exude. E. restnifera, next to the blue-gum is most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. E. rostrata is exceptionally 200 feet high, and its timber is oue of the best of eucalyptus woods, being heavy, hard, and atrong, and very durable in all situations. It is em-ployed for railway-ties, piles, many ship-building pur-poses, etc.

red-gum<sup>2</sup> (red'gum), n. [A corruption of red-gound, q. v.] An unimportant red papular eruption of infants. Also called gum-rash and strophulus.

Stropnutus, Their heads are hid with skalls, Their Limbs with Red-gums. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fnries. I found Charlotte quite in a fuss about the child : she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord ! my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the red-gum." Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii. Jane (1) San (1) San

**red-haired** (red 'hard), a. [= Icel. raudh-hærdhr; as  $red^1 + hair + -ed^2$ .] Having red or reddish hair.

red-hand (red'hand), a. Same as *red-handed*. red-handed (red'han<sup>#</sup>ded), a. With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a per-son taken in the act of homicide, but extended forumitively to one cought in the prometration figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase to be taken red-handed.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that noment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I had been taken red-handed; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people asy, "What's he done?" and others, "He's a young 'nn too." Dickens, Great Expectations, xili.

redhead (red'hed), n. [< red<sup>1</sup> + head, n.] 1. A person having red hair.—2. A red-headed duck, the pochard, Fuligula or Æthyia ferina, a duck, the pechard, Fuligula or Æthyia ferina, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully red-headed duek, red-headed roft-duck, red-headed broadbill, also grayback, Wash-ington eanvasback, and American pochard. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or brouzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvaa-back, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed for the table. See pochard. 3. The red-headed woodpecker, Melanerpes erythrocephalus. See cut under Melanerpes.— 4. A tropical milkweed, Aselepias Curassaviea, with umbels of bright-red flowers. The root and the expressed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathar-tic. Also called blood-flower and bastard ipecacuanha. [West Indies.] red-headed (red'hed'ed), a. 1. Having red

[West Indies.] red-headed (red'hed"ed), a. 1. Having red hair, as a person.— 2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the red-headed woodpecker, Mela-nerpes erythroeephalus. See cut under Melaner-

nerpes erythroeephalus. See cut under Melaner-pes.-Red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, ratt-duck, or widgeon. Same as redhead, 2.-Red-headed finch or linnet, the redpoll.-Red-headed smew, the female smew or white nnn, Mergelus albelus. -Red-headed teal. Same as greenving. redhibition (red-hi-bish'on), n. [=F. rédhi-bition = Sp. redhibition = Pg. redhibição = It. redibizione,  $\langle L. redhibitio(n-)$ , a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged ar-ticle sold,  $\langle redhibere$ , give back, return,  $\langle red-$ , back, + habere, have: see habit.] In law, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a mov-able and oblige the seller to take it back beable and oblige the seller to take it back be-cause of a defect or of some deceit. Also rehibition.

## redhibitory

ent) and Lestoma. From each ovum [of Distoma] issues a cillated larva, showing the rudiments of . . . a Redia. The perfect Redia . . bursts, and these new zoöids [cercarlse] are set free. . . Several generations of Redia may Intervene between the third and fourth stages; or the mature ant-mal may appear at the close of this stage, having under-gone no Cercarian metamorphosis. *Huadey*, Anat. Invert., p. 180.

or differential coefficient. redifferentiation (rē-dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shen), n. [ $\langle rc- + differentiation.$ ] The differentiation of a result of differentiation. redigest (rē-di-jest'), v. t. [ $\langle rc- + digest, v.$ ] To digest or reduce to form a second time. redingkingt, n. [ME. rcdyngkynge, prob. erro-neously for "redyngynge, lit. 'riding-man,'  $\langle$ "redyng, for ridyng, riding, +-ynge, E.  $-ing^3$ , in-dicating a dependent. Cf. AS.  $r\ddot{a}dcniht$ , E. as if "roadknight, one of "certain seruitours who held their lands by seruing their lord on herseback" their lands by seruing their lord on herseback" (Minsheu, under rodknights, radknights).] One of a class of feudal retainers; a lackey.

similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently eut away at the front.

The existing *redingete*, which has been fashionable for the last few years, and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed, and adorned with very large buttons. *Forthightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 237.

redingtonite (red'ing-ten-it), n. [< Redington + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrous chromium sulphate, oc-eurring in fibrous masses having a pale-pur-ple color. It is found at the Redington mine, ple color. It is found at the Knexville district, California.

Rnexville district, California. red.ink plant. See Phytolacca. redintegrate (re-din'te-grât), v. t.; pret. and pp. redintegrated, ppr. redintegrating. [< L. redintegratus, pp. of redintegrare (> It. redinte-grare = Pg. redintegrar), restore, make whole: again, < red., again, + integrare, make whole: see integrate. Cf. reintegrate.] To bring back to an integral condition; recombine or recon-struct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

Redintegrate the fame first of your house, Restore your ladyship's quiet. B. Jonson, Magnetlek Lady, lv. 2. Christendom should be no longer rent ln pieces, but would be redintegrated in a new pentecost. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 304.

Cnt off the legs, the tail, the jaws of the newtl, sepa-rately or all together, and . . . these parts not only grow again, but the *redintegrated* limb is formed on the same type as those which were lost. *Huxley*, Lay Scrmons, p. 261.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), a. [< redinte-grate, v.] Renewed; restored to wheleness or grate, v.] Rene a perfect state.

The Ignorances and prevarications and partial aboli-tions of the natural law might be cured and restored, and by the dispersion of prejudices the state of natural reason be *redintegrate. Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 11.

redintegration (redintegração shon), n. [< F. rédintégration = Pg. redintegração = It. redin-tegrazione, < L. redintegratio(n-), restoration, renewal, < redintegrare, pp. redintegratus, re-store, renew: see redintegrate. Cf. reintegra-tion.] 1. The act or process of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Let us all study first the *redintegration* of that body of which Christ Jesus hath declared himself to be the head. *Donne*, Sermons, xxti.

This redintegration, or renewing of us into the first con-dition, is . . . called repentance. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

This returning and dividing his mysti-cal. Decay of Christian Piety. 2. In chem., the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution. -3. In psychol., the law that those elements which have previously been cembined as parts which have previously been the to recall or sugassociation.

redirect (re-di-rekt'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+ direct.$ ] To direct again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there redirected to Cambridge.

redirect (re-direct), a. [ $\langle re- + direct$ .] Direct a second time: used only in the legal phrase redirect examination (which see, under examination, 2).

redient (rē'di-ent), a. [ $\langle L. rcdien(t), s. ppr. of$  redisburse (rē-dis-bers'), v. t. [Early med. E. redirc, go baek, return,  $\langle red., baek, + ire, go:$ see iter<sup>1</sup>.] Returning. E. H. Smith. [Rare.] redifferentiate (rē-dif-e-ren'shi-āt), v. i. [ $\langle re-$ + differentiate.] To differentiate a differential or differential ecofficient. redifferential coefficient. redifferential (to pre- the theorem the theorem theor

Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 27. rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'ér), v. t. [ $\langle re- + dis-$ cover.] To discover again or afresh. rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv'er-i), n. [ $\langle re- + dis-$ covery.] A discovering again or afresh: as, the rediscovery of Encke's comet. redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + dispose.$ ] Te dispose or adjust again. redisposition (rē-dis-pē-zish'en), n. [ $\langle redis-$ posc + -ition.] The act or process of redis-posing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rear-rangement. rangement.

redissolution (rē-dis-ē-lū'shon), n. [ $\langle re- + dissolution$ .] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolution.

After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its redissolution always begins in the lower part. Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redissolve (rē-di-zolv'), v. t. [= F. redissoudre; red-looked (red'lukt), a. Having a red look; eausing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

## The protoplasm last aggregated is first redissolved. Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23) making extensive changes in the subdivision of the country into districts entitled to elect members of Parliament, mostly with the object of equal-izing them as regards the number of electors.

redistrict (rē-dis'trikt), v. t. [< rc- + district.] To divide er apportion again, as a State, into districts or ether electoral units. [U. S.]
redistricting (rē-dis'trik-ting), n. [Verbal n. of redistrict, v.] The aet or practice of rear-ranging (a State or other territory) into new electoral districts. [U. S.]
redition (rē-dish'en), n. [< L. reditio(n-), a re-turning, going or eeming baek, < redirc, pp. re-ditus, ge or come baek, return: see redient.]
The aet of going baek; return. [Rare.]
Address auite to ny mother, that her meane

Address suite to my mother, that her meane May make the day of your *redition* seene. *Chapman*, Odyasey, vl.

redivide (re-di-vid'), v. t. [< re- + divide.] To

divide again. redivived (red-i-vivd'), a. [ $\langle L. redivivus$ , liv-ing again (see redivivus), + -cd<sup>2</sup>.] Mado to live again; revived.

New-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion. Bp. Hall, Revelation Unrevealed, § 11.

redivivus (red-i-vi'vus), a. [L., living again, < red-(i-), again, + vivus, living: see vivid. Cf. revive.] Alive again; renewed; restored.

legs or feet, as a bird: specifically noting several birds. – Red-legged crow. See crow2. – Red-legged gull, the black-headed gull. Chroicocephalus ridibundus. (Local. British.) – Red-legged ham-beetle. See ham-beetle. – Red-legged new. Same as redishank, 3. – Red-legged partridge, Cacabis rufa. – Red-legged plover.
redlegs (red'legz), n. 1. In ornith.: (a) The red-legged partridge. (b) The red-legged plover or turnstone, Strepsilas interpres. [Massachusetts.] (c) The purple sandpiper, Tringa maritima. [Caermarthen.] (d) The redshank... 2. In bot., the bistort, Polygonum Bistorta, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other species of Polygonum. [Prov. Eng.]

sburse (rê-dis-out-+ disburse.] refund. But when the floud is spent, then back cagaine, His borrow cd waters forst to redisbourse. He sends the sea his owne with double gaine, And tribute eke withall, as to his Soveraine. Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 27. iscover (rê-dis-kuv'êr), v. t. [ $\langle re-+ dis-ver. \rangle$ . Ted-letter (red'let"er), a. Having red letters; marked by red letters.— Red-letter day. (a) Eccles, one of the more important church festivals; so called be-cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer, (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman cause formerly marked to black letter day. nom-inally thee donsecrated to Saints; but which, by the en-couragement of Idieness and Dissipation of Manners, gave Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1717), p. viii. *Bourne's Pop. Antig.* (1717), p. viii. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

The red-letter days now become, to all intents and pur-poses, dead-letter days. Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation. Hence - (b) A fortunate or anspicious day.

after the analogy of *hidden*.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. [Rare.]

And travellers, now, within that valley, Through the red-titten windows see Vast forms, that move fantastically To a discordant melody. Poe, Haunted Palace.

Let my tongue blister, And never to my red-look'd anger be The trumpet any more. Shak., W. T., ii. 2. 34.

 $\begin{array}{c} Darwin, Insectiv, Plants, p. 243. \\ \hline Tedistribute (rê-dis-trib'ūt), v. t. [(re-+ dis tribute. Cf. F. redistribute, redistribute.] To redly (red'lous), n. See louse1 (i). \\ \hline tribute. Cf. F. redistribute, redistribute.] To redly (red'li), adv. [(redl+-ly2.] With red distribution (rê-dis-tri-bū'shon), n. [=F. red-mad (red'mad), a. [(redl+-madl. Cf. redwood2.]] Quite mad. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.] \\ \hline hack; a seeond or new distribution. \\ A state of raised molecular vibration Is favourable to those re-distributions of matter and motion which constitute Evolution.$  $We have said that in our opinion the redistribution of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of reform. \\ \hline Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 \\ \hline Holicent function of the redist control of the phrase delow of the ordivative distribution to the redistribution of seats for a motion which constitue form. \\ \hline Holicent form form. \\ \hline Holicent form of the phrase below formed an essential part of reform. \\ \hline house the phrase delow formed an essential part of the phrase below formed an essential phrase ph$ 

red-morocco (red'mộ-rok'ō), n. The plant pheasant's-eye, Adonis autumnalis: so called from its red petals.

## red-morocco

It is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name Red Morocco. Curtis, Flora Londinensis.

redmouth (red'mouth), n. and a. I. n. A fish of the genus *Hæmulon* (or *Diabasis*); a grunt. Also called *redgullet*. See *Hæmulon*, and cut

under grunt.

under grunt. II. a. Having a red mouth or lips; red-mouthed: as, the redmouth buffalo-fish, Ictiobus bubalus. D. S. Jordan. red-necked (red'nekt), a. Having a red neck. - Red-necked footman, Lithosia rubricollis, a British moth.- Red-necked grebe, Podiceps griseigena or P. rubricollis, one of the largest species of the family.- Red-necked phalarope, Lobipes hyperboreus, the northern phalarope.

redness (red'nes), n. [{ ME. rednesse, rednes, (AS. reddness, reddnyss, reddnes, redness, < redd, red: see red<sup>1</sup>.] The quality of being red; a red color.

## There was a pretty redness in his lip. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 120.

red-nose (red'noz), a. Same as red-noscd.

The red-nose innkeeper of Daventry. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2, 51. red-nosed (red'nozd), a. 1. Having a red nose, as a toper. -2. Having a red beak: as, the red-nosed auklet, Simorhynchus pygmæus, also called

whiskered auklet. redo (re-dö'), v. t. [< re- + do1.] To do over

again. Prodigality and iuxnry are no new crimes, and . . . we doe but re-doe old vices. Sandys, Travailes, p. 204.

red-oak (red'õk), n. 1. An oak-tree, Quercus rubra, common in eastern North America, there extending further north than any other there extending further north than any other species. Its height is from 70 to 90 feet. Its wood is of a light-brown or red color, heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained, now much employed for elapboards and cooperage, and to some extent for inside finish. A Texan variety is smaller, with the wood much closer-grained. Also black-oak. 2. Another American species, Q. falcuta, the Spanich oak Soc Suguish.

Spanish oak. See Spanish. redolence (red ' $\bar{0}$ -lens), n. [OF. redolence,  $\langle redolent, redolent$ : see redolent.] The state of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. Boyle.

Syn. See smell. redolency (red'o-len-si), n. [As redolence (see -cy).] Same as redolence.

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency

Mortimer

redolent (red'ō-lent), a. [< ME. redolent, < OF. redolent = lt. redolente, < L. redolent, < OF. redolere (> It. redolere, OF. redoler), emit odor, be redolent, < red-, again, + olere, be odorous: see olid.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odor; odorous; smelling; fra-grant: often with of.

In this grauc full derke nowe is her bowre, That by her lyfe was sweete and *redolent*. *Fabyan*, Chron., 1. cexxxviii.

Thy love excells the joy of wine ; Thy odours, O how redolent ! Sondys, Paraphrase of Song of Solomon, i. Gales . . . redolent of joy and yonth. Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

redolently (red'o-lent-li), adv. In a redolent

redolently (red' $\tilde{\rho}$ -lent-li), adv. In a redolent manuer; fragrantly. redondilla (red-on-d $\tilde{e}$ ')yä), n. [ $\langle$ Sp. redondilla (= Pg. redondilha), a roundel or roundelay, dim. of redondo, round,  $\langle$  L. roundus, roundelay, rou-deau.] A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rimed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a fater period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portugnese poetry, were called redondillas, whether they made perfect rimes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain. redorse (r $\tilde{r}$ -dors'), n. [A reduction of reveadorse, as if  $\langle rc + dorse^{1}$ .] The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under dorse1, 2.

side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under dorsel, 2. redoss (rē-dos'), n. Same as redorse. redouble (rē-dub'l), v. [<OF. (and F.) redoubler = Sp. redoblar = Pg. redobrar = It. raddoppiare, < ML. reduplicare, redouble, double, < L. re-, again, + duplicare, double. see double, v. Cf. reduplicate.] I. trans. 1. To double again or repeatedly; multiply; repeat often.

So they Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe. Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 38.

Often tymes the omittynge of correction redoublet a redound (re-dound'),  $n. [\langle redound, v.] 1$ . respace. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21. The coming back, as of consequence or effect; trespac To increase by repeated or continued addi- result; reflection; return.

5022

And Ætna rages with redoubled heat. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Each new loss redoubles all the old. Lowell, Nightwatches. 3<sub>†</sub>. To repeat in return.

tions.

So ended she; and all the rest around To her *redoubled* that her undersong. Spenser.

2<sub>†</sub>. Worthy of reverence.

redoubted (re-dou'ted), p. a. [ME. redouted; < redoubl<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Dreaded; formidable; honored or respected on account of prowess; valiant; redoubtable.

Lord regent and redoubted Bnrgundy. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 8.

redoubting; (rē-dou'ting), n. [ME. redoutyng; verbal n. of redoubt<sup>1</sup>, v.] Honor; reverence; celebration.

With sotyl pencil depeynted was this storie In *redoutyng* of Mars and of his glorie, *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, i. 1192.

redound (rę-dound'), v. i. [< OF. rcdonder, ren-donder, F. redonder, rédonder = Pr. redondar = Sp. Pg. redundar = It. ridondare, < L. redun-dare, overflow, abound, < rcd-, again, back, + undare, surge, flow, abound, < unda, a wave: see rcd- and ound, and cf. abound, surround. Cf. redundant.] 14. To overflow; be redundant; he in except i amoin over and above be in excess; remain over and above.

For every dram of hony therein found A pound of gall doth over it *redound*. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 1.

The gates wide open stood, . . . and, like a furnace mouth, Cast forth *redounding* smoke and ruddy flame. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 889.

To be sent, rolled, or driven back; roll or

flow back, as a wave; rebound.

Indeed, I never yet took box o' th' ear, But it redounded, I must needa say so. Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

The evil, soon Driven back, redounded as a flood on those From whom it sprang. Millon, P. L., vii. 57. 3. To conduce; result; turn out; have effect. I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal As all things shall redound unto your good. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 47.

Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will re-dound to one of his foot-boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate, he never disputch it a moment. Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

lle thinks it will redound to his reputation. Goldsmith, Criticisms.

Not without redound Of use and glory to yonrselves ye come, The first-fruits of the stranger. Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. redounding; (rē-doun'ding), n. [Verbal n. of redound, v.] Reverberation; resounding.

Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the re-doundynge of the Naneroyse, lor, as they went, their har-neys clatteredde aud made some noyse. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxxv.

Redoubled inter-repeated; become greatly o. creased. Dear y over redoublet from speech and fame. Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887), p. t. Peal upon peel redoubling all around. Courger, Truch 1, 240. redoublet, F. P. redouter, arotiter, later is a construction of Trug (E. E. 1. To fear; if read. [Obsolet or archite.] sholde I thanne redouved my blame? Characer, Boethins, it prose. The more superatifious erossed themselves on my sai to see redoublet? Particulation of trug (E. E. 1. The more superatifious erossed themselves on my sai to see redouble? Particulation of trug (E. E. 1. The more superatifious erossed themselves on my sai that some hand if a constituter in the serunge & to my that over hymeel had its may the to aven upon me that fit i was thas redoubled if was because I had stayed at the see redouble?, n. See redouble? "that let (F. dou't 1, 1), a. [Also redouted " redoubled, redoutbable, F. redout " redoubled, redoutbable, F. redout " redoubled, redoutbable, F. redout " that ere redoublable, f. F. redout " redoubled, redoutbable, F. redout " that ere redoublable, f. redout " redoubled, redoutbable, F. redouble". " that let eredoublable, F. redouble". " redouble". The form eredoublable. " redouble". The form redoublable. " redouble". The form redouble is erroneous. The form reduce. The form closed and undefended by reëntering or flank-ing angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular—serving mainly as a temporary field work. The name is also given to a cen-tral or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders; in this sense gen-erally *reduit*. Redonts are usually provided with para-pet, ditch, scarps, banquette, etc., as in regular forti-fication. They are especially useful in fortifying the way through a hostifie or wooded country.—Demilune redout, a redout placed within the demilune.=Syn. See fortification. cation.

redout, a redout placed within the demilune.=Syn. See fortification. redout<sup>3</sup> (rē-dout'), a. [ $\langle OF. reduit, \langle L. reduc-$ tus, brought back, pp. of reducere, bring back:see reduce. Cf. redout<sup>2</sup>, n.] In her., bent inmany angles: noting a cross with hooked ex-tremities, in the form of the fylfot or swastika.redoutable, a. See redoubtable. $redowa (red<sup>7</sup>o<sup>-</sup>a), n. [<math>\langle F. redowa, \langle Bohem. rejdowak, rejdowakka, the dance so called, <math>\langle rcjdowati, turn, turn around, bustle about.]$  1. A Bohemian dance, which has two forms—the rejdowak, rejdowachka, resembling the polka.— 2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly triple and quick, but in an-other form is duple, and readily assimilated to that of the polka.

that of the polka. red-paidle, n. The lumpsucker. [Scotch.] redpoll (red'pol), n. [Also redpole: so called from the red color on the head;  $\langle red^1 + poll^1$ .] 1. A small fringilline bird of the genus  $\mathcal{E}gio-$ thus (or Acanthis), the male of which has a crim-

Redpoll (Ægiothus linaria).

son poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-aente, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoli is  $\mathcal{K}$ . *linaria*; the mealy redpoli is  $\mathcal{K}$ . canescens; the American mealy redpoli is  $\mathcal{K}$ . exilipes.

Redoutable by honour and strong of power. Chaucer, Boethins, iv. prose 5.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. Pope, To Earl of Burlington, 1716. This is a tongh point, shrewd, redoubtable; Because we have to supplicate the judge Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

2. The red-polled warbler, or palm-warbler, of North America, Dendravea palmarum, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called yellow red-poll. See palm-warbler. red-polled (red'pôld), a. Having a red poll, or the top of the head red. redraft (rē-draft'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + draft.$ ] To redraft (rē-draft'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + draft.$ ] To redraft (rē-draft'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + draft.$ ] To redraft (rē-draft'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + draft.$ ] To redraft (rē-draft'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + draft.$ ] To redraft (rē-draft'), v. t. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redraft (rē-draft'), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redresser (rē-dres'er), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redresser (rē-dres'er), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-redresser (rē-dres'er), v. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-

redraft or draw anew. redraft (rē-draft'), n. [ $\langle redraft, r.$ ] 1. A sec-ond draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with ports and abarets.

redressible ( $r\tilde{e}$ -dres'i-bl), a. [ $\langle rcdress^1+-ible$ .] redraw ( $r\tilde{e}$ -dres'), v. [ $\langle re+ draw$ .] I. trans. Capable of being redressed. Imp. Dict. To draw again; make a second draft or copy of. II. intrans. In com., to draw a new bill of ex-change to meet another bill of the same amount, or as the helden of a pretexted bill on the draw.

or, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorser.

cedress<sup>1</sup> (rē-dres'), v. [ $\langle ME. redressen, \langle OF. redresser, redreser, redreser, redresser, F. re dresser, set up again, straighten, <math>\langle re., again, + dresser, direct, dress: see dress.$ ] I. trans. 14. To set up or upright; make erect; reërect. Fight as fourse there there is defined as the second sec redress<sup>1</sup> (rē-dres'), v.

Right as floures, thorgh the cold of nyghte Yclosed, stoupen on her stalkes lowe, *Redressen* hem agein the sonne brighte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, II. 969.

2. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise; For certeynly my Faderes chastisinge, That dar I nought ablden in no wise. Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 129.

As broken glass no cement can redress, So beauty blemisb'd once 's for ever lost. Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 178.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. Milton, P. L. ix. 219. 3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to redress injuries; to redress grievances. See redress<sup>1</sup>, n. 2.

And redresse vs the domsge that he don has, By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Orisouns or prevers is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that redresseth it in God and expresseth it by word out-ward to remoeven harmes. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. that The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth daily such new evils as must of necessity by new reme-dies be redrest. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2.

Their duty And ready service shall *redress* their needs, Not prating what they would be. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, li. 3.

He who best knows how to keep his necessities private is the most likely person to have them *redressed*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

Redres mans sowle from alle mysery, That he may enter the eternal glorye, Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? Byron, Childe Harold, il. 76.

II.+ intrans. To rise again; reërect one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

redress<sup>1</sup> (rē-dres'), n. [( OF. redresse, redresee, redrecc, redress; from the verb: see redress<sup>1</sup>, v.] 14. A setting right again; a putting into proper order; amendment; reformation.

The redresse of bolistrous & sturdle courages by perswa-sion. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19. The father, with sharpe rebukes sesoned with louing lookes, cause tha *redresse* and amendment in his childe. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150.

For us the more necessary is a speedy redress of our-

Hooker. selves. 2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppres-

sion; removal of grievances or oppressive bur-dens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. In its most general sense *rcdress* includes whatever relief can be afforded against injustice, whether by putting an end to it, by compensation in damages, by punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.

Is not the swoord the most violent *redress* that may be used for any evill? Spenser, State of Ireland. Be factious for *redress* of all these griefs. Shak., J. C., l. 3. 118.

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. Dryden, Æneid, l. 838.

Think not But that there is *redress* where there is wrong, Se we are bold enough to seize it. *Shelley*, The Cencl, iil. 1.

Ring in redress to all mankind. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries. Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (Latham.)

Can I forget the generous band Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail? *Thomson*, Winter, 1, 360.

Thomson, Winter, I. 360.
redressless (rē-dres'les), a. [<redress1 + -less.]</li>
Without redress or amendment; without relief.
redressment (rē-dres'ment), n. [<OF. redrece-ment, redressement, F. redressement; as redress + -ment.] Redress; the act of redressing.
red-ribbon (red'rib<sup>6</sup>on), n. The band-fish.
red-ribbon (red'rib<sup>6</sup>on), a. See roan<sup>1</sup>.
red-roan (red'rôn), a. The red-rust, Pucci-nia graminis. [Eng.]

red-room (red roo'm), n. The red-rust, Fuccinia graminis. [Eng.]
 redroot (red'röt), n. 1. An American shrub, Ceanothus Americanus, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the leaves ovate or oblong-ovate, the small white flowers gathered in rather pretty dense clusters at the ends of leafy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.
 A betpeaceous plant Laghuanthes timetoric

members of the genus.
2. A herbaceous plant, Lachnanthes tinctoria, of the Hæmodoraceæ, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places in the eastern United States near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and wolly flowers, yellow within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been used in dycing. Upon anthority adduced by Darwin ("Origin of Species," ch. 1.), the root of this plant is fatally polsonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires confirmation. Also paintroot.
3. The alkanet, Alkanna tinctoria.—4. One of the pigweeds.

the pigweeds, Amarantus retroftexus. [U.S.] streams of the southern United States. Also redruthite (red'röth-īt), n. [< Redruth, in Corn-wall, Englaud, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Copper-glance: same redskin (red'skin), n. A Red Indian; a North as chalcocite.

**redsear** (red'ser), v. i. [ $\langle red + sear$  (?).] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also redshare

4. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; red.seed (red'sēd), n. Small crustaceans, as os-bestow relief upon; compensate; make amends to. face of the sea, and upon which mackerel, men-face of the sea, and upon which mackered is said to in-

tracedes, copepods, etc., which float on the sur-face of the sea, and upon which mackerel, men-haden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to in-**red-shafted** (red'shaf<sup>#</sup>ted), a. Having red shafts of the wing-and tail-feathers: specifically applied to Colaptes mexicanus, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America. **redstank** (red'shangk), n. [ $\langle red^1 + shank$ .] red-shafted (red'shaf"ted), a. Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to Colaptes mexicanus, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America. redshank (red'shangk), n. [< red<sup>1</sup> + shank.] 1. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. [Local, Eng.] -2. A wading bird of the family Scolopacidæ and around Totama hering red should refer

and genus Totanus, having red shanks. The common redshank is T. ealidris, about 11 inches long, com-



Redshank (Totanus calidris).

mon in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The spot-ted redshank, *T. fuseus*, is a related species of similar dis-tribution. Compare greenshank, yellowshank. 3. The hooded or black-headed gull, *Chroico-*cephalus ridibundus: so called from its red legs: more fully called *redshank gull* and *red-legged* gull or mex. -4. pl. A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native

redstart

Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.

Mamertinus . . . dooth note the *Redshanks* and the Irish (which are properlie the Scots) to be the onlie enimies

of our nation. Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., 1.).

Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., l.). And when the *Redshanks* on the borders by Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood To beare his charge, from field he made them file, Where fishie Mohne (in Galway) did blush with crimson blood. *Mir. for Mags.* (England's Eliza, st. 105). They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the *redshanks* do on heather. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 527. Though all the Scottish hinds would not bear to be com-pared with those of the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, ftsly, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (*Davies.*)

redshanks (red'shangks), n. 1. Same as herbrobert.-2. See Polygonum.

redshare (red'shar), v. i. A variant of redsear. redshort (red'shar), v. i. Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (red-short or hot-short). Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

red-shortness (red'short"nes), n. In metal., the quality or state of being red-short.

the quality of state of being reasons. Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of an undue proportion of sulphur in the metal. W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 10. The cold-shortness or red-shortness of iron or steel is due principally to an admixture of oxide of iron. Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 408. La state of the shortness of the prince

red-shouldered (red'shol<sup>#</sup>dèrd), a. Having the "shoulder"—that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shoulbend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shoul-dered blackbird is *Agelsus gubernator*, common in west-ern North America, where it replaces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the scarlet patch on the wing not bordered with buff. The red-shouldered buzzard is *Butce lineatus*, one of the commonest of the large hawks of the United States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when adult.— **Red-shouldered falcon**<sup>†</sup>, the adult red-shouldered buz-rard

red.sided (red'sī"ded), a. Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliaeus.* 

redsides (red'sīdz), n. A small cyprinoid fish, Notropis or Lythrurus ardens, common in the streams of the southern United States. Also

American Indian.

The Virginia frontiersmen were angry with the Penn-sylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the red-skins. The Atlantic, LXIV. 819.

red-spider (red'spi"der), n. A small red mite or acarine, *Tetranychus telarius*, formerly called Acarus telarius, now placed in the family Tetra-



European Redstart (Ruticilla phanicura).

Inted to the redbreast and bluethroai. Also, *iretail, ect.* A slimilar species, *R. titys* or *tithys*, is known as the *black redstart.* (b) In the United States, a dy-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotilitidæ*. The male is instrous blue-black, with white belly and yent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, and much of the extent of the wings and tailfeathers fiery orange or flame-color, the bill and feet black. The female is mostly plain olivaecous, with the parts which are orange in the male clear pale yellow. The length is 54 inches, the extent 73. This heantiful bird abounds in woolland in eastern North America; it is migratory and insectivorous, has a singular soug, builds

5023



American Redstart (Setophaga rutucilla).

a neat nest in the fork of a hranch, and lays four or five eggs, which are white, speckled with shades of reddiah hrown. --Blue-throated redstart. Same as bluethroat, redstreak (red'strek), n. 1. A sort of apple, so called from the color of the skin.

The redstreak, of all cycler fruit, hath obtained the reference. Mortimer, Husbandry. preference.

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples. Herefordshire redstreak made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brnnswick Mum brew'd at S. Kath-erines. Character of a Coffee-house (1673), p. 3. (Halliwell.)

erines. Character of a Coffee-house (1673), p. 3. (Haltiwell.) reducing (redvtal), n. and a. I. n. 1. Same as redstart (a). - 2. The red-tailed buzzard, Buteo borealis, one of the commonest and largest hawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red, hat also according to geographical distribution, there being several varieties or local races in western parts of the continent. It is commonly known as hen-hawk or chicken-hawk and the young, without the red tail, is the white breasted hawk. The male is from 19 to 22 inches long, and spreads of wing; the female is 21 to 24 inches long, and spreads 66 linches. See cut under Buge. Bute

II. a. Having a red tail.

red-tape (red'tap'), a. [< red tape : see tape.] Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality. Sco red tape, under tape.

Exposures by the press and criticisms in Parliament leave no one in ignorance of the vices of *red-tape* routine, *II. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of red-tape statesmen, but steel and granite. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iv. (Davies.)

Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv. (Davies.) red-taped (red'tāpt'). a. [ $\langle red tape + -ed^2$ .] Same as red-tape. Nature, XLII. 106. red-tapery (red'tā'pe.ri), n. [ $\langle red tape + -ery$ .] Same as red-tupism. red-tapism (red'tā'pizm), n. [ $\langle red tape + -ism$ .] Striet observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official rou-time.

He at onco showed . . . how little he had of the official element which is best described as *red-tapeism*. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 52. He loudly denounces the Tchinovnik spirit – or, as we should say, *red-tapeism* in all its forms. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 261.

red-tapist (red'tā'pist), n. [< red tape + -ist.]</li>
1. A elerk in a public office. Quarterly Rev.—
2. One who adheres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.

Une in omelal of other business.
 You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff red tapist of yours, and go with Public Opinion and Myseli. Bulwer, My Novel, x. 20. (Davies.)
 In no country is the red-tapist so out of place as here.
 Every calling is filled with hold, keen, subtle-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom.
 W. Mothews, Getting on in the World, p. 99.

red-thighed (red'thid), a. Having or charac-terized by red thighs.-Red-thighed locust. See locust.

locust. red-throated (red'thro"ted), a. Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the red-throated diver, Colymbus or Urinator septentrionalis. red-thrush (red'thrush), n. The redwing,

Turdus iliacus.

Turdus iliacus. red-tipped (red'tipt), a. Having the wings tipped with red: as, the red-tipped clearwing, a British moth, Sesia formicæformis. redtop (red'top), n. A kind of bent-grass, Agrostis rulgaris (A. alba, var. vulgaris). The species is common throughout the northern parts of the Old World, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye hy its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branches, which is of a reddish hue. Other varieties, called forin, white bent, etc., have a whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the United States, is a highly valued pasture grass, and is also

5024 sown for hay. It forms a fine turf, and is suitable for lawns. Also called *fine bent, finetop-grass, and herd's-grass.* [U. S.]-False redtop, the fowl meadow-grass, *Poa serotina,* which has somewhat the aspect of redtop,...-Northerm or mountain redtop, *Agrostis searciar, a spe-*cles found from Wisconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and giving promise of similar service in its own range.-Tail redtop, at all reddish wiry grass, *Triodia cuprea,* found in the United Statea. red-tubs (red'tub2), *n.* The sapphirine gur-nard, *Trigla hiruado.* [Local, Eng.] redubt (rē-dub'), v. t. [Early mod. E. also re-doub;  $\langle OF.$  redouber, redauber (also radauber, radouber, F. radouber), repair, mend, fit,  $\langle$  re-, again, + douber (adouber), mend, repair, etc.: see dubl.] To repair or make reparation for; make amends for; requite.

Whiche domage . . neither with treasure ne with powar can be redoubed. Sir T. Elyol, The Governour, il. 14.

I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to redubbe all thynges that have been amys. Ellis, Literary Letters, p. 4.

0 Gods, redubbe them vengeaunce inst. Phaer, Eneid, vi.

Whether they [monks] will conform themselves gladly, for the redubbing of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well received. State Papers, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., vil., note.]

redubbert (rē-dub'er), n. [Also redubbor; OF. "redoubeur, radoubeur, one who mends or repairs a ship, < redouber, radouber, mend: see redub.] One who bought stolen cloth and so *redub.*] One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not

a former state.

Therapon he reduced to their memorie the battailes they had fought. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtins, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord, That would reduce these bloody days again. Shak, Rich. Ill., v. 5. 36. A good man will go a little ont of his road to reduce the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring.

of his wandring. Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 19. Mr. Cotton . . . did spend most of his time, both pub-licly and privately, to discover . . . errors, and to reduce such as were gone astray. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 304.

Withrop, first rev England, a von And 'cause I see the truth of his affliction, Which may be your's, or mine, or any body's, Whose passions are neglected, I will try My best skill to reduce him. Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

# It were but right And equal to reduce me to my dust, Milton, P. L., x. 748.

2. In surg., to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to reduce a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.—3. To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to reduce civil affairs to order; to reduce a man to poverty or despair; to reduce glass to powder; to reduce a theory to practice; to reduce a Latin phrase to English.

Being inspired with the holy spirite of God, they [the 72 Interpreters chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe] re-duced out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olde Testament, Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380.

Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the reducing of such a greate people to Christianitye? Spenser, State of Ireland.

He had beene a peace-maker to reduce such and such, which were at oddes, to amitie. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

# Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule Wonld only prove him a consummate fool. *Couper*, Conversation, L 139.

Holland was reduced to such a condition that peace was er first necessity. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 463. her first necessity. In metal. and chem., to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower de-gree of oxidation: as, to *reduce* the ores of sil-ver or copper.—5<sup>+</sup>. To atone for; repair; redress

ss. Till they reduce the wrongs done to my father. Marlowe.

To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as,

to reduce expenses; to reduce the quantity of meat in diet; to reduce the price of goods; to reduce the strength of spirit; to reduce a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay; Reduce his wages, or get rid of her, Tom quits you. Couper, Truth, l. 211.

7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in re-duced circumstances; the patient was much reduced by hemorrhage.

Tetheced by hemorrhage.
 Yet lo i in me what authors have to brag on ! Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
 Pope, Dunciad, iii. 286.
 The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, reduced him to a cypher, imprisoned him, and slew him.
 W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 93.
 I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a reduced gentleman, perhaps, for he always came after dusk, or else on bad, dark days.
 Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 331.
 To subdup a chy force of a process herice into a start of the start of

To subdue, as by force of arms; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to *reduce* mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were *reduced* by the Roman arms.

Charles marched northward at the head of a force suf-ficient, as it seemed, to reduce the Covenanters to submis-sion. Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden. sion.

Montpensier was now closely besieged, iill at length, reduced by famine, he was compelled to capitulate. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The fortresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were reduced; but at what a prodigious expenditure of life was this effected ! Encyc. Brit., IX. 457.

9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or spe-cies; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

1 think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be *reduced* into a science by itself. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 236.

Zanchins reduceth such infidels to four chief sects. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

I shall . . . reduce these authors under their respec-tive classes. Addison, Of the Christian Religion, § i. 1. ve classes. Adaison, Of the cardinated to rules. The variations of languages are reduced to rules. Johnson, Dict.

10. To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.—11. To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to *reduce* a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see *reduction* (i)); change the form of (an al-gebraic expression) to one simpler or more con-venient -12. To prove the conclusion of (an a lattice of shiftings to farinings, or conversely (see reduction (i)); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient. -12. To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism and immediate inference alone. -13. To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like. -14. In Scots law, to set aside by an action at law; rescaled, writing, etc. -15. Milt., to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay... Beduced eye, an ideal eye in which the two nodal points of the refractive system are considered as united into one, and also the two prioripal points: this simplifies the mathematical treatment of certain problems... Reduced form of an imaginary, the form r(cos \$\phi\$ + isin \$\phi\$) first used in 1828 by Cauchy. - Reduced neb. See hub, 7.Reduced inertia of a machine. See inertia and machine. See fame, i... Reduced reatilit from in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxid by hydrogen at a duil-red heat. Also called powder of iron, iron-powder, iron by hydrogen. - Reduced latitude. Same as geocentric latitude (which ase, under latitude). - Reduced reaction-time. See fame, i... - Reduced genare. See equare. - To reduce so the ranks (miltit, to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier, efficient. - Reduced the see, and efficient. - Reduced to the ranks (miltit, to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier. - Syn. 6. To lessen, decrease, abate, curial, shore, babel.
They lyoung students should be habitnated to consider every excellence as raduceable to principles.

They [young students] should be habituated to consider every excellence as reduceable to principles. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, I. viii.

reducement (rē-dūs'ment), n. [= Sp. reduci-miento = It. riducimento; as reduce + -ment.] 1. The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God . . . being ever since incapable of any Coalition or *Reducement* into one Body politic. *Howell*, Letters, II. S.

By this we shall know whether yours be that ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the *reduce-*ment of quiet and manimity into the Church. Milton, Church-Government, 1. 6.

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little reducement of his passion, and that lime and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate. History of Patient Grisel, p. 40. (Hallivell.)

reducent (rē-dū'sent), a. and n. [ $\langle$  L. redu-cen(t-)s, ppr. of reducere : see reduce.] I. a. Tending to reduce. II. n. That which reduces. Imp. Dict. reducer (rē-dū'ser), n. 1. One who or that which reduces, in any sense. The last aphenear converted on the set

The last substances enumerated are those in general use as reducers or developers in photography. Silver Sunbeam, p. 05.

An accumulator is indeed merely a chemical converter which is nnequalled as a pressure-reducer. Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV, 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of vary-ing diameter. It may be of any form, straight, c b

be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called reducing-coupling. reducibility (rē-dū-si-bil'i-ti), n. [< reducible + -ity (see -bility).] Reducibleness; reduc-tibility

tibility.

The theorem of the *reducibility* of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated with-out proof in this paper. Encyc. Erd., XIII. 70. out proof in this paper. Energe. Erze, XIII. 70. It was, however, quite evident. from . . . the history and the complete reduceibility of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia. Lancet, No. 3429, p. 1002.

reducible ( $r\bar{e}$ -dū'si-bl), a. [ $\langle OF. redusible = Sp. reducible = Pg. reducivel = It. riducibile; as reduce + -ible. Cf. reduceable.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.$ 

In the new World they have a World of Drinka; for there no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulae but is reducible to a otable Liquor. Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

In the next, Flower, Fruit, or Funse bury, Letters, H. 54, notable Liquor. *Howell*, Letters, H. 54. The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet re-ducible to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among mathematicians. *Boyle*, Works, III. 683, *Boyle*, Works, *Boyle*, *Boyle* 

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause reduci-ble to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 108.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 108. Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—Reducible hernia, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressnrs or posture.

reducibleness ( $\bar{r}e^{-d\bar{u}'si-bl-nes}$ ), *n*. The quality of being reducible.

The reducibleness of ice back again into water. Boyle, Works, III. 50. reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), adv. In a reducible

manner.

manner. reducine (rē-dū'sin), n. [< reduce + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A decomposition product of urochrome. reducing-coupling (rē-dū'sing-kup"ling), n. Same as reducer, 2. reducing-press (rē-dū'sing-pres), n. An aux-iliary press used in sheet-metal work to com-plete shapes that have been partially struck up. reducing conlo (rē-dū'sing-shēl) a. A form of

reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), n. A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a

 surveying-scale.
 reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), *n*. A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *redu*cing-tec.

reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), n. In steam-engin., a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so ar-rooged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed mini-mum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very usrrow limits) from its predetormined pressure, al-though the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-hesting and -drying apparatus than is carried in the boller. They are also used in automatic sir-brakes for rállways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-raducing valve*. **reduct**; (rē-dukt'), v. t. [< L. reductus, pp. of reducere, lead or bring back: see reduce.] To reduce.

reduce.

Ail the kynges host there beying assembled and reducte into one companye. Hall, Edw. IV., an. 10. Pray let me reduct some two or three shillings for points and ribands.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5. reduct (rē-dukt'), n. [< ML. reductus, a with-drawing-place: see redout<sup>2</sup>.] In building, a lit-316

tle piece or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other

5025

etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose; a quirk. Gwilt. reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. ré-ductibilité; as reduct + -ibility.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. Imp. Dict. reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-ser'-dum). [L.: reductio, a leading, reduction; ad, to; absurdum, neut. of absurdus, absurd: see ab-word]. A reduction to an ubsurdity: the proof surd.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstra-tion. In geometry the reductio ad absurdnm consists in drawing a figure whose parts are appoaed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Enclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, anprose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and BC, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two tri-angles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reduction ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is con-sidered aomewhat objectionable as not show-ing the principle from which the proposi. B thom flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and, in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itsalf, considering it as two triangles as cord ing as the angle B isnamed be-fore C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle. **reduction** (rē-duk'shon), n. [{ OF. reduction, F. réduction = Pr. reductio = SD. reduccion = contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstra-

reduction (rē-duk'shon), n. [< OF. reduction, F. réduction = Pr. reductio = Sp. reduccion = Pg. reducção = It. riduzione, < L. reductio(n-), a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restora-tion, < reducere, lead or bring back: see reduce, reducti a Uhe, et of reducing or the state of The act of reducing, or the state of reduct.] being reduced. (at) The set of bringing back or re-

For reduction of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church. Ep. Eurnet, Records, II. li. (b) Conversion into another atate or form: as, the reduc-tion of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order. (c) Diminution: as, the reduction of the expenses of gov-ernment; the reduction of the national debt; a reduc-tion of 25 per cent, made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 186.

(d) Conquest; subjugation: as, the reduction of a prov-ince under the power of a foreign nation; the reduction of a fortress. (e) A settlement or parish of South Amer-ican Indians converted and trained by the Jeanits.

Governing and civilizing the natives of Brszil and Par-aguay in the missions and reductions, or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears slike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty ad-miration and respect. *Encyc. Erit.*, XIII. 649.

The Indians [under the Jesufts in Paraguay] were gath-ered into towns or communal villages called hourgaden or reductions, where they were tanght the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle. Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 32.

articulture, and the practice of rearing the extent *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, sith ser., 1V. 32. (f) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem pression into another of a simpler kind. (a) The low-articulture, and the same of the numerator and denominator of pression of the same of the numerator and denominator of a traction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (b) The conver-sion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination. As- *ending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units. (f) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism and the conversion of a finator of the conversion of a ratio, proving, by means of a direct syllogism and im-mode of direct syllogism employed. (b) A direct syllogism for the proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism and the conclusion of an indirect syllogism, and im-mode of direct syllogism employed. (b) A direct syllogism for the premises by means of a direct syllogism and im-mode of direct syllogism employed. (b) A direct syllogism informatics, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism informatics, the the conclusion of an indirect syllogism informatics, the spremises. (m) In surg., the operation of proving, by means of conversions and other immediate informatics, the the conclusion of an indirect syllogism informatics a dialocated on tractured house to its former between the fit in server, she visual from substances com-best with fit in self especially with references to leady into commental significance. A similar process is applied to the reduction of on setting aside a deed, writing, ctc.-the promise in other physical sciences. (p) In Sorts and and the contradictory of one of the premises into commental significance. A similar process is applied to buservations in other physical sciences. (p) In Sorts and the contradictory of one of the premises into an action for setting aside a deed, writing, ctc.-the premises, and the contradictory of one of

## redundant

Ergo.

E

Baroco.	Reductio per impossibile.
All M ls P.	All M is P.
Some S la not P.	All S is M.
Some S Is not M.	Ergo, All S Is P.

**Chasles-Zeuthon reduction**, a method of finding how many figures fulfil certain conditions, by the considera-tion of degenerate figures composed of simpler figures with lower constants. Thus, in this way we readily find that the number of conics touching five given conics in a plane is 3,264.—Iron-reduction process. See pro-cess.—Long reduction, in *logic*, a reduction in which the major premise of the original syllogism becomes the minor premises, and vice versa, and in which one of the premises and the conclusion are converted. Example:

Camestres.	Long Reduction.
All M is P. No S is P.	No P la S. All M la P.
Ergo, No S Is M.	Ergo, No M is S.

Ergo, No S is M. Ergo, No M is S. Ostensive reduction, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversiona, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse. —Reduction and reduction-improbation, in Scots law, the designations given to the two varieties of reacisory actions. See improbation, 2.—Reduction reductive, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erro-neously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced. —Reduction to the ecliptic, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reekoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—Short reduc-tion, in logic, a reduction which differs from the original ayilogiam only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example: Cesare. Short Reduction.

Cesare.	Short Reduction.
No M is P.	No P is M.
All S is P.	All S is P.
rgo, No S is M.	Ergo, No S is M.
	2 2 4 4 miles 12

=Syn. (c) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment. reduction-compasses (rē-duk'shon-kum"pas-ez), n. pl. Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk'shon-fôr"mū-lä), n. In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms. **reduction-works** (rē-duk'shon-werks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelt-ing.works ing-works.

reductive (rē-duk'tiv), a. and n. [= F. réduc-tif = Sp. Pg. reductivo = It. riduttivo,  $\langle L. re-$ ductus, pp. of reducere, lead or bring back: seereduct, reduce.] I. a. Having the property,power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce. Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particu-larly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and reduc-tive of these to act. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 6. **Reduction reductive**. See reduction.—Reductive conversion, in logic, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predi-ciple by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principle, a prin-ciple by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be conver-sion, transposition, and reductio per impossibile. **II.** n. That which has the power of reducing. So that it should seem there needed no other reducting.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability than the wars that have happened in the world. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

reductively (re-duk'tiv-li), adv. By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and nschnless: . . . I think these do *reductively* contain all that is excellent in the whole conjugation of Christian graces. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 44.

reduit; n. See redout<sup>2</sup>. redundance (rē-dun'dans), n. [< OF. redon-dance, F. redondance, rédondance = Sp. Pg. re-dundancia = It. ridondanza, < L. redundantia, an overflow, superfluity, excess, (redundan(t-)s, redundant: see redundant.] 1. The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

Its is a poor nuwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the *redundance* of his good qualities. Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun'dan-si), n. [As redundance (see -cy).] Samo as redundance.

## The mere Redundancy of youth's contentedness. Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

=Syn. Verbosity, Tautology, etc. (see pleonasm); surplus-

age. redundant (rē-dun'dant), a. [{OF. redondant, F. redondant, rédondant = Sp. Pg. redundante = It. ridondante, < L. redundan(t-)s, ppr. of re-dundare, overflow, redound: see redound.] 1<sub>t</sub>. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear. Circular hase of rising folds, that tower'd Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . . Amfdst his circling spires, that on the grass Floated redundant. Millon, P. L. ix. 503.



A farmer's daughter, with redundant health. Crabbe, Works, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a *redundant* style.

Where the author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. Watts.

to be retrenched. Watts. Redundant chord or interval, in music, same as aug-mented chord or interval — that is, one greater by a half-step-than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also pluperfect. extreme, superflucus chord or interval. So re-dundant jourth, fith, sixth, etc. — Redundant hyper-bola, a curve having three or more asymptotea.— Re-dundant number, a number the sum of whose divisora exceeds the number itself. redundant[y (rē-dun'dant-li), adv. In a redun-dant memoer, with superfluctus corresponding to predaceous bugs, named from the genus Redu-vinks. They have ibe thoracic sec-named from the genus Redu-vinks. They have ibe thoracic sec-tion of the second of the sec

redundantly (rē-dun'dant-li), adv. In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superahundantly.
red-underwing (red'un'der-wing), n. A large British moth, Catocala nupta, expanding three inches, having the under wings red hordered with black. See underwing.
reduplicate (rē-dū'(pli-kāt), v. [< ML. (LL. in derived noun) reduplicatus, pp. of reduplicare (> It. reduplicare = Sp. Pg. reduplicar), redouble, < L. re-, again, + duplicare, double, duplicate: see duplicate. Cf. redouble.] I. trans.</li>
1. To double again; multiply; repeat.

cate: see the product of the reduplicated again; multiply; represent the reduplicated advice of our Saviour. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii. That reduplicated advice of our Saviour. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii. Then followed that ringing and reduplicated laugh of his, so like the foyous bark of a dog when he starts for a his with his master. Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 514. Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 514. Content of the Savid Sav 2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

II. intrans. In philol., to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, reduplicat*ina* verbs.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), a. [=F. rédupliqué = Sp. Pg. reduplicado=It. reduplicato,  $\langle$  ML. re-duplicatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murnur, singsong. S. S. Haldeman, Etymology, p. 23. 2. In bot.: (a) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward: said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (b) De-

reduplication (rē-dū-pli-kā'shon), n. = F. ré-

(ML.) reduplicate.]
1. The act of reduplicate.]
J. Taylor, works (ed. 1835) 1. 97.
The memory-train is liable to change in two respects, which contigeration of its desire, iortifying the vanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces reduplicate.
2. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with
2. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with
3. Ward, Encyc. Erit, XX. 61.
4. with which the following begins.
5. Ward, Encyc. Erit, XX. 61.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
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6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a sylic.
6. Wetted by something red. as investigion of a s various processes of word-formation and inflec-tion. In our languages, it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic haihaid, Latin cecini, Greek πόσωγα, Sanskrit babhära; but also the pres-ent tense: thus, Latin size, Greek ötöωμ, Sanskrit dadämä, etc.; and elsewhere. (b) The new syllable formed by reduplication.—4. In logic, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, showing the formal cause of its possession of the predi-cate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the re-duplication.—5. In anat. and zoöl., a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also re-duplicature.—Attic reduplication, in Gr. grama, reas of a memorane, of the skin, etc. Also re-duplicature.—Attic reduplication, in Gr. gram., re-duplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\phi$  by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\gamma}\dot{\alpha}\dot{\alpha}$  from  $\dot{\alpha}\lambda ci\phi_0, \dot{\alpha}\kappa\dot{\gamma}\kappa\alpha$  from  $\dot{\alpha}\kappa\dot{\alpha}\dot{\omega}$ . A similar reduplication is found in the second sorist ( $\dot{\gamma}\gamma\alpha\phi$  from  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ ) and in the present ( $\dot{\alpha}\alpha\rho i\kappa\omega$ ). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as op-posed to the less classic form used in their own days.

2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or reduplicative (rē-dū'pli-kā-tiv), a. [ $\langle F. ré$ -red-whelk (red'hwelk), a. A whelk. Chrysodo-necessary; superabundant; exuberant. Notwithstanding the redundant ofl In fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. Arbuthnot, Aliments, iv. 1. With foliage of auch dark redundant growth. Cowper, Task, 1. 226. Some iogiciana refer reduplicative propositions to this

5026

Some logiciana refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creaturea" — that is, because they are men. Watts, Logic, il. 2.

2. In bot., same as reduplicate, 2. reduplicature (rē-dū'pli-kā-ţūr), n. IS redu-Same as reduplication, 5. pticate + -ure.] [Rare.]

The body [in *Phythopoda*] is either cylindrically elon-gated and clearly segmented, without free *reduplicature* of the skln, e. g. Branchipus, or lt may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 416.

named from the genus Redu-ins. They have the thorsoic ag-ments concentrated, the coxe abort, two ccell, four-jointed antenne, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long atrong jegg, of which the anterior are sometimes prehen-sile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and leed on other insecta. A very few species, like Conorhinus sanguisugus, auck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also cuts under Conorhinus. Herpac-tor, Pirates, and Reduvius.
 reduvioid (rē-dū 'vi-oid), a. and n. [
 Reduvius
 t. a. Of or pertaining to the Redu-viidæ; resembling a reduviid.

neteropterous in-sects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to sneeies which berg species which have the postocular sec-tion of the head longer than the an-*Reductius personalus. b*, fly (parts of right side removed); *c*, and the first joint larva. of the head scarce-

2. In bol.: (a) variate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward: said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (b) De-scribing an estivation so characterized. Also reduplicative. reduplication (ré-dū-pli-kā'shon), n. [= F. ré-duplication = Sp. reduplicacion = Pg. redupli-cação = It. reduplicacion,  $\langle L. reduplicatio(n-),$  $<math>\langle (ML.) reduplicare, redouble, reduplicaties see$ reduplicated.Jesus, by reduplication of his desire, fortifying ti with a command made it in the Bantist to become a duy

The hand of her kindred has been red-reat in the heart's  $\mathbf{ree}^2$  (rē), a. [ $\langle \mathbf{ME}, {}^{*ree}, reh, \langle \mathbf{AS}, hrech, hrich, hich, hich, hich, hich, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled, = OS. Blackwood's Mag., VII. 384. <math>hr\bar{c}$ , wild.] 1. Wild; outrageous; erazy. [Prov. Eng.] also called hemoglobinuria, or hemoglobinemia,  $\mathbf{ree}^2$  (rē), n. [Cf. ree<sup>2</sup>, a.] A state of tempo-because the coloring matter (hemoglobin) of rary delirium. [Prov. Eng.] the red blood-corpuseles which have been  $\mathbf{ree}^3$  (rē), n. [Origin obseure.] A river; a broken up in the system appears in the urine, flood. [Prov. Eng.] and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-  $\mathbf{ree}^4$  (rē), interj. A reduction (as an exclamation) wine color. The disease prevalia in words where borses and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-wine color. The disease prevails in various countries in undrained, unimproved meadows and in woods, whence it is also called *wood-evil*. According to some, it is caused by the ingestion of food growing in such localities; others attribute it to rheumatic attacks, resulting from exposure. Redwater is also a prominent symptom of Texas cattle-fever, and occasionally accompanies anthrax in cattle. It is rarely observed among sheep and swine. **red-water tree** (red'wâ\*têr trē). The sassy-hark tree. See *Erythrophlæum*. **redweed** (red'wêd), n. 1. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*, whose red petals have been used as a dyc. Also applied locally to various reddish-stemmed plants. [Eng.] -2. A spe-cies of *Phytolacca*, or pokeweed. [West Indies.]

reech

jocosa of India.

redwing (red'wing), n. 1. The red-winged thrush of Europe, Turdus iliaeus, -2. The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, Agelæus phæniccus. See Agelæus and blackbird.
red-winged (red'wingd), a. Having red wings, or red or the wings.

red-winged (red wingd), a. Having red wings, or red on the wings. red-withe (red with), n. A high-elimbing vine of tropical America, Combretum Jacquini. [West Indies.]

redwood (red'wud), n. 1. The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, Sequoia sempervirens, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern horders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivala in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindricsi trunk, naked to the height of 70 or



Branch with Cones of Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) cone; b,

100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine finish, and very durable in con-tact with the soil. It is the prevailing and most valuable building-timber of the Pacific coast; in California it is used almost exclusively for abingles, fence-posts, railway-tica, telegraph-poles, wine-butta, etc. 2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus the Fact Index reduced are covariate to

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are Soymida feb-rifuga, also called East Indian mahogany; Pierocarpus santalinus, the red sandalwood (ace sandalwood); and P. Indicus (including P. dalbergioides), the Andaman red-wood, or padouk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, cloae-grained, and moderately hard, used to make furni-ture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called reducod are Cornus mas, of Tinkey; Rhammus Erythrozylon, the Siberian buckthorn; Methania Erythrozylon, of the Stercutiaces, an almost extinct tree of st. Helena; the Jamaican Laplacea (Gordonia) Hæmataxy-lon of the Ternstroemiaces; Colubrina ferruginosa, a rham-naccoun tree of the Bahamas; Ochua arbora of the Cape of Good Hope; Ceanethus spinosus, a shrub or small tree of Goothope; Reducture and any tree of the genus Erythrozylon, Redwood is also a local name of the Soteh pine. See pined.

horses. reebok (rā'hok), n. [{ D. reebok = E. roebuck: see roebuck.] A South African antelope, Pelea capreola: so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, strsight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Buahmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length. 24 feet high at the aboulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also reh-bok and rheebok. reecht, n. [{ ME. recke, reech, an assibilated form of reck, smoke: see reck<sup>1</sup>.] Smoke. Such a rothun of a recke ros.

Such a rothun of a reche ros. Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1009.



## reechilv

reachily, adv. [< reechy + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so recehilie. Like bacon hanging on the chimnle roole. D. Belchier, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (Nares.) **reëcho** ( $re-ek'\bar{o}$ ), v. [Early mod. E. re-eccho;  $\langle re-+ccho.$ ] I. intrans. To echo back; sound

eecho [] I. intrans. 10 cc... back or reverberate again. A charge of annfi the willy virgin threw; ... And the high dome re-schoes to his nose. Pope, R. of the L, v. 86.

II. trans. To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills reëcho the roar of cannon.

The consecrated roof Re-echoing pious anthems! Couper, Task, i. 343. reëcho (rộ-ek'õ), n. [< reëcho, v.] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

# The hills and vallies here and there resound With the *re-echoes* of the deepe-mouth'd hound. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

reechy; (rē'chi), a. [An assibilated form of reeky.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; reeky.] Tarnish squalid; filthy.

id; filthy. The kitchen malkin pins Her richest lockram 'bout her receivy neck. Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 225. reled<sup>1</sup> (rēd), n. [< ME. reed, red, reed, irreg. reled, releed, < AS. hreód = OD. ried, D. riet = MLG. rēt, LG. ried=OHG.hriot,

riot, MHG. riet, G. ried, riet, a reed; root un-known.] 1. Any tall broad-leafed grass growing on the margins of streams or in oth-er wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Phragmi* genera Phragmi-tes, Arundo, or Ammophila. The common reed is Phragmites commu-nis, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, fonod in near-ly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping root-stocks to fix allnvil banks; its stems form perbaps the most darable thatch, and are otherwisse useful; and it is juanted for orna-ment. See the generic names, and phrases below. Com-nare reed-grass. He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed,

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed and fens. Job xl. 21.

# Job XI. 21. We glided winding under ranks Of iris, and the golden *reed. Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ciii.

2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively nastoral poetry. So ont hence, figuratively, pasteral poetry. See cut under pipe1.

 III...speak between the change of man and boy

 IVI...speak between the change of man and boy

 With a reed voice.
 Shak, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

 Sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.

 Millon, Comus, 1. 345.

 Now she tries the Paed arong attempts the Large.

Now she tries the *Reed*, anon attempts the Lyre. Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax. 4. In music: (a) In musical instruments of the obce and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of obce and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus produ-cing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic upbrations of cing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combloed with a tube that the pitch shail depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A free reed is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a beating or striking reed is one that extends slightly heyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other; as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.), or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe5027

<text><text><text> rounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *rced-pipc*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the back or mouthings. (Any road instrument beak or mouthpiece. (c) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an obse or a clarinet: as, the recds of an orchestra. (d) In organ-building, same as reed-stbp.-5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.

With cruei Skill the backward Reed He sent, and, as he fied, he siew. Prior, To a Lady, st. 8. The viewless srrows of his thoughts were headed And wing'd with flame, Like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue. Tennyson, The Poet.

Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; 6 thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *rccd.*— 7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, ratan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—8. In *mining*, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called spire.—9. An instrument nsed for press-ing down the threads of the woof in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the weaver and for heating the soft or it the

weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metsi or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the tecth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart. The reed for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the reed called. For instance, a "four-teen-hundred reed" means that 37 inches of a reed of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 38 per Inch. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 329. 11. In her., a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See  $slay^2$ . — 12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.

The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cablins of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another. Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 169.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 169, Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See Phalaris.— Dutch reeds, in the arts, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or seouring-rush (Equissetum) naed, on account of their silicious erust, to polish wood and even metals.— Egyptian reed, the papyrus.—Fly-reed, in wearing, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quan-

reediness itity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture. — Great reed, a reed of the genus Arundo, especially Arundo Donza.— Harmonic reed. See harmonic.— In-dian reed, the canna or Indian-shot.— New Zealand reed, a fine ornamental grass. Arundo conspicua, bloom-ing earlier than pampas-grass.— Number of the reed, set of the reed, in weaving. See number. — Paper reed. See paper-reed.— Reed bent. See belt2.— Reed bent-grass. Same as small reed (which see, below).— Reed meadow-grass. See meadow-grass.— Reed of hemp. Same as boon.— Sea-reed, or sea-sand reed, the marram or mat-grass, Ammophila arundinacea.— Small reed, any species of Calamagrostis or of Deyewisi, including the use-ful blue-joint grass.— Trumpet-reed, Arundo occiden-tais, of tropical America (West Indies).— Wood-reed, writing-reed, Calamagrostis Epigetos, of the northern parts of the old World. reed<sup>1</sup> (réd), v. t. [CME. reden; < reed<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. To thatch. Compare recd<sup>1</sup>, n., 6. Where houses be reeded.

reediness

Where houses be reeded, Where houses be reeded, Now pare of the moss, and go best in the reed. Tusser, Husbandry. 2. In carp., arch., etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding. **ceed**<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, *a*. An obsolete form of *red*<sup>1</sup> (still ex-

reed<sup>2</sup>t, a. An obsolete form of  $rcd^1$  (still ex-tant in the surname Reed). reed<sup>3</sup>t, v. and n. An obsolete form of  $read^1$ . reedbeeret, n. [ $\langle recd^1 + beer$  as in pillow-beer, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow : a reedebeere. Nomenclator. (Nares.) reed-bird (red'berd), n. 1. The bobolink, Do-lichonyx oryzirorus: so called in the late sum-mer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly In great nocks, becomes very rat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name reed-bird obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (Zizania aquatica); fur-ther south, where it similarly throngs the rice fields, it is called rice-bird. It is known as butter-bird in the West Indies, and is also called ortolan. See bobolink, Doli-chonyz, ortolan. 2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (red'buk), n. [Tr. D. rictbok.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African an-telopes; specifically, *Elcotragus arundinaceus*. Also riethol

Also riceons. reed-bunting (réd'bun'ting), n. The black-headed bunting, Emberiza schœniclus. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeds of marshes and fens, and is about six inches long. Also called reed-

reedent ( $\bar{r}e'dn$ ), a. [ $\langle reed^1 + -en^2$ .] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood, T' invite the people [bees] to their wonted food. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, iv. 385. **reeder** ( $\bar{re'}$ der), *n*. [ $\langle$  ME. \**redere*, *redare*;  $\langle$  *reed*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426. 2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or reeders. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 637.

reed-goundt, n. See redgound. reed-grass (réd'gràs), n. [= D. rietgras = G. riet-(ried-) gras; as rccd<sup>1</sup> + grass.] 1t. The bur-reed, Sparganium ramosum.—2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See ers, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—Salt reed-grass, Spartina polystachya, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic ceast of the United States.—Small reed-grass. Same as small reed (which see, under reed).—Wood reed-grass, either of the two species of Cinna, C. arundinacea and C. pendula, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodiand grasses, apparently of no great value.

no great value. reëdification (rē-ed'i-fi-kā'shon), n. = OF.reedification, F. réédification = Sp. reedificacion = Pg. reedificação = It. ricdificazione; as re- +edification.] The act or operation of rebuild-ing, or the state of being rebuilt.

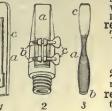
The toun was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it, Leland, Itinerary (1789), III. 11.

as being from 124 to 130 menes. A measuring reed of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. 13. Same as renarct-bag. W. B. Carpenter.-14. In arch., carp., etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as reeding, 2. The three pillars for the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cabilms of reeds, are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cabilms of reeds, are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cabilms of reeds, the three pillars for the temple of temple of

The ruin'd wals he did reædifye. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 46. Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God They first re-edify. Milton, P. L., xii, 350.

reediness (rê'di-nes), *n*. The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.

It [the Liszt organ] possesses great freedom from reedi-ness in sound. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 402.



The greater number of these tests are to detect *reediness*, lamination, or looseness in the fibrons structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 332.

reeding (re'ding), n. [< ME. redynge; verbal n. of reed<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] rov. Eng. J Redynge of howses. Arundinacio. Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

2. In arch., a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plas-tered and covered by an elaborate series of *reedings* and square sinkings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no ex-ternal openings. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.-4. In silk-weaving. See the quotation.

Reading and harnessing are subsidiary processes in put-ting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp-thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness. Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

reed-instrument (red'in stro-ment), n. A mu-sical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an or-chestral instrument of the obce or of the clarinet family

reed-knife (rēd'nīf), n. A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife*. **reedless** (rēd'les), a. [< reed<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Desti-

tute of reeds.

Youths tombed before their parents were, Whom foul Cocytus' reedless banks enclose.

May. **reedling** (rēd'ling),  $n. [\langle reed^{1} + .ling^{1}.]$  The bearded tit, *Panurus* or *Calanophilus biarnieus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia: so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-pheas-*

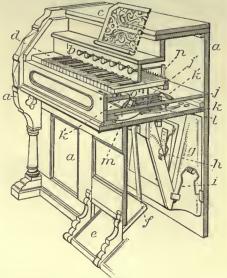
ant. reed-mace (réd'mās), n. The cattail; any plant of the genus Typha, chiefly T. latifolia and T. angustifolia, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. T. latifolia is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor ma-terial for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of It's head to a mace (club), or (Prior, "Popular Names of British Plants") from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scep-ter in pictures and In statures. Less properly called bul-rush. In the United States known almost exclusively as contail or cattail fag. **reed-mote** (rēd'mōt), n. Same as fescue. 1.

reed-mote (rēd'mōt), n. Same as fescue, 1. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] reed-moth (rēd'môth), n. A British moth, Ma-

reed-motion (red hote), *n*. A british mote, hat erogaster arundinis. **reed-motion** (red'mö<sup>s</sup>shon), *n*. In weaving, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby, when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See stop-motion. **reed-organ** (rēd'ôr"gan), n. A musical instru-ment consisting essentially of one or more grad-uated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a hellows, and controlled from a keyboard like

uated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the planoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe, and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a com-pression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction bellows drawing it in-ward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usu-ally keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air, and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the varions digitals of the keyboard, is not essentially differ-ent from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller (see organ!). The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard for e, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass vibrators on reeds (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibratile tousgues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the nee of which is controlled by a stop-knot. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate the due, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant

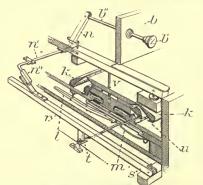
tension ; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *ex-pression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treading. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium some-times has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little harmmer to strike the tongueof each reed as its digi-tal is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very prompt-



Reed-orgao

Reed-orgao. a, case ; å, stop-rail and stops; c, music-rack ; d, keyboard ; e, one of the pedals or treadles ; f, one of the pedal- or treadle-straps which operate the bellows g; i, h pedal-spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; i, bellows-pring which bellows g; i, he charsy after compression; j and k, upper spring which bots of the charsy after compression; j and k, upper spring which bots of the charsy after compression; j and k, upper solution that the charsy after compression; j and k, upper aread from the bellows; j, read-boosing sprace into which air is deliv solution of the extension of the compression of the second below j; i, read-value; m, valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more spulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; i, stop-arm; o, key-frame.

ly. A tremulant is often introduced, consisting of a re-volving fau, by which the current of alr ls made to oscil-late slightly. More than one manual keyboard and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ, occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipes is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones



Stop-action of Reed-organ. b, stop-rail; b', stop-knoh; b'', stop-shank; m, stop-arm; m', rock-lever, connected at m'' to the lever mengages the crank of an-rail at s. A downwardly projecting arm engages the crank of an-other rock-lever t, connecting with and actualing the stop-valve m; k, k. swells; l, reed-valve opened by the push-pin v, and closed by the spring m.

In the bass after the fingers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Plano-fortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *æolian attachment*). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of malscal instruments. Its popu-larity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Ar-tistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative or harsh and nusympathelic. A variety of re-cent Invention, the *vocalion*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.

reed-palm (red'päm), n. A ratan-palm; a palm

reed-palm (rēd'pām), n. A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus Calamus.
reed-pheasant (rēd'fez"ant), n. The bearded titmouse or reedling, Panurus biarmiens: so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply pheasant. [Norfolk, Eng.]
reed-pipe (rēd'pīp), n. In organ-building, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to flue-pipe. Such pipes consist of a foot or mouthpiece containing the reed, and a tubular body furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term med is applied to both the vibratile tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it.

reef

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

warbler, Acroeephalus turdoides.

Specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use its oldest Eng-lish name. Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (Encyc. Dict.)

reed-tussock (rēd'tus"ok), n. A British moth, Orgyia cænosa. See tussock. reed-wainscot (rēd'wān"skot), n. A British

moth, Nonagria eannæ. reed-warbler (rēd'wâr"bler), n. One of a group of Old World sylvine birds, constituting the genus Acrocephalus. The species to which the name specially spplies is A. streperus or A. arundinaceus, also called Calamoherpe or Salicaria arundinacea. Another species, A. turdoides, is known as the greater reed-warbler, reed-thrush, and reed-wren.

reed-thrush, and reed-veren. reed-work (rēd'wėrk), n. In organ-building, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to flue-work. reed-wren (rēd'ren), n. 1. The greater reed-warbler.—2. An American wren of the family Troglodytidæ and genus Theyothorus, as the great Carolina wren, T. carolinensis, or Bewick's wren Therrich. wren, T. bewicki. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropleal parts of America, the two named being the only ones which finhabit much of the United States. reedy (re<sup>7</sup>di), a. [ $\langle reed^{1} + -y^{1}$ , Cf. AS, *hreodibt*, reedy.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with reedy fens. Burns, Elegy on Miss Burnet.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed. With the tip of her reedy wand Making the sign of the cross. Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl Cuillè, 1.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a what nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that reedy thrill in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that 1 hear it at this moment. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods

plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together. reef<sup>1</sup> (rēf), n. [Formerly riff;  $\langle D. rif = MLG.$ rif, ref, LG. riff, reff ( $\rangle G. riff$ ), a reef, = Icel. rif = Dan. rev, a reef, sand-bank; akin to Icel. rifa, a fissure, rift, rent, = Sw. refva, a strip, cleft, gap; Sw. refvel, a sand-bank, = Dan. revie, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, Icel? rifa, etc., rive, split: see rivel. Cf. rift<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with refer-ence to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See atoll, and coral reef, below. Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the reefs which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.

The league-long roller thundering on the reef. Tennyson, Enoch Arden. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank: so called by fishermen. The rif, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. Dampier, Voyages, I., an. 1681, note. 3. In Australia, the same as lode, vein, or ledge of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-reef (that is, a quartz-vein).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are shandoned as un-payable, and the field is descred. *H. Finch-Hatton*, Advance Australis, p. 218.

"Joinfail of the Seciety of Aris, that the classes for sponges included are sheep wool, velvet, hard head, yei-low, grass, and giova. Very little reef, if any, is found in Cuba. Science, XIV. 851. **Coral reef**, an accumulation of calcarcous material which has been accreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, and especiality of the Pacific to the south of the equator, if we have a source of the south as ally communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through thereef. Bar-rier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length ; that off the shere of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolis vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with mere er less of the skeletons and shells of ether marine organisms ; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the develop-ment of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a isycer er mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and viger of this growth depend on the supply of leed brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favor-able, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have shown that the reel-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decid-edly higher than that, and its r

place. **reef**<sup>2</sup> (ref), n. [Formerly riff;  $\leq$  ME. riff;  $\leq$  MD. rif (also rift), D. reef = LG. reff, riff (> G. reef, reff) = Icel. rif = Sw. ref = Dan. rcb, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like ori-gin with reef<sup>1</sup>. Hence  $rcef^2$ , v., and  $rcere^3$ .] Naut., a part of a sail rolled or folded up, in order to dimitsh the origin carpuse aryoned to the to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and convest, and sometimes in top-galiantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the headand the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread ; when tempests plough the deep, We take a *reef*, and to the rocking sleep. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 48.

Crabbe, Works, I. 48. Close reef. See close?.-French reef, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope fackstays instead of points. reef<sup>2</sup> (ref), v. [ $\langle reef^2, n. Cf.$  the doublet reevc<sup>3</sup>.] I. trans. 1. Naut., to take a reef or 1 reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail; in for-and-aft sails they may er may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it incoavenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jackstays on the yards. Up, aloft, iads! Come. reef both tonsails!

## Up, aloit, lads! Come, reef both topsails! Davenant and Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way simi-2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way simi-lar to that described in def. 1. Compare *recifug*. —**Close reefed**, the cendition of a sai when all its reefs have been taken in.—**To reef paddles**, in steamships, to disconnect the float-beards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to di-minish the dip when the vessel is deep.—**To reef the bowsprit**, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has application to yachts; men-of-war are said to rig in their bowsprits.

The boxsprits on cutters can be reefed by being drawn closer in and fidded. Yachtman's Guide.

II. intrans. See the quotation. [Collog.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and tro in his menth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this metion be per-formed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing.* The Atlantic, LXIV. 115.

A. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]
4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows reef3 (ref), a. and n. [Also (Sc.) rcif, rief; (ME. rcf; (AS. hrcóf, scabby, leprous, rough (> hrcófi, scabby, leprous, rough (> hrcófi, scabby, leprous, hrcófig, leprous, and glova. Very little reef, if any, is found in Cuba.
Coral reef, an accumulation of calcarcous material which is the materis at

Kings and nations, swith awa! Reif randies, I disown ye! Burns, Louis, What Reck I by Thee?

II. n. 1. The itch; also, any eruptive dis-order. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.

reef-band (ref' band), n. A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction par-allel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which scenre it when reefed.—Balance reef-band, a reef-band extending disgonally across a fore-and-alt sail. Sec reef<sup>2</sup>, n.

reef-builder (ref'bil"der), n. Any coral which builds a reef.

builds a reef. **reef-building** (rēf'bil"ding), a. Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder. **reef-cringle** (rēf'kring"gl), n. See cringle (a). **reef-earing** (rēf'ēr"ing), n. See caring<sup>1</sup>. **reefer**<sup>t</sup> (rē'fer), n. [ $\langle reef^{1} + -er^{1}$ .] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplant-od stotes a reef courtor.

ed state; a reef-oyster. **reefer**<sup>2</sup> ( $r\ddot{e}$ 'fer), n. [ $\langle rcef^2 + -er^1$ .] 1. One who reefs: a name familiarly applied to mid-shipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. Admiral Smyth.

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling *reefers* who ewn the hearts they wen long years age, the abode of briny mirth, of tarry jollity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 166.

A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888-90.

fashions of 1888-90. **reef-goose** (rēf gös), *n*. The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.] **reefing** (rē'fing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *rccf*<sup>2</sup>, *v*.] In *upholstery*, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short fes-toops

**reefing-beckets** ( $\bar{r}e'$ fing-bek"ets), *n. pl.* Sen-**reek**<sup>2</sup>t ( $\bar{r}ek$ ), *n.* [ $\langle ME. reek$ ,  $\langle AS. hrcác = Iccl.$ net straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used *hraukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *in reefing* when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggie part is generally seized to the iron *in factors on the varial and the starp is taken*. in reeing when sails are htted with French reefs. The toggie part is generally seized to the iron jackstay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jackstay on the sail, the eye being then placed ever the toggie. **reefing-jacket** (reč fing-jak et), n. A close-fit-ting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reefing-point (re'fing-point), n. Naut., a reef-

reef-point (ref'point), n. Naut., a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing

**reef-squid** (ref'skwid), n. A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail

when reefing. reef-tackle (ref'tak<sup>n</sup>l), *n*. Naut., a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-

reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail

reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing. reek1 (rčk), v. [ $\langle ME. rckcu, rcokcu; (a) \langle AS. rcócau (strong verb, pret. rcác, pl. ruccu), smoke,$ steam, = OFries. riaka = D. rickcu, ruiken =MLG. ruken, LG. ruikcu, rickcu = OHG. ruik-han, riohhan, MHG. ricchen, G. ricchen (pret.roch), smell, rauchen, smoke, = Icel. rjüka (pret.rauk, pl. ruku) = Sw. röka, ryka = Dan. rögc,ryge = Goth. \*riukan (not recorded), smoke; $(b) <math>\langle AS. rčcan (pret. rčhte) (= OFries. rčka =$ D. rooken = MLG. rökcu = OHG. rouhan = Icel.reukia), tr. smoke, steam. Hence reck<sup>1</sup>, n. No*reykja*), tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek*<sup>1</sup>, *n*. No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night,  $\sqrt{ranj}$ , dye.] **I**. *intrans.* To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encence out of the fyr reketh sote [sweet]. Chaucer, Good Women, i. 2612.

Frae many a speut came running out His reeking-het red gore. Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

I found me lsid In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun Soon dried, and on the *recking* moisture fed. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 256.

The reeking entrails on the firs they threew, And to the gods the grsteful odour flew. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 211.

The floor reeked with the recent scrubbing, and the god-The floor *reeked* with the recent service, as the service of the

II. trans. To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the haives [of the monids] are so coated or reeked, they are fitted together. W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

**reek**<sup>I</sup> (rēk), n. [ $\langle$  ME. reek, rek, rike, reik (also assibilated reche,  $\rangle$  E. reech),  $\langle$  AS. rēc, smoke, vapor, = OS. rök = OFries. rēk = D. rook = MLG. rokc, LG. rook = OHG. rouh, MHG. rouch, G. rauch, smoke, vapor, = Icel. reykr, smoke, steam (cf. rökr, twilight: see Ragnarök), = Sw.  $r\ddot{o}k$  = Dan.  $r\ddot{o}g$ , smoke; from the verb. Cf. Goth. *rikwis*, darkuess, smoke.] 1. Smoke; va-por; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

As hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 86.

The *reek* it rose, and the flame it flew, And oh the fire augmented high. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI, 178.

The reek o' the cot hung over the plain Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane. Hogg, Kilmeny.

2<sup>†</sup>. Incense.

Reke, that is a gretyngful prayer of men that de pen-nce. MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 25. (Hallivell.) ance.

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing Of a whole reek of corn. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1. (Nares.) **reeky** (rẽ'ki), a. [Also in Sc. spelling reekie, and assibilated reechy;  $\langle reck^1 + -y^1$ .] 1. Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Now he [the devil] 's taen her hame to his ain reeky den. Burns (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

reef-jig, reef-jigger (ret J-b, point. reef-line (réf'int), n. Same as square knot (which see, under knot!). reef-line (réf'int), n. Naut., a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh. t eef-oyster (réf'ois"ter), n. A reefer. See reef-t er1 and oyster. t and t er1 and oyster. t er1 and oyster. t er1 and oyster. t er1 and oyster. t and t er1 and oyster. t and t er1 and t

Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispers-ing on the floor reels, thimble, musin-work. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

(b) A machine on which func-hanks, skeins, etc. Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock an reet. Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel. Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel. Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel. (c) In rope-making, the frame on which the spin-ing-wheel, are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (d) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the coccon. (e) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

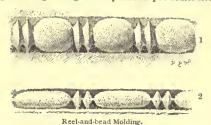
You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate As reek o' the rotten fens. Shak., Cor., iii. S. 121.

reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on the platform. (J) In *baking*, scylindrical frame carrying bread-pans aus-peoded from the hortzon-tal arma of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a real onen (ra) A



Click-reel. a, spool journaled in sides of the frame or case b; c, piolo on the axis of the spool; d, small gear meshing with c (in use these wheels are covered by the cover e); f, axis of the wheel d t (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank-socket c, when the cover c is attached to the frame by small screws i); h, crank fitted to crank-socket g; j, reel-scat; k, k, reel-bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod r; a, click which, when not pressed out of engage-ment with a small serrated wheely on the ead of the spool-shaft mp-patient the pinion c, emits a sound warms the portsman that his baits breesses out he click-button, which presses out he click from its en-pressed out he side from its en-sa when winding in the line.

tai arms of the frame. It is self to the root of a schedule as a form of oven in the not pressed out of emerges called a reel oven. (m) A optimise not pressed out of emerges is a schedule as a sched



1. Greek (Erechtheum). 2. Renaissance (Venice).

nating with beads either spherical or flattened in the di-rection of the molding.— Reel of paper, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.]—Reel oven. See oven. reel<sup>1</sup> (rēl), r. t. [ $\langle ME. relcn, reolen, relien,$ reel; from the noun: see reel<sup>1</sup>, n. Cf. reel<sup>2</sup>, r.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fabing line. reel<sup>1</sup> the spindle, or a fishing-line.

To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche, o rubbc and rely. Piers Plowman (C), x. 81. To rubbe and rely. I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and alen-der that, were it the fashion to zeel lips as they do yarn, one might make a skeln of them. Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 15. (Davies.)

Silk reeling is one of the industries. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 47.

To reel in, in angling, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out).—To reel off, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and con-tinuous manner. [Colloq.]

Mr. Wark and Mr. Paulhamus [telegraphers], who sent in the order named, *reeted off* exactly the same number of worda. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viil. 7.

**To reel up**, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line), reel<sup>2</sup> (rēl), v. [Early mod. E. also rele; < ME. relen, turn round and round; appar. a particu-lar use of recl<sup>1</sup>, v., but cf. Icel. ridhlask, rock, waver, move to and fro (as ranks in battle), < ritha, tremble. Not connected with roll.] **I**. intrans. 1. To turn round and round; whirl. Hit [the boat] reled on roun[d] vpon the roze ythes [rough waves]. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

To kny3tez he kest hls y3e, & reled hym vp & doun. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 229.

But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

## The tinker he laid on so fast,

That he made Robin reel. Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballada, V. 235).

Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent That made him reele, and to his brest his bever bent. Spenser, F. Q., IL v. 6.

Flecked darkness like a drunkard reele From forth day's path. Shak., R. and J., li. 3, 3 She [France] ataggered and reeled under the burden of ne war. Bolingbroke, State of Europe, viii. the war. 3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain reeled.

## Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons, They make your youthful fancies reel. Burns, Oh leave Novels.

When all my spirit reels At the shouts, the leagues of lights, And the roaring of the wheels. Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. =Syn. 2. Reel, Stagger, and Totter have in common the idea of an involuntary unateadiness, a movement toward failing. Only animate beings reel or stagger; a tower or other erect object may totter. Reel auggests dizziness or other loss of balance; stagger suggests a burden too great to be carried ateadily, or a walk such as one would have in carrying such a burden; totter auggests weakness: one wounded man, staggers; the infant and the very aged totter.

Pale he turn'd, and reel'd, and would have fall'n, But that they stay'd him up. Tennyson, Guine Tennyson, Guinevere.

His breast heaved, and he staggered in his place, And stretched his strong arms forth with a low mosn. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 279.

He [Newsate] thought it better to construct a weak and rotten government, which tottered at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials. Macaulay, William Pitt.

II.; trans. 1. To turn about; roll about.

Runlachly his rede yzen [eyes] he reled aboute. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 304. 2. To roll.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele Against an hill. Spenser, F. Q., 1 Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35,

3. To reel or stagger through. You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not Amiss to . . . keep the turn of tippling with a slave; To reel the streets at noon. Shak., A. and C., i. 4. 20.

4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake. reel<sup>2</sup> (rēl), n. [ $\langle reel^2, v.$ ] A staggering mo-tion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

(The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . . Eno. Drink thou; increase the reels. Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 100.

Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the reel and vibration which affected her more imme-diste sphere. Hauthorne, Seven Gables, xvi. diste sphere. Hauthorne, Seven Gaules, XV. reel<sup>3</sup> (rēl), n. [Formerly also reill;  $\langle$  Gael. righti, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It ls very popular in Scotland. The strathspey (which see) is alower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

There's threesome reels, there's foursome reels, There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man. Burns, The Deil cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town.

Biythe an' merry we's be a', . . . And dance, till we be like to fa', The *reel* of Tullochgorum. *Rev. J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

Music for such a dance or in its rhythm. which is duple (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

terizer sy Geilles Duncane did goe benow ... or daunce upon a small trump. Nerves from Scotland (1591), sig. B. iii. Virginia reel, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.] reel3 (rēl), r. i. [< reel3, n.] To dance the reel-oven (rēl'uv\*n), n. See oven. reel, i. [< reel3, n.] To dance the reel-pott (rēl'pot), n. A drunkard. Middleton. (Encye. Diet.) reel-rall (rēl'ral), adv. [Appar. a repetition of reel; cf. whim-wham, rip-rap, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Seotch.] The wardd's a' reel-rall but wi'me and Kate. There's Nerve reel' for a p. 17. (Jamieson.)

At least six species of Bombyx . . . form reelable co-bons. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 60. coons.

come. The species of Dompiter T. The Network of the second seco

**reëlect** (rē-ē-lekt'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + eleet$ . Cf. F. réélire, reëlect, = Sp. reelegir = Pg. reeleger = It. rieleggere.] To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be re-elected after a year's interval. Brougham.

reëlection (rē-ē-lek'shon), n. [= F. réélection = Sp. reeleccion = Pg. reelecição = It. rielection; as rc + election.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the *reëlection* of a former hopperstation. representative.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of *reelection* open. Swift.

Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate re-election, but to allow re-election at any later vacancy? E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 881.

any later vacancy *I*. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 851.
 reeler (rē'lėr), n. 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.
 The syndicate were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the reelers to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise.
 U.S. Cons. Report, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxlv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, Acrocephalus næ-

rius: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.] """ thus: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.] In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*, from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the begin-ning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But, this kind of reel being now dumb, in such district the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by the flactment. *Yarrell*, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Dict.*) **reel-holder** (rēl'höl" dèr), n. 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to re-volve, and kept from being scattered. See spool-

volve, and kept from being scattered. See spool-holder. [Eng.]-2. Naut., on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the

log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed. reëligibility (rē-el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. rééli-gibilité; as reëligible + -ity (see -bility).] Eli-gibility for being reëlected to the same office.

With a positive duration [of the presidency] of consid-erable extent I connect the circumstance of re-eligibility. A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 72.

There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual re-eli-gibility of the President. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

reëligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), a. [= F. rééligible = It. rieleggibile; as re- + eligible.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally religible. Froude, Casar, p. 29.

reeling (rē'ling), n. [Verbal n. of reel<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons.—2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. Forest and Stream. reeling-machine (rē'ling-ma-shēn'), n. 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools: a

machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. E. H. Knight.-2. In *eotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twist-

yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twist-ing-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins. **reel-keeper** (rēl'kē'per), n. In angling, any de-vice, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod. **reel-line** (rēl'līn), n. A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

The warld's a' reel-rall but wi'me and Kate. There's nothing but broken heada and broken hearts to be seen. Donald and Flora, p. 17. (Jamieson.)

**reel-seat** (rél'sét), n. 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel. -2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of sliver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps into which the plate of the reel alides.

Adjusting a light . . . reel . . . to the reel-seat at the extreme but of the [fishing-]rod. The Century, XXVI. 378.

The Century, XXVI. 378.
reel-stand (rēl'stand), n. A form of reel-holder.
reem<sup>1</sup>t, n. and v. An obsolete form of ream<sup>1</sup>.
reem<sup>2</sup>, v. t. Same as ream<sup>2</sup>.
reem<sup>3</sup> (rēm), v. i. [< ME. remen, < AS. hrÿman,</p>
hrēman, ery, eall out, boast, exult, also murmur,
complain, < hrédm. ery, shout.] To ery or moan.</p>
Halliwell. [North. Eng.]
reem<sup>4</sup> (rēm), n. A dialectal variant of rime<sup>2</sup>

reëmbark (rē-em-bärk'), v. [= F. rembarquer = Sp. Pg. reembarcar; as re- + embark.] I. trans. To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being *re-em-barked* was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island, *Belsham*, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

II. intrans. To embark or go on hoard again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three vol-leys] upon the island, . . . we re-embarked in our boat. Cook, First Voysge, 11. v.

on board again.

Reviews, re-embarkations, and councils of war. Smollett, Hist. Eng., iii. 2. (Latham.)

[Verbal n. of reem3, v.] Lamentreemingt, n. [] ing; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke that within, With Remyng & rauthe, Renkes to be hold. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 8696.

reënact (re-e-nakt'), v. t. [< re- + enact.] To enact again, as a law.

The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Ciaudius, the Tribune, . . . and *re-enacled* by the Julian Law of Concessions. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Sonthern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitu-tion, re-enacled all the essential features of the constitution of the United States. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

reënactment (rē-e-nakt'ment), n. [< reënact + -ment.] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. Clarke. reënforce, reënforcement, etc. See reinforce,

etc. reëngender (rē-en-jen'dèr), v. t. [< re- + en-gender.] To regenerate.

The renovating and *reingendering* spirit of God. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4. reënslave (rē-en-slāv'), v. t. [ $\langle re + enslave$ .] To enslave again; cast again into bondage. reënslavement (rē-en-slāv'ment), n. [ $\langle reën-slave + -ment$ .] The act of reënslaving, or sub-

jecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their reënslavement, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism. The Independent, April 24, 1862.

reënstamp (rē-en-stamp'), v. t. [< re- + en-stamp.] 'To enstamp again. Bedell. reënter (rē-en'têr), v. [< re- + enter. Cf. F. rentrer, reënter, = It. rientrare, shrink.] I. intrans. 1. To enter again or anew.

That giory . . . into which He re-entered siter His pas-sion and ascension. iVaterland, Works, IV. 66. 2. In law, to resume or retake possession of

lands previously parted with. See reëntry, 2.

As in case of Disseisin, the law hath been, that the dis-seisor could not re-enter without action, unless he had as it were made a present and could nate is a seiter of the seiter of

II. trans. 1. To enter anew: as, (a) to reënter II. trans. 1. To enter anew: as, (a) to reënter a house; (b) to reënter an item in an account or record.—2. In engraving, to ent deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have be-come worn by repeated printing. reëntering (rē-en'tèr-ing), n. In hand-block calico-printing, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pin-points. Also called grounding-in. E. H. Knight.

points. Also called grounding-in. E. H. Knight. reëntering (rē-en'ter-ing), p. a. En-

tering again or anew.— Reëntering angle, an aogle pointing inward (see an-gle3); specificatily, in fort, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.

All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and *reintering angles* with a few can-non en barbette. The Century, XXXV. 521.

throne. He disposes in my hands the scheme To reenthrone the king.

reënthronement (rē-en-thron'ment), n. [Young Akin (Child's Bailads, I. 180). To exhibit again or anew.enthrone + -meni.] The act of enthroning reet<sup>2</sup> (rēt), a. and n. A dialectal variant of reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), n. [(reëxhibit, r.] A again; restoration to the throne.

iffe. Hooker. It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account heretics. Dryden, Reigio Laici, Pref.

reëntrant (rē-en'trant), a. [= F. rentrant = Pg. reintrante = It. rientrante; as re- + entrant.] Same as reëntering.

A reëntrant fashion. Amer. Jour. Sci., XXX. 216. ieys) upon the island, . . . we re-embarked in our boat. Cook, First Voysge, 11. v. reëmbarkation (rē-em-bär-kā/shon), n. [< re-+ embarkation.] A putting on board or a going on board again. Kamer, Jour. Sec., XXX, 216. Reëntrant angle, See angle<sup>3</sup>.— Reëntrant branch, in geom. See branch, 2 (d). reëntry (rē-en'tri), n. [< re- + entry.] 1. The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of *re-entry* was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time be-fore his successor, the purchaser, had actually been ad-mitted. Brougham.

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's reëntry, a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent. **— Provisios for** reëntry, a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease. **reënverse**; v. t. [For renverse,  $\langle OF. renverser,$ reverse: see renverse.] To reverse.

Reenversing his name. Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (Encyc. Dict.) reeper (rē'per), n. A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a build-

ing-material.

ing-material. reermouse, n. See reremouse. rees<sup>1</sup>t, n. See race<sup>1</sup>. rees<sup>2</sup> (rēs), n. A unit of tale for herrings (= 375). reescatet, v. t. Same as rescat. reesk (rēsk), n. [Also reysk, reyss; < Gael. riasg, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. rish<sup>1</sup>, rush<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A kind of coarse or rank grass. - 2. Waste land which yields such grass. [Scotch in both senses.] reestlt v. See reast<sup>1</sup>.

[Scotten in occur senses.] reest<sup>1</sup>t, v. See reast<sup>1</sup>. reest<sup>2</sup> (rest), v. [Also reist, a dial. form of rest<sup>2</sup>: see rest<sup>2</sup>.] **I.** intrans. To stand stabbornly still, as a horse; balk. [Scotch.]

II. trans. To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [Scotch.]

[Seoten.] reëstablish (rē-es-tab'lish), v. t. [(re-+ es-tablish. Cf. OF. restablir, retablir, F. rétablir, Pr. restablir, Sp. restablecer, Pg. restablecer, It. ristabilire, reëstablish.] To establish anew; set np again: as, to reëstablish one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse reestab-lyshid in bis place, and thauncycut myracies renewid. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

The French were re-established in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having iost nothing by the war which they had before gained. Johnson, State of Affsira in 1756.

reëstablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-èr), n. One who

number ruff<sup>2</sup>. number

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to re-estate ns in it. Wallis, Two Sermons, p. 26. Reëntering polygon. See polygon. reënthrone (rē-en-thron'), v. t. [< re- + en-throne.] To enthrone again; restore to the reested, reestit (rēs'ted, -tit), p. a. See reasted. reet<sup>1</sup> (rēt), n. A dialectal variant of root<sup>1</sup>.

The highest tree in Eimond's-wood, He's pu'd it by the reet. Young Akin (Child's Bailads, I. 180).

reem5031reeXhibitreem5 (rēm), n. [< Heb,] The Hebrew name<br/>of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament<br/>(Job xxix, 9, etc.), variously translated 'nni-<br/>corn,' wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identi-<br/>fied as Bos primigenius.To reenthronize (rē-en-thrô'nīz), v. t. [< re- +<br/>reenthronize, and place in the<br/>Housed, Letters, I. iii. 22.reeXhibitWill the tail reem, which knows no Lord but me,<br/>Low at the crib, and ask an aims of the?<br/>Young, Paraphrase on Job, 1. 241.This Mustapha they did re-inthronize, and place in the<br/>Housed, Letters, I. iii. 22.reetle, v. t. [A dialectal variant of right.]<br/>To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair.<br/>Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.]<br/>reeve, < AS. gerēja<br/>(rarely gereafa, with loss of prefix rēfa, with<br/>the comtart ifrat the orband again.reëmbark (rē-em-bürk'), v. [= F. rembarquer<br/>trans. To embark or put to no board again.To is reesonahie to think but that so many of their<br/>the as were outed from their far possessions would<br/>enders as were outed from ther far pos gerefa suggests a derivation (as orig. an hon-orary title),  $\langle ge., a generalizing prefix, + rojf$ (= OS. rajf, ruof), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But gerefa may perhaps stand for orig. \*grefa (Anglian gragfa) = OFries. greva = D. graaf = OHG. gravo, MHG. grave, græve, G. graf, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see graf, graveb, greve1.] 1. A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as borough-recev, hog-reve, partice, sherf(ghter-preve), town-reve, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages As doth the regue other the conterroiler that rekene mot and a-connte Of ai that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister. Piers Plowman (C), xii. 298.

His lordes scheep, his neet, his dayerie, His swyo, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this zeves governynge. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In suncer, total role overy manor had his reve, whose anthoritie was not only to levie the iords rents, to set to worke his servaints, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required. Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (Hallivell.)

A jord "who has so many men that he cannot person-ally have sii in his own keeping" was bound to set over each dependent township a *reeve*, not only to exact his jord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every viliage or township [in Canada] consists of one reeve and four counciliors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships and viliages within the county. Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, I. 2.

A foreman in a coal-mine. Edinburgh Rev. [Local.] — Fen reeve, in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The Fen Reeve [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoiuments are from 5l. to 6l. a year. Municip. Corp. Report (1835), p. 2222.

the marsnes, and in *Municip. Corp. Report* (1335), p. 2222. *In cart or car thon never reestif. The stepest brac thon wad ha'e fac'd it. Burns,* Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Anid Mare. *trans.* To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. teth.] **ablish** (rē-es-tab'lish), v. t. [ $\langle re- + es-$  *sh.* Cf. OF. *restablicr,* retablir, F. rétablir, *stablir,* prestablecer, Pg. *restablelecer,* It. *bilire,* reëstablish.] To establish anew; set *bilire,* reëstablish.] To establish one's health. *transe,* to *reëstablish* one's health.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be rove, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is un-fit for use to be got down, and new rigging rove in its piace. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 15.

reeve<sup>4</sup> (rev), n. [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of ruff<sup>2</sup>: see ruff<sup>2</sup>.] A bird, the female of the ruff, Machetes pugnax.

The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. Wharton.

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), v. t. [< re- + ex-change, v.] To exchange again or anew. reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), v. t. [< re- + exhibit.]

## reëxhibit

## reëxperience

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ens), n. [ $\langle re + ex$ - reflectioner (rē-fek'shon-er), n. [ $\langle reflection + perience, n$ .] A renewed or repeated experience.  $-er^2$ .] One who has charge of the reflectory

reëxperience (rë-eks-pë/ri-ens), v. t. [ $\langle re-+$ experience, v.] To experience again. reëxport (rë-eks-përt'), v. t. [= F. réexporter; as re-+ export.] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tohacco annually *re-exported* from Great Britsin, are not all consumed in Great Britsin. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxport (re-eks'port), n. [< reëxport, v.] 1. A commodity that is reëxported. 2. Reëxportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawail for re-ex-port to the Pacific Coast. The American, VI. 387.

reëxportation (ré-eks-pôr-tā'shon), n. [= F.réexportation; as reëxport + -ation.] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the re-exportation of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their re-exportation to any indepen-dent country, the interest of the mother country was asac-rificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxtent (re-eks-tent'), n. [< re- + extent.] In law, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3. reezet, v. t. See *reast*<sup>1</sup>. reezedt, a. See *reasted*. ref. An abbreviation of (a) reformed; (b) ref-

- crenc
- refaction; (rē-fak'shon), n. [= F. réfaction = Sp. refaceion,  $\leq$  L. as if \*refactio(n-), for refec-tio(n-), a restoring (cf. refactor, a restorer): see refection.] Retribution.

The Soversigne Minister, who was then employed in Elafana, was commanded to require *refaction* and satis-faction against the informers or rather inveatours and forgers of the aforesaid mis-information. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 113.

- refait (F. pron. rè-fā'), n. [F., a drawn game,  $\langle$  refait, pp. of refaire, do again,  $\langle$  re-, again, + faire, do: see feat<sup>1</sup>.] A drawn game; speeifically, in rouge-et-noir, a state of the game in which the eards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet
- refashion (rē-fash'on), v. t. [= OF. refaçoner, refaçonner, F. refaçonner, fashion over, re-fashion; as re- + fashion, v.] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew
- refashionment (rê-fash'on-ment), n. [< re-fashion + -ment.] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. L. Hunt. refasten (rê-fas'n), v. t. [< re- + fasten.] To
- fasten again.
- refecti (re-fekt'), v. t. [< L. refectus, pp. of reficere, restore, refresh, remake, < re-, again, + facere, make: see fact. Cf. refete, refit.] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refected. Sir T. Browne, Vnlg. Err., iv. 7.

**refect**; (refekt'), p. a. [ME.,  $\leq$  L. refectus, refreshed, restored, pp. of reficere, restore, refresh: see refect, v.] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, whan thou art wel re-fresshed and refect, thow shal be moore atydefast to stye [rise] into heyere questiouns. *Chaucer*, Boéthius, iv. prose 6.

Chaucer, Boethlus, iv. prose 6. refection (rē-fek'shon), n. [< ME. refeccion, refeceyon, < OF. refection, F. refection = Pr. refectio = Sp. refeccion = Pg. refeição, refecção = It. refezione, < L. refectio(n-), a restoring, refreshment, remaking, < reficerc, pp. refectus, restore, remake: see refect.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied es-pecially to meals in religious houses.

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand refection, and to rest invite. Pope, Ilisd, xxiv, 754. Beside the rent in kind and the fendal services, the chief who had given stock was entitled to come with a com-pany... and feast at the Daer-stock tenant's house at particular periods... This "right of refection" and lia-bility to it are among the most distinctive features of an-cient Irish custom. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.

2. In civil law and old Eng. law, repair; restoration to good condition.

and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitch-ener and *Refectioner*, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule loaded with provisions. Scott, Monastery.

and hopedoner, with fact arrived with a sampler, mule loaded with provisions. Scott, Monastery.
refective (rē-fek'tiv), a. and n. [< refeet + -ive.] I. a. Refreshing; restoring.</li>
II. n. That which refreshes.
refectorer (rē-fek'tō-rêr). n. [< F. refectorier = Sp. refitolero = Pg. refeitoreiro = lt. refettorier, < ML. refectorarius, one who has charge of the refeetory, < refectorer.</li>
refectory (rē-fek'tō-rêr), n.; pl. refectories (-riz).
[= OF. refectoir, refeitoir, also (with intrusive r) refrectoir, refrictior, refrictor, refetor, refetorier = Sp. refectorio, refitorio = Pg. refetorio = It. refettories (-riz).
[= OF. refectoir, refrictior, refrietur, refretor, etc., F. refectorie, refitorio = Pg. refetorio = It. refettorio (, ML. refectorium, a place of refreshment, < L. reficere, pp. refeetus, refreshment;</li>



Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy;

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *fraiter*.

Scence Sacred to neatness and repose, th' sloove, The chamber, or refectory. Courper, Task, vi. 572. To whom the monk : . . "a guest of ours Told us of this in our refectory." Tennyson, Holy Grail.

refelt (rē-fel'), v. t. [< OF. refeller, < L. refellere, show to be false, refute, < re-, again, back, + fallere, deceive (> falsus, false): see fail<sup>1</sup>.] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kncel'd, How he refell'd me, and how I replted. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 94.

I shall confinte, refute, repel, refel. Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish Like a rush-candle this same heresy. Chapman, Revenge for Honour, 1. 2.

refeoff (rē-fef'), v. t. [< ME. refefien; as re- + feoff.] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.

Kynge Arthur refeffed hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

refer ( $r_{e}$ -fir'), v.: pret. and pp. referred, ppr. referring. [ $\langle$  ME. referren,  $\langle$  OF. referre, F. référer = Pr. referre = Sp. referir = Pg. referir-se, referir = It. riferire,  $\langle$  L. referre, bear back, relate, refer,  $\langle$  re-, back, + ferre, bear, = E. bear<sup>I</sup>. Cf. confer, defer, differ, infer, prefer, transfer, etc. Cf. relate.] I. trans. 1<sup>†</sup>. To bear or earry back; bring back. Alle thinges hen prefered and browht to powht

Alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht. Chaucer, Boëthius, iil. prose II.

He lives in heav'n, among the saints referred. P. Fletcher, Eliza.

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide The rost in earth, a scorplon thence will glide, And shoot his sting; his tail, in circles tossed, Refers the limbs his backward father lost. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, ete.; impute; assign; attribute.

We be to the land, to the realm, whose king is a child:
 Which some interpret and refer to childlish conditions. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI, 1550.
 Mahomet referred his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.
 In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often referred to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. To hand over or intrust for eonsideration and decision; deliver over, as to another per-son or tribunal for treatment, information, de-eision, and the like: as, to *refer* a matter to a third person; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to arbitration; the court refers a cause to in-dividuals for examination and report, or for

trial and decision. Now, touching the situation of measures, there are as manie or more proportions of them which I referre to the makers phantasie and choise. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

I refer it to your own judgment. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, il. 2.

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal. I do refer me to the oracle. Shak., W. T., ill. 2. 116.

My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty, and he said aloud, "I refer mysell to God's pleasure, and not to yours." Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself.

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like.

A science of historical palmisiry . . . that attempts to refer, by distinctions of penmanahip, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [Rare.]

Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put for with engage-ment; and, hy good fortune, the first is no madder of light-ing than 1; so that that's referred; the place where it must be ended is four days journey off. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and no King, ill. 2.

My account of this voyage must be referred to the sec-ond part of my travels. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, L 8. 8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a char-cter. Goldsmith, Vicar, xl.

I would refer the reader . . . to the admirable exposi-tion in the August issue of the "Westminster Review." Contemporary Rev., LIV, 329.

=Syn. 2. Ascribe, Charge, etc. See attribute. II. intrans. 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly re-fers to the Eucharist. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii. 2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to re-fer to an encyclopedia; to refer to one's notes.

an encyclopedae, e.e. this station here, Gf man, what see we but his station here, From which to reason, or to which refer? Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.

3. To allude; make allusion.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which hears strong testimony to our heling born for religion. I refer to the emotion which leada us to revere what is higher than ourselvea. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 11.

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.

Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bot-tom of the page, with an asterisk *referring* to the places of their iosertion. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakapere.

5. To give a reference: as, to refer to a former employer for a recommendation. = Syn. 1. To be-long to, pertain to, concern. — I and 3. Allude, Hint, etc. See advert.

referable (ref'er-a-bl), a. [< OF. referable, < re-ferer, refer: see refer and -able. Cf. referrible.] Capable of being referred; that may be as-signed; admitting of being eonsidered as be-longing or related to.

As for those names of Λφροδίτη, Ζύγια, &c., they are all referable to Γάμος, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala. Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.

Other classes of information there were - partly ob-tained from books, partly from observation, to some ex-tent referable to his two msin employments of politics and law. R. Choale, Addresses and Orations, p. 304. France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly refer-able, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her produc-tions. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 47.

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time. have referrible [instead of referable]. . . . Possibly it was pronunciation. In part, that debarred preferrible, and dis-couraged referrible. F. Hell, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

referee (ref. $\dot{e}$ - $\ddot{e}$ ), n. [ $\langle$  F. référé, pp. of re-ferer, refer: see refer.] 1. One to whom some-thing is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal *referee*; a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a man-ner which satisfied both partles. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 5. 2. Specifically, in *law*, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

5032

ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving court, or to perform some function interval judicial or quasi-judicial powers.=Syn. Umpire, Arbitrator, etc. See judge, n. referee (ref-è-rē'), v. t. [< referee, n.] To pre-side over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

And boys uanally asked him to keep the acore, or to referee the matches they played. St. Nicholas, XIV. 5a. reference (ref'èr-ens), n. [ { F. référence = Sp. Pg. referencia = It. riferenca, { ML. \*referentia, { L. referencia = It. riferenca, { ML. \*referentia, { L. referencia = It. riferenca, { ML. \*referentia, { I. The act of referring. (a) The act of assigning: as, the reference of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (b) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation; as, a work of reference: also used attributively. (c) The act of mention-ing or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally. But distance only cannot change the heart; And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true, One proof should aerve - a reference to yon. Couper, Episte to Joseph HIII. (d) In law: (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appulated by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abhreviated ref. 2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase in or with reference to. Ros. But what will you be call'd? Cel. Something that has a value. The boys uanally asked him to keep the acre, or to referee the matches they played. St. Nicholas, XIV. 56.

Ros. But what will you be call'd? Cel. Something that hath a reference to my state; No longer Celia, but Aliena. Shak., As you Like It, I. 3. 129.

I have dwelt ao long on this aubject that I must contract what I have to say in reference to my translation. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged won-derfully adapt. Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

derivity adapt. Swith, Tale of a Tuto, ix. **3.** That which is or may be referred to. (a) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence -(b)One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a per-aon's character, abilitiea, or the like. **4.** A direction in a book or writing to refer

to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text.-5+. Assignment; apportionment.

6<sup>†</sup>. Au appeal.

Shak, otherio, I. S. 235.
Fengure (re-ng ur), c.t. [NML. refugarek; (re-figure.] 1. To go over again; figure anew; or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.— Reference Bible, a Bible having references to parallel passagea, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.— Reference book, a book or taining books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a leading or circulating tibrary.— Reference-marks, in printing, the charactera \* t 1 § %, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.
referendar (ref "er-en-där"), n. [G.: see refe-rendlary.] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia since 1860, two examinations are required in the judicial aervice; after passing the first the candidate become a referendar, (ref. de-pren'da-ri), n. [G.) F. ref.
referendary (ref.e.pren'da-ri), n. [G.) F. ref.

a vote. referendary (ref-e-ren'da-ri), n. [ $\langle$  OF. ref-ferendaire, referendaire, F. référendaire = Sp. Pg. referendario = It. riferendario, referendario = G. referendar,  $\langle$  ML. referendarius, an officer through whom petitions were presented to and anonymously by the comparison and by whom the answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc.,  $\langle L. referen-$ dus, to be referred to, gerundive of referre, re-fer: see refer.] 1. One to whom or to whosedecision anything is referred; a referee.

In aults which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment; ... hut het him chuae well his *referendaries*, for else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1837). If I were by your appointment your referendary for ews, I should write but short letters, because the times re barren. Donne, Letters, xxiv. news, 1 aho are barren.

2. An officer acting as the medium of com-munication with a sovereign.—3. [Tr. Gr.  $\dot{p}e_{\tau}$  $\phi e \rho e v \delta \dot{\alpha} \rho c c$ .] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Con-stantinople and the civil authorities. This of-

fice has existed since the sixth century. referendum (ref-e-ren'dum), n. [= G. refe-rendum, etc.,  $\langle NL$ . referendum, neut. of L. referendus, etc., KRI. referentation, heut. of II. referentation, gerundive of referre, refer: see referen-dary.] 1. A note from a diplomatic agent ad-dressed to his government, asking for instruc-tions on particular matters.—2. In Switzer-land, the right of the people to decide on cer-tain laws or measures which have been passed by the decisibility hedr. by the legislative body. In one of its two forms, facultative referendum (contingent on certain conditiona)

or obligatory referendum, it exists in nearly all the can-tons. Since 1874 the facultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution: if s cantons or 39,000 voters so demand, a federal measure must be submitted to popular

referential (ref-e-ren'shal), a. [< reference (ML. \*referentia) + -al.] Relating to or hav-ing reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own referential use. Athenæum, No. 2944, p. 411. referentially (ref-e-ren'shal-i), adv. By way of reference

referment<sup>1</sup>; (rē-fer'ment), *n*. [= It. riferi-mento; as refer + -ment.] A reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Roches-ter, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Abp. Laud*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1624.

referment<sup>2</sup> (rē-fèr-ment'), v. [= Pg. refermen-tar; as re- + ferment.] I. intrans. To ferment again. Maunder.

II, trans. To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood, Revives its fire, and referments the blood. Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vl.

referrer (re-fer'er), n. One who refers. referrible (re-fer'i-bl), a. [= Sp. referible = Pg. referibel; as refer + -ible. Cf. referable.] Same as referable.

Same as reference. Acknowledging . . . the secondary [anbatance] to be re-ferrible also to the primary or central i anbatance by way of causall relation. Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 4. I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem referrible . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscies that compose the destructive matter. Boyle, Works, 111. 682.

some of which may be *referrible* to this period. Hallam.

refetet, v. t. [< ME. refeten, < OF. refeter, re-failter, < refait, < L. refectus, pp. of reficere, re-fect: see refect. Cf. refit.] To refect; refresh.

Thay ar happen also that hungeres after ryst, For thay achal frely be refete ful of alle gode. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 20.

t. Assignment; apportionment. I crave fit diaposition for my wife, Due reference of place and exhibition [maintenance]. Shak., Othello, i. 3. 238. refigure ( $r\bar{e}$ -fig'  $\bar{u}r$ ), v. t. [ $\langle ME. refiguren; \langle re-figuren; \langle refiguren; | 1. To go over again; figure anew; | 1. To go over again; figure anew;$ 

refine (rē-fin'), v. [= Sp. Pg. refinar; as re-+ fine<sup>2</sup>. Cf. F. raffiner (= It. raffinare), refine,  $\langle re-+$  affiner, refine, fine (metal): see affine<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fine: as, to refine liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well refined. Isa. xxv. 6.

The temper of my love, whose flame I find Fin'd and refin'd too oft, but falaties flashes, And must within ahort time fall down in aahes. Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xxii.

Now the table was furnished with fat things, and wine at was well *refined*. *Runyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122. that 2. In metal., to bring into a condition of purity

as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and allver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as builton-bars or bricks of mixed metale, as they come from the milla located at or near the minea. Refining la in general, the last stage or atages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly made with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more anitable for use in the pudding-furnace in which the proceas of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of pudding jue called *dray pudding*. The open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without pud-eration of converting pig-into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without pud-dilng, is generally called *fining*, and in this process char-coal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddilug, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The complete as the nature of the ore treated

various fining processes for converting pig-into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance be-fore the Invention of pudding, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as uset puddling, or pig-boding. See muddle and fuert<sup>2</sup>. the process know uddle<sup>1</sup> and finery<sup>2</sup>.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will re-fine them as ailver is refined. Zech. xiii. 9.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily. Shak., K. John, iv. 2, 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culturo to; polish: as, to re-fine the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes, And the grosse matter of this earthly myne Which clotheth it thereafter doth *refyne.* Spenser, In Honour of Beautle, 1. 47. Love refines

The thoughts, and heart enlarges. Milton, P. L., viil. 590. Refined madder. See madderl. II. intrans. 1. To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains. Worka Itaelf clear, and, as it runs, refines. Addison.

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chancer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the atories which he has borrowed. Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

But let a lord once own the happy lines, How the wit brightens! how the style refines! Pope, Essay on Criticiam, 1. 421. A new generation, refining upon the lessona given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 380. 3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good hlunt soldlera; and 'tis well enough; But did you live at court, as 1 do, gallants, You would refine, and learn an apter language. *Fletcher (and another)*, False One, iil. 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining, And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining. *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, 1. 35.

refined (re-find'), p. a. Purified; elevated; cul-

tivated; subtle: as, a refined taste; a refined discrimination; refined society.

There be men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or re-fined, that it asemeth little unto them to Interprete words, but also they hold at for an office to duine thoughts. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 133.

## Modern taste

Is so refin'd, and delicate, and chaste. Cowper, Table-Talk, 1. 511.

refinedly (re-fi'ned-li), adv. With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . . Refinedly leave his bichea and his bonea, To turn a wheel ? Dryden, Easay upon Satire, l. 135.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twinea. See! how the mimic clusters roll, Aa ready to refill the bowl! Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odca, I. refinedness (rē-fī'ned-nes), n. The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrn-pulosity, splrituality, refinedness. Barrow, Works, III. xv. refinement (rē-fin'ment), n. [=Pg. refinamento; as refine +-ment. Cf. F. raffinement = It. raffina-mento.] 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high refinements, even to a condition purely angelical. Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in aubtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they. Norris.

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our lan-guage have not at least equalled the *refinements* of it. Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

This refined tasts is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this refinement, as we are born with a disposition to re-ceive and obey all the rules and regulations of society. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xill. Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not ne-cessarily a mark of a good esthetic faculty. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

## refinement

or philosophy; the refinements of cunning. It is the Poet's Refinement upon this Thought which I most admire. Addison, Spectator, No. 303. From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found refinements to be the worst sort of all conjec-tures; ... of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry. As used in Greece, its [the Doric column's] beauty was very much enhanced by a number of refinements whose ex-istence was not suspected till lately, and even now can-not be detected but by the most practized eye. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 249. 54. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him lo so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his ievee; which he imme-diately refused, and said that was not a piace for friends to come to. Swift, Journal to Stella, v.

Swift, Journal to Stelle, v. =Syn. 3. Cultivation, etc. See culture. refiner ( $r\bar{e}$ -fi'ner), n. 1. One who refines li-quors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. Mal. iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great refiners of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. Swift. 3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argu-

ment, reasoning, philosophy, etc. Whether (as some phantasticali refyners of phylosophy will needes perswade vs) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fooles and idjots and mechanicali men, that haue no leasning, chell be dermed

no learning, shall he damnd. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66. No men see less of the truth of things than these great refiners upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle sod over wise in their conceptions. Addison.

4+. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our gullded refiners with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recom-pences. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 169.

For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonles, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupporta-ble to every body else; insonuch that wise mon are often more uneasy at the over civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or me-chanics. Surfl, Good Manners. 5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in

5. An apparatus for reinning; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier. refinery ( $r\bar{e}$ -fi'ner-i), n.; pl. refineries (-iz). [ $\langle refine + -cry. Cf. F. raffinerie, a refinery, <math>\langle raf-finer, refine: see refine.$ ] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in metal., a place where metals are refined. See refine and finery<sup>2</sup>. refit ( $r\bar{e}$ -fit'), v. [ $\langle re- + fit$ ], v. Partly due to ME. refeten, repair: see refore.] I. trans. 1. To fit or prepare again: restore after damage or

fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to refit ships of war.

y, repair, as, et al. or sour shores. Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. Dryden, Eneid, 1.777. We landed, in order to refit our vessels and store our-selves with provisions. Addison, Frozen Words.

2. To fit out or provide anew. II. intrans. To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some Damage by a Storm, we . . . put in here to refit before we could adventure to go farther. Dampier, Voyages, I. 418.

At each place [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for refitting. Jour. of Mil. Service Inst., X. 586.

refit (rē-fit'), n. [< refit, v.] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel

came in for refit. refitment (rē-fit'ment), n. [< refit + -ment.]

The act of refitting. ef. An abbreviation of *reflexive*. refl.

reflairt, n. [< ME.; as re- + flair.] An odor. t, n. [( MIR., as re-gif hit watz semly on to sene, A fayre refaur set fro hit flot, Ther wonys that worthyly I wot & wene. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 46.

reflairt, v. i. [ME. reflaren; < reflair, n.] To arise, as an odor.

Haill ! foscampy, and flower vyrgynail, The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all. York Plays, p. 444. reflame (rē-flām'), v. i. [< re- + flame.] To blaze again; burst again into flame. Stamp out the fire, or this Will smoulder and re-flame, and burn the throne Where you should sit with Philip. Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

affected subtlety: as, the refinements of logic reflect (rē-flekt'), v. [ $\langle OF. reflecter, F. reflécter, reflecter, reflect$ throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt? Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 758. And dazled with this greater light, I would reflect mine eyes to that reflexion of this light. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Let me mind the reader to reflect his eye upon other quotations.

Do you reflect that Guilt upon me? Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuadc. [Rare.]

Such rites beseem ambassadors, and Nestor urgèd these, That their most honours might reflect enraged (Eacides. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 180. (Davies.)

To cause to return or to throw off after 3. striking or falling on any surface, and in ac-cordance with certain physical laws: as, to reflect light, heat, or sound; incident and re-flected rays. See reflection, 2.

Theo, grim in arms, with hasty vengeance flies, Arms that reflect a radiance through the skies. *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 137. Like a wave of water which is sent up against a sea-wall, and which reflects itself back along the sea. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 40.

4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass reflecting God, As by the sea reflected is the ann. Young, Night Thoughis, ix. 1007. Heav'n reflected in her face. Couper, A Comparison. The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, reflecting the golden splendor of the heavens. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but liftle varia-tion among the units; the one reflects the other, and spe-cies are founded upon differences that are only deter-miced by using the micrometer. *Amer. Nat.*, June, 1890, p. 578.

II. intrans. 1. To bend or turn back; he reflected.

Let thine eyes Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold How loathed black it is. Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall Reflect injurious to yourself. Shirley, Love's Crueity, 1.1. 2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a reflecting mirror or gem.

Where, io, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies; Where, io, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies; Two glasses, where herself herself beheld A thousand times, and now no more *reflect*. Shak., Venoa and Adonis, I. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect? With shame on his own counsels doth reflect. Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view, The learn'd reflect on what before they knew. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 740.

We cannot be said to reflect upon any external object ex-cept in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much lo remembering as io re-flecting. J. F. Clarke, Seif-Culture, p. 137. 4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame:

followed by on or upon.

This kind of language reflects with the same ignominy pon all the Protestant Reformations that have bin since uther. Müton, Eikonoklastes, xiiii. upon all Luther. She could not bear to hear Charles reflected on, notwith-atanding their difference. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

5t. To shine.

bf. 10 snine.
Lord Ssturnine; whose virtues will, I hope, *Reflect* on Rome as Titan's rays on earth, And ripen justics. Shak., Tit. And., 1. 1. 226.
=Syn. 3. To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under contemplate), coglitate, runninate, study.
reflectt, n. [< reflect, v.] A reflection. [Rare.] Would you in blindnesse live? these rafes of myne Give that reflect by which your Beauties shine. Heywood, Apollo and Daphne (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 289).

reflected (rē-flek'ted), p.a. 1. Cast or thrown back: as, reflected light.—2. In anat., turned back upon itself. See reflection, 10.—3. In en-tom., turned upward or back: as, a reflected

margin.—4. In her., same as reflexed, 3.—Flected and reflected. See fleted.—Reflected light, in point-ing, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in abadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light fails di-rectly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influ-ence it from without. reflectent; (rē-flek'tent), a. [{L.reflecten(t-)s, ppr. of reflectore, reflect.] 1. Bend-ing or flying back; reflected. The rev descendent and the new reflecting

The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent. Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man'a Soul. (Latham.) 2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a reflectent body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident. Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xiii.

reflectible (rē-flek'ti-bl), a. [< reflect + -ible. Cf. reflexible.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflecting (reflek'ting), p.a. 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly reflecting body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished aliver suggests such a body. Tail, Light, § 807.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; medita-tive; provident: as, a *reflecting* mind.

No reflecting man can ever wish to adulterate manly plety (the parent of all that is good in the world) with mummery and parade. Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

By the particle of the set of

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Tacitns very reflectingly on Mr. Har-ley. Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

reflection, reflexion (rē-flek'shon), n. [< ME. reflexion, reflexionn, < OF. reflexion, F. réflexion, réflection = Pr. reflexio = Sp. reflexion = Pg. re-flexão = It. riflessionc, < LL. reflexio(n-), a bend-ing or turning back, < L. reflectere, pp. reflexus, bend back, reflect: see reflect.] 1. A bending back : a turning back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus with his manye turnyoges and reflexions is consumed by the inhabytours with wateryng their ground. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 232.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then HBC is the *angle of reflection*. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy theat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic tigd surface. The plane pass-reflecting surface at the point of incident reflection of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the plane of reflection. This applies a light, and also to a perfectly elastic tigd surface. The plane pass-reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the plane of reflection. Kee mirror, e.h., For the total reflection of a swhen the critical angle is passed, see refraction. 2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being

Lights, by clear reflection multiplied From many a mirror. Cowper, Task, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction; and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. S9.

3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the snn in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there. Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.

Mountain peak and village apire Retain reflection of his fire. Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflexions of self within self multiply themselves till they are undis-tingnishable, J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 185. 4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the aun 'gins his *reflection* Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25. 5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; de-liberation: as, a man much given to reflection. Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him. Locke. (Allibone.)

Lacke. (Addome.) Where nnder heav'n is pleasure more pursued, Or where does cold reflection less intrude? Cowper, Expostulation, 1. 8. 6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable *reflections* that result from my travela. Bruce, Sonree of the Nile, Int., p. xxii.

He made very wise reflections and observations upon all I said. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, il. 3. "I am sorry, but I must do it; I am driven to it; every body has to do it; we must look at things as they are;" these are the reflections which lead men into violations of morality. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57. 7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or in-directly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfac-tory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and tory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word re-fexiowas first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquins, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that conscionsness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. Ac-cording to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in percep-tion there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocation which he calls reflection, and this first makes as sware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-conscionsness. Scotus accepted reflection, not as af-fording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a percep-tion of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which, directly, and the passien of the soul only indirectly, by effection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, de-fmeaning had come about when Goelenius, in 1618, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The impor-tance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Ber-keley, Hum, etc.), may be sait to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explaina it as followa: The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the nuderstanding with ideas is the perception of the opera.

Retey, fume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows: The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the mnderstanding with ideas is the perception of the opera-tions of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the under-standing with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things withont; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this reflection, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By reflection, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding. in the understanding. Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4. Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist nse of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makea it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes nse of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of con-sciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the cerresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are iden-tical; or two concepts (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadwerth Hodgson, in his "Philoso-

phy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as per-son and thing.

son and thing. The faculty by which I place the comparison of repre-sentations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure under-standing or to sensnous intuition, I call transcendental re-flection. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular reflection that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of conaciousness. . . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in *reflection* as well as in pri-mary conaciousness; and reflective conception is a deriva-tive from it. S. Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, i. 2, § 3. 8t. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folkes complexiouns [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem dreme of *reflexiouns*. *Chaucer*, Honse of Fame, 1. 22.

9. Reproach cast; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which con-tained any necessary Points of Faith is a great Reflexion on Divine Providence. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ii.

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not reflection for reflection. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In anat.: (a) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (b) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a reflection of the perito-neum forming a mesentery.—11. In zoöl., a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the reflections of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. Coues.—Axis of reflection. See axis!.—Logical reflection. See logical.—Point of re-flection. See point!.—Total reflection. Seerefraction!. =Syn 6. Ruminston, cogitation.—6. See remark1, n. reflectiont (rē-flek'shon), v. t. [< reflection, n.] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, reflectioning apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.

reflectionist (re-flek'shon-ist), n. [< reflection + -ist.] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgsou's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and ob-jective aspecta and elements is the highest mode of coniousness

reflective (rē-flek'tiv), a. [= F. réflectif; as reflect + -ive. Cf. reflexive.] 1. Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

## In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride Viewing her charms impair'd.

Prior. A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as reflective. I. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 62. 2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Forc'd by reflective Reason, I confess That human Science is uncertain Guess.

Prior, Solomon. I. His perceptive and reflective faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development. Molley. (Webster.)

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Oreeks are not reflective, but perfect in their senses and in their bealth, with the finest physical organization in the world. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 23.

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overborne by the *reflective*, idyllic fashion which then began to prevail in English verse. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.

4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. 4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. [Rare.] -5. In gram., reflexive. - Reflective fac-ulties, in phren., a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality. - Reflective judgment, in the Kantian termi-nology, that kind of judgment that mounts from the par-ticular to the general. reflectively (ref-flek'tiv-li), adv. In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

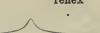
reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder reflective-ness, which is feelingly slive to the full pathos of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow. J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.

**reflectoire** (ref-lek-twor'), n. [ $\langle F. réflectoire;$  as reflect + -org.] A geometrical surface whose form is that of

Reflectoire.

the appearance of a horizontal plane scen through a layer of water with air above it. - Reflectoire curve, a curve which is a



central vertical section of the sur-face called a re-flectoire. It is a curve of the fourth

reflector (rö-fleck'tor), n. [= F. réflecteur; as reflect + -o<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who reflects or con-siders siders.

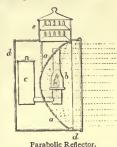
There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle*, On Colours.

2. One who casts reflections; a censurer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passges; . . the *reflector* is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head. Swift, Tale of a Thb, Apol.

a dozen passages; . . . the rejector is entirely initiated, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol. 3. That which reflects. Specifically – (a) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvillnear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be either convex or concave, spherical, eltiptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumina-tion as well as for various highly important philosophi-eal instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a par-allel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great dis-tance, was the arrangement generally employed in light-houses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or doptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's tantern futted with an Argand tamp and parabolic reflector. a *a* is the reflector, *b* the parabolic, *c* the officia-tor, (b) A reflecting tel-scope, the apeculum of which is an example of the parabolic reflector, the par-allel rays proceeding in this case concentrated in the forms a distant body being in this case concentrated in the dores the zone of the reflector. Sec telescope, and cut under

telescope, and cut nader catoptric.



Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aper-ture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse. Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.

Neucomb and Holden, Astron. p. 68. Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandeller or a similar device for anp-plying artificial light: nsed in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly. - Parabolic reflector, a re-flector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrat-ing rays upon an object at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterma. See def. 3, and cut above. reflectory (rē-flek'tō-ri), a. [< reflect + -ory.] Capable of being reflected. reflection, < L.

reflet (F. pron. ré-fla'), n. [F., reflection,  $\langle L.$ reflectere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pot-tery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic reflet or iri-escence. J. C. Robinson, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421. de 2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, es-

pecially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous reflet tile. . . . The reflet tiles in which a copper tint is prominent. S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 285, 287.

Beflet métallique. See metallic luster, under luster?, 2. —Reflet macré, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl. reflex (ré-fleks'), v. t. [< L. reflexus, pp. of re-flectere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. To bend back;

turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head reflext upon his tail. J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.

2+. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

. May never glorions sun *reflex* his beams Upon the country where you make abode. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.

reflex (ré'fleks or ré-fleks'), a. [< L. reflexus, pp. of reflectere, reflect: see reflect.] 1. Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

A reflex act of the sonl, or the turning of the intellec-tual eye inward upon its own actions. Sir M. Hale.

The order and beanty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argu-ment that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. Bentley.

2. In painting, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See reflected light, under reflected.-3. In biol., bent replected light, under reflected.-3. In biol., bent back; reflexed.-Reflex action, motion, or move-ment, in *physicl.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efforent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconscionaly, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another action, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called reflex, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom. Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 242.

Reflex movements have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 594.

J. Sully, outlines of Psychol., p. 594. Reflex angle. See angle3, 1.— Reflex epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal poly-pus.— Reflex excitation, muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.— Reflex neuralgia, neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.— Reflex paralysis. See paralysis.— Reflex perception. (a) Consciousness of our atates of mind; reflection; internal asnes; self-consciousness. (b) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve: but the existence of the phe-nomenon is denied.—Reflex science, the science of aci-ence; logic.— Reflex science, the science of aci-ence; logic.— Reflex science, the science of aci-ence; logic.—Reflex science and reflex theory, with the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—Reflex vision, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors. —Reflex zenith-tube, an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of y Draconis in an artificial hori-tor, that atar coming nearly to the zenith at that observa-tory.

**reflex** (ré'fleks, formerly also ré-fleks'),  $n. [\langle F. réflexe = Sp. reflejo = Pg. reflexo = 1t. riflesso, a reflex, reflection, <math>\langle L. reflexus$ , a bending back, a recess,  $\langle reflecterc, pp. reflexus$ , bend back: see reflect, reflex, v.] 1. Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

Yon grey is not the morning's eye, 'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 20.

Snak, K. and J., 111, 5, 20. To cut across the *reflex* of a star. Wordsworth, Infinence of Natural Objects (ed. of 1842; [in cd. of 1820, *reflection*). Like the *reflex* of the moon

Seen in a wave under green leaves. Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iil. 4.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Mid-dle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.-3. Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting*, the illumina-tion of one body or a part of it by light reflect-ed from another body represented in the same piece. See reflected light, under reflected.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumind me, With my reflex yours shall encreased be. Spenser, Sonnets, lxvi.

4. Same as reflex action (which see, under rcflex, a.).

These reflexes are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface. Medical News, L11, 496.

These refaxes sre caused by mechanical irritation of the plenal surface. Medical News, L11. 490.
Addominal reflex. See abdominal. – Cornea.-reflex, friking on irritation of the cornea. – Cremasteric reflex, contraction of the cornea. – Cremasteric reflex, contraction of the corneaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh. – Deep reflexces, reflexes developed by percension of the cornea. – Cremasteric reflex, fritation of the corneaster muscle on stimulation of the corneaster muscle on stimulation of the corneaster muscle on stimulation of the corneaster muscle on the side of the three-jerk. – Epigastric reflex, irritation of the given of the fourth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the high-side of the refus abdominis muscle, due to irritation of the given of the fourth or fifth umbar nerve. – Knee-reflex, same as *knee-jerk*. – Paradoxical pupilary reflex, the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the given of the fourth or fifth umbar nerve. – Knee-reflex, the state reflex, the reflex action producting movements in the spinal cord in the pupil on stimulation of the returns. The center is in the spinal cord in the set reflex, the reflex, the reflex, the contraction of the given ight fight sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*. – Pupilary light-reflex, the contraction is bilateral, hoth pupils contracting thore housed is the dilatation of the pupil on the skin. – The motor or less fintenes estimulation of the skin. – The notin at a stimulated. – Same as *knee-reflex*. – Same as *kn* 

als, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—2. In zoöl., bent back or np; reflex.—3. In hcr., curved twice: same as boxed, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-enrve. Also reflected.—Re-flexed antennæ, antennæ earried constantly bent back; ebb. Teflexibility (rē-flek-si-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. ré-flexibility (rē-flek-si-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. ré-flexibilitid = Sp. reflexibilidad = Pg. reflexibiliti dade = It. reflessibilitad, a sreftexible, or eapable of being reflected: as, the reflexible, or eapable of being reflected: as, the reflexibility of light-rays.

of light-rays.

Referibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall. Newton, Opticks, I. i. 3.

**reflexible** (rē-flek'si-bl), a. [= F. réflexible = Sp. reflexible = Pg. reflexivel = It. reflessibile; as reflex, v., + -ible (cf. flexible).] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Rays are more or less *reflexible* which are turned back more or less easily. Newton, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexion, n. See reflection. reflexity (rē-flek'si-ti), n. [< reflex, a., + -ity.] The eapacity of being reflected. [Rare.] reflexive (rē-flek'siv), a. and n. [< OF. reflexif, F. réflexif = Pr. reflexiu = Sp. Pg. reflexivo = It. reflexivo, riflessivo, < L. reflexus, pp. of reflec-tere, hend backward: see reflect.] I. a. I. Refleetive; bending or turning backward; having. respect to something past.

Assurance reflexive . . . cannot be a divine faith. Hammond, Pract. Catechism, i. § 3.

The reflexive power of flame is nearly the same as that tracing-paper. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 413. of tracing-paper. 2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as ia de-void of that free and *reflexive* reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation. Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

3<sup>†</sup>. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

sure.
I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word. South, Sermona, X. vl.
Reflexive verb, in gram., a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject, or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject : as, I bethought mugel/; the witness forswore himself. Pronouns of this class are called reflexive pronouns, and in English are generally compounds with self; though such examples as he bethought him how he should act also occur.
I do repent me, as it is an evil, And take the shame with joy. Shak, M. for M., ii. 3, 35.

II. n. A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the reflexive which serves to express the passive is a causal reflexive. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 209.

reflexively (rē-flek'siv-li), adv. I. In a reflex-ive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate reflexively upon one's course.-2. In gram., after the manner of a reflexive verb.-3<sup>†</sup>. Reflectingly; slightingly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke alightly and reflexively of auch a lady. South, Sermona, VI. iii.

reflexiveness (re-flek'siv-nes), n. The state or

quality of being reflexive. reflexly (rē'fleks-li or rē-fleks'li), adv. In a reflex manner.

reflexogenic (vē-flek-sō-jen'ik), a. [< L. reflexus, reflex (see reflex, a.), + -genus, producing: see -genie.] Producing an increased tendency to

reflex motions. refleat; (rē-flöt'), n. [< re- + float, after F. re-flot, reflux, ebb: see float.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the dlurnal motion. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 907.

reflorescence (rē-flö-res'ens), n. [< L. reflores-cen(t-)s, ppr. of reflorescere, begin to bloom again, < re-, again, + florescere, begin to bloom: see flourish. Cf. reflourish.] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron . . . without being led to re-flect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priest-hood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse. *Horne*, Works, IV, xvi.

*Horne*, Works, IV. xvi. again. **reflourish** (rē-flur'ish), v. i. [ $\langle OF. refleuriss-, refolded$  (rē-fol'ded), a. In entom., replicate: stem of certain parts of reflurir, reflorir, re- *fleurir*, F. refleurir = It. riflorire,  $\langle L. *reflo-$  *tudinally*, like a fan, and then turned back on *rcre*, bloom again (cf. Sp. Pg. reflorecer,  $\langle L.$  *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again),  $\langle re-$ , again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew. *Horne*, Works, IV. xvi. again. **refolded** (rē-fol'ded), a. In entom., replicate: noting the wings when fluted or folded longi-tudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on *themselves*, as in the earwigs. **refoot** (rē-fut'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + foot$ .] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.

refoot

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh; Her sight re-flowres th' Arabian, Wildernes. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

reflowing (re-flo'ing), n. A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts. J. Scott, Christian Life, II. vii. § 10.

refluence (ref'lö-ens), n.  $[\langle refluen(t) + -ce.]$ 1. A flowing back; reflux; ebb. -2. A backward movement.

Nay bat, my frienda, one hornpipe further, a refluence back, and two doubles forward. Greene, James the Fourth, iv.

refluency (ref'lö-en-si), n. [As refluence (see -cy).] Same as refluence.

All things sublunary move continually in an interchange-able flowing and *refluencie*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. vl. 2.

refluent (ref'lö-ent), a. [= F. refluant = Sp. Pg. refluente = It. rifluente, < L. refluen(t-)s, ppr. of refluere (> It. rifluirc = Sp. Pg. refluir = F. refluer), flow back, < L. rc-, back, + fluerc, flow: see fluent.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the refluent tide.

And refluent through the pass of fear The battle's tide was poured. Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

And in haste the refluent ocean Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-heach Covered with waifs of the tide. Longfellow, Evangeline, 1. 5.

**refluous**t (ref'lö-ns), a. [= It. refluo,  $\langle L. refluo, flowing back, \langle refluere, flow back: see refluent.] Flowing back; refluent; ebbing.$ 

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocall or *refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea. Fuller, Pisgali Sight, II. 1. 17. (Davies.)

**reflux** ( $r\hat{e}$ 'fluks), n. [ $\langle reflux = Sp. reflujo = F$ . Pg.  $refluxo = 1t. riflusso, <math>\langle ML. *refluxus, a flow ing back, ebb, <math>\langle L. refluere, pp. refluxus, flow$ back: sce refluent.] A flowing back: as, theflux and reflux of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet? Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affaira. Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2. The old miracle of the Greek proverb, ... which adopted the refux of rivera towards their fountains as the liveliest type of the impossible. De Quincey, Homer, ili. refux-valve (rē'fluks-valv), n. An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pres-sure valve. E. H. Knight. refocillate; (rē-fos'i-lāt), v. t. [< LL. refocilla-tus, pp. of refocillare (> It. rifocillare, refocillare = Sp. refocillar = Pg. refocillar), warm into life again, revive, revivify, < L. re-, again, + focil-lare, focillari, revive by warmth, cherish, < fo-cus, a hearth, fireplace: see focus.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate. into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate. The first view thereof did even refocillate my spirits. Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.

Coryat, Cruditiea, I. 110. **refocillation** $\dagger$  (rē-fos-i-lā'shọn), n. [= Sp. re-focilacion = Pg. refocillação,  $\leq$  LL. as if \*refocil-latio(n-),  $\leq$  refocillare, refocillate: see refocil-late.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refresh-ment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly refocilla-tion, a composure comfortable and restorative. Middleton, Mad World, lii. 2.

refold (re-fold'), v. t. [< re- + fold1.] To fold again.

reforest (re-for'est), v. t. [< rc- + forest.] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has reforested about two hundred and filty thousand acres of mountain-lands. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 228.

uds. The reforesting of the denuded areas in the lower hills. Nature, XXXVII, 467.

reforestation ( $r\bar{e}$ -for-es-tā'shen), n. [ $\langle reforest + -ation.$ ] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for reforesta-tion, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 93.

reforge (re-forj'), v. t. [= F. reforger; as re-+ forge.] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of God receiveth none but such as be reforged and channed according to this paterne. J. Udall, On Luke xviil.

reforger (re-for'jer), n. One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe reforger of the olde iawe, in steds of burnte offreyng dld substitute charitee. J. Udall, On Luke xxiv.

reform (rē-fôrm'), v. [Early mod. E. also re-fourm;  $\langle$  ME. reformen, refourmen (= D. refor-meren = G. reformiren = Sw. reformera = Dan. reformere),  $\langle$  OF. reformer, refurmer, refiormer, reformer, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., F. reformer, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., F. reformer, form anew, reform,  $\langle$  L. reformer, presented and the second second second second reformar = It. riformare, reform,  $\langle$  L. reformare, form anew, remodel. remodel transform, meta-form anew, remodel. remodel transform. reformar = 1t. reformare, reform,  $\leq L$ . reformare, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, meta-morphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline),  $\langle re$ -, again, + formare, form: see form.] I. trans. I. To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. (In this, the original aense, and in the following sense, usually with a full prenunclation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively reform.]

Then carppez to syr Gawan the kny3t in the grene, "Refourme we cure forwardea [covenants], er we fyrre nasse."

passe." Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 377. Gawayne and the office that are forme, And right so in the same forme, In flesshe and bloud he shall reforme, Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., if.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf ony thynge be amysse yt shall be re-fourmed after your deuyae. Bernera, tr. of Freissart's Chron., II. ixxxill.

She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . , She could render back no life; abe could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filsment of a wing. S. Judd, Margaret, 1. 5.

Napoleon was hambled; the map of Europe was re-formed on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to reform broken or scattered troops.

In accustoming officers to seek all opportunities for reforming dispersed men at the earliest possible mo-ment. Encye. Brit., XXIV, 354.

Then eame the command to re-form the hattalion. The Century, XXXVII. 469.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; cor-rect: as, to reform a profligate man; to reform corrupt manners or morals; to reform the cor-rupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees That lie too heavy on the commonwealth. Shak, 1 llen, IV., lv. 3, 78.

In the Begiuning of his Reign, he refined and reformed the Laws of the Realm. Baker, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be reformed, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. Stillingfleet, Sermous, III. v.

Reforming men's conduct without reforming their na-tures la impossible. II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 384. To abandon, remove, or abolish for some-

thing better. [Rare.]

1 Play. I hope we have reformed that (bombasile act-ing indifferently with us, str. Hamlet. O, reform it altogether. Shak., Hamlet, fil. 2. 40.

The prophet Essy also saith, "Who hath reformed the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His conneil to teach lifm?" Beeon, Works, il. 39. (Daries.)

**To reform an instrument**, in law, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. =Syn. 3. Improve, Better, etc. (see amend), repair, reclaim, remodel. II. intrans. 1. To form again; get into order

or line again; resume order, as troops or a pro-ccssion. [In this use treated as in I., 1, above.] -2. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has reformed, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can reform. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 422. reform (rē-fôrm'), n. [= D. reforme = G. Sw. Dan. reform;  $\langle F. réforme = Sp. Pg. re-$ forma = It. riforma, reform; from the verb.]Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to intro-duce reforms in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of reform.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and Imprac-ticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced. *Pitt*, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occur'd, And blest reforms. Couper, Conversation, 1. 804. Onr fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a reform of the House of Com-mona as may render its votes the express image of the opiniou of the middle orders of Britain. Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government. Revolution means merely transformation, and is accom-plished when an entirely new principle is—either with force or without it—put in the place of ac existing state of things. Reform, on the other hand, is when the prin-ciple of the existing atate of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloedshed, and arevolution in the profoundest tranquillity. Lassalle, quoted in Ree's Contemporary Socialism, p. 66. Inclusion of the signify, A for the heat may define the optimal do heat and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity, Lassalle, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 66. Ballot reform, reform in the manner of voting in popu-lar elections. Since about 1837 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections.— **Civil-service reform**, in U. S. politics, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main ob-jects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of pa-tronage and the apolla system, discouragement of the in-terforence of office-holders in softwa politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, quali-fication by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See Civil-service Act (under civil) and spoils system (under spoil).— Reform Act. See Reform Bill, apssed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and office agle de-entially, in Eng. Kist., a bill for the purpose of enlarg-ling the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in rep-resentation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and office railed ap-cifically the Reform Bill, distranchised many rotten bor-oughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1864.— Reform school, a re-formator, (U.S.]— Spelling reform. See spelling.— Tariff reform. See tariff.=Syn. Amendment, etc. See reformation.

reformation, reformable (rē-fôr'mā-bl), a. [< ME. reformable ble, < OF. reformable, F. reformable = Sp. re-formable = Pg. reformavel = IL. riformabile, < ML. \*reformabilis, < L. reformare, reform: see reform, v.] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberts of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformabyli and corrigabili by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the cite. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

English Grandle, that A sernanin tot reformable, that Takes to his charge no heede, Ofte tymes falleth to ponertye; In wealth he may not byde. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Woman [Eliz. Young], I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thes, if thou will be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. Faze, Martyrs, III. 769, an. 1558. reformadet (ref-ôr-mād'), n. [Appar. an An-glicization of reformado.] A reduced or dis-missed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformades*, and that came down to ace the Battle, they shouted . . . and sung. [Marginal note by author, "The *Reformades* joy."] *Bunyan*, Holy War, p. 123.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.
Ile gave towardes the reforming of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred markes.
Stove, Survey of London, p. 181. reformado† (ref-òr-mā'dō), n. and a. [< Sp. reformado = Pg. reformado = It. riformato = F.</li>

réformé, reformed, reduced, < L. reformatus, pp. of reformare, reform, refashion, amend: see reform, v.] I. n. I. A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

reformation

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope'a caveats for his new reformadoes. Weever. (Latham.)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentiemen of the round. . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iil. 2.

II. a. 1. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and ali her naked Loves, The *reformado* nymph removes. *Fenton*, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformade; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite To ours, as Black-friars are to White, In rule and order, yet I grant You are a reformado saint. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 116.

reformalizet (re-fôr'mal-īz), v. i. [Irreg. < re-form + -at + -ize; or < re- + formalize.] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [18] pnre, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharlacea. Loe, Blisse of Brighteat Beauty (1614), p. 25. (Latham.)

reformation (ref-or-mā'shon), n. [( OF. refor-macion, reformation, F. réformation = Pr. reformacio = Sp. reformacion = Pg. reformação = It. riformazione,  $\langle L.$  reformatio(*n*-), a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation,  $\langle re-$ 

formarc, pp. reformatus, reform: see reform, v.] 1. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the reformation of a column of the order: as, the reformation of a column of troops into a hollow square. (In this literal sense usually prononneed re-for-ma'shon, and sometimes writ-ten distinctively with a hyphen.) 2. The act of reforming what is defective or

evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thluks (saulng *reformacion* of other bet-ter learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other countrey in the south partes of the world then this Thar-sis of Cilleta.

R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 8. Never was such a audden scholar made: ver came reformation in a flood

Never came reformation in a nood With such a heady currance, scouring faults. Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 33. God has set before me two great objects, the suppres-sion of the slave trade and the reformation of mannera. Wilberforce, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article -3. [eap.] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed dif-ferent aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyell and Huss, had appeared be-fore the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingil. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by fait, hhe use and anthority of the Scrip-tures and the right of private judgment in their interpre-tation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transub-stantistion, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers so unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the aphilation at Wittenberg of Luther's ninely-five thesea against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the Ger-man states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the ession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between, the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passan in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingil and Calvin, In France, Hungary, Bohenia, the Sandinavian countries, Low Ceuntries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the relgn of Henry VIII, to the abolition of the passa increased atrength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation*. The term *Ref-ormation* as applied to film more pasal control of the church of England, which, a france, Hungay, Bohenia, the sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation*. The term *Ref-ormation* as applied to this movement is not The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the

Prophesies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by divers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reforma-*tion of the Church to come. *Foxe*, Martyra (ed. 1684), II. 43.

## reformation

**Festival of the Reformation**, an annual commemora-tion in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.— Reforma-tion of the calendar, the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See calendar, =Syn. 2. Amendment, Reform, Reformation. Amendment may be of any degree, however small; reform applies to something more thorongh, and reformation to that which is most important, thorongh, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance reform, we dignify it less than when we call it temperance reform to many form, permanent reformation. Re-form represents the state more often than reformation. Reformative (ré-for'mā-tiv). a. f= Sp. P.g. rc-

naving the property of renewing form.
reformatory (rē-fôr'mā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= F. réformatorie = Sp. Pg. reformatorie; as reform + -atory.] I. a. Having a teudency to reform or renovate; reformative.—Reformatory school, a reformatory. See II.
II. n.; pl. reformatorics (-riz). An institution for the recognize and reformation of youths who

11. w.; pt. reformation cs. (-riz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Brit-ain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

**reformed** (rē-fôrmd'), p. a. [Early mod. E. also refourmed; < reform + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state:

as, a reformed profligate; reformed spelling. Very noble and refourmed knight, by the words of your ietter 1 understood howe quickly ye medicine of my writ

Very noble and reformed knight, by the words of your itse of the your hear. Baceara, Letters (tr. by Heilowes, 1577), p. 181.
A general status (tr. by Heilowes, 1577), p. 181.
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A general status (tr. by Heilowes, 1177), p. 181.
A general status (tr. by Heilowes, 1177), and finally perfected in 1812.
A for the neurony of the denomination was at first interfect, and the pastor, receive and the status of the sta

A flerce Reformer once, now ranch'd with a contrary heat, would send us back, very *reformedly* indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promoters. Millon, Touching Hirelings.

**reformer** (rē-fôr'mer), n. [< reform + -erl.] **1.** One who effects a reformation or amend-ment: as, a reformer of manners or of abuses; specifically [cap.], one of those who instituted

or assisted in the religious reformatory move-ments of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passioniess reformers, influences That purify and heat and are not seen. Lowell, Under the Willows.

One who promotes or urges reform: as, a

tariff reformer; a spelling reformer. They could not call him a revenue *reformer*, and still less could they call him a civil service *reformer*, for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his iffe, been an active promoter. *The Nation*, XV. 68.

form represents the state more often than repre

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other *Reformists* gave the upper Hand. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36. 2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.

[Rare.] Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a re-formist! I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, p. 204.

refortify (rē-fôr'ti-fi), v. t. [= OF. (and F.) re-fortifier = lt. rifortificare,  $\langle$  ML. refortificare,  $\langle$  L. re-, again, + ML. fortificare, fortify: see fortify.] To fortify anew. refossiont (rē-fosh'on), n. [ $\langle$  L. refossus, pp. of refodere, dig up or out again,  $\langle$  re-, again, + fodere, dig: see fossil.] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . refossion of graues, torturing of the sur-viving, worse than many deaths. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

 Ing came to your heart. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Heilowes, 1577), p. 181.
 Tefound<sup>1</sup> (rē-found<sup>1</sup>), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) re- fonder, found or build again, < re-, again, + fonder, found: see found<sup>2</sup>.] To found again or again, < re-, again, + fonder, found: see found<sup>2</sup>.] To found again or a anew; establish on a different basis.

George 11. refounded and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

**refound**<sup>2</sup> (rē-found'), v. t. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) re-fondre = Pr. refondre = Sp. Pg. refundir = It. rifondere, cast over again, reeast,  $\langle L. refun-$ dere, pour back or out,  $\langle re$ , back, + funderc, pour: see found<sup>3</sup>.] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells refounded. T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8. **refounder** (rē-foun'der), n. [ $\langle refound1 + -er1.$ ] One who refounds, rebuilds, or reëstablishes.

Charlemagne, . . . the *refounder* of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 142.

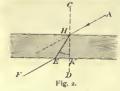
refract (rē-frakt'), v. t. [= F. réfracter, < L. refractus, pp. of refringere, break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < re-, back, + frangere, break: see fraction. Cf. refrain<sup>2</sup>.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in optics, to break the natural course of, as of a reavef light: defect at a certain angle on pass ray of light; deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. See refraction.

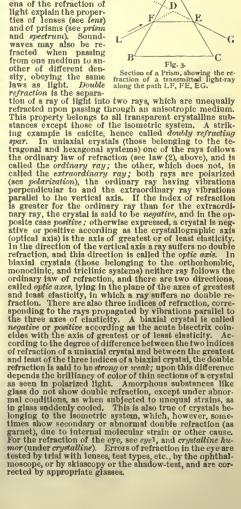
## Visual beams refracted through another's eye. Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Poiyoibion.

Visual beams refracted through another's eye. Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion. refractable (rē-frak'ta-bl), a. [< refract + -able.] Capable of being refracted; refrangi-ble, as a ray of light or heat. Dr. H. More. refractary; (rē-frak'ta-ri), a. [= OF. refrac-taire, F. refractaire = Sp. Pg. refractario = It. refractary; (rē-frak'ta-ri), a. [= OF. refrac-taire, F. refractaire = Sp. Pg. refractario = It. refractory, [ refractarius, stubborn, obsti-nate, refractory, < refringere, pp. refractus, break in pieces: see refract and -ary!. Cf. re-fractory.] The earlier and more correct form of refracted (rē-frak'ted), a. In bot., same as re-flexed, but abruptly bent from the base. Gray. refracting (rē-frak'ting), p. a. Serving or tend-ing to refract; turning from a direct course.— Doubly refracting spar, leeland spar. See caleie and spar2.— Refracting spar, leeland spar. See caleie and spar2.— Refracting surface, a surface bounding two trans-parent media, at which s ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.— Refracting aga-tem, to lighthouses, same as dioptric system (which see, under dioptric).— Refracting telescope. See telescope. refraction (rē-frak'shon), n. [ (OF. refraction, F. réfraction = Sp. refracion = Pg. refraction, F. réfraction = Sp. refracions, See telescope. refraction (rē-frak'shon), n. [ (OF. refraction, F. réfraction = Sp. refracions, Smeak up, break open, break to pieces; see refract.] 1. The actor frefracting, or the state of being refracted. act of refracting, or the state of being refracted almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a deflection or change of direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are ob liquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a

medium the density of which is not uniform, as

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## refraction

Performing of the reference of the server 2. In logic, the relation of the Theophrastian

refractive (re-fract'tiv), a. [<F. réfractif = Pg. refractivo; as refract + -ive.] Of or pertaining repractive; as repract - evel.) Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to re-fract or turn from a direct course. - Refractive index. Same as index of refraction. See index and re-fraction. - Refractive power, in optics, the degree of in-fluence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it: used also in the same sense as refractive index.

refractiveness (re-frak'tiv-ues), n. The state

or quality of being refractive. **refractivity** (re-frak-tiv'i-ti), n. [< refractive + -ity.] See the quotation.

The refractivity of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity. Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 400.

refractometer (rē-frak-tom'e-ter), n. [Irreg. < L. refractus, pp. of refringere, break up (see re-fract), + Gr.  $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\sigma\nu$ , measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of used for measuring the refractive induces of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an in-atrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observa-tion being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such re-fractometers (inferential refractometers) may also be em-ployed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement. "sefractor (referential refractometers) may also be em-

refractor (rē-frak'tor), n. [= F. réfracteur; as refract + -orl.] A refracting telescope. See telescope.

refractorily (rē-frak'tō-ri-li), adv. In a refrac-tory manner; perversely; obstinately. Imp. Dict.

refractoriness (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), n. The state or character of being refractory, in any sense. refractory (rē-frak'tō-ri), a. and n. [Errone-ously for the earlier refractary,  $\leq L$ . refractarius, with here a betines refractary.

stubborn, obstinate, refractory; searchardary.] I. a. 1. Resisting; unyielding; sullen or per-verse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation To curb those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and *refractory*. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 182.

Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquist of such virtues to which we are more *refractory*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), **II**. 8.

He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refrac-tory members to the Tower. D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said

especially of metals and the like that require refrain2 (ref-frain'), n. [(ME. refraine, refreyne, an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metaliurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, ctc., are refractory when they resist the action of hre without melting, crack-ing, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes. 3. Not suscentible: not subject: resisting form

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [Rare.]

Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered *refractery* to rables by hy-podermic inoculation or trepanning, abow no sign of ill-neas. Science, 111, 744.

ness. Science, 111, 743. Refractory period of a muscle, the time after a first atinulua when the nuscle is not irritable by a second atim-nlus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first atimulation, to be about <u>n's</u> second. **Syn.** 1. Stubborn, Intractable, etc. (see obstinate), nuruly, ungov-ernable, numanageable, headstrong, mulish. **II.** n.; pl. refractories (-riz). 1<sup>‡</sup>. One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

2+. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous refractories to public order and constitutions. Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 133.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. E. H. Knight.

refracture (rē-frak'tūr), n. [<re-+ fraeture. In def. 2 with ref. to refraetory.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—2†. Refractori-ness; antagonism. [Rare.]

More ventall and excusable may those verball reluctan-cies, reserves, and *refractures* (rather than soything of open force and hostill rebellions) seem. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 562. (Davies.)

b). Gauden, Tears of the Charce, p. 562. (Dates.)
refragability (ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ti), n. [< ML. refragabilita(t-)s, < refragabilis, refragable): see refragable.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. Bailey.</li>
refragable (ref'ra-ga-bl), a. [= Pg. refragavel, < ML. refragabilits, resistible, < L. refragavel, < oppose, resist, gainsay, contest: see refragate.]</li>
Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable.

hle Bailey.

ble. Bailey. refragableness (ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), n. The char-acter of being refragable. [Eare.] refragatet (ref'ra-gat), v. i. [ $\langle L. refragatus, pp. of refragari, oppose, resist, contest, gain say, <math>\langle re-, back, again, + fragari, perhaps \langle frangere (\sqrt{frag}), break: see fragile.]$  To op-pose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs. And its the observation of the nodes St. Alben that

And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and i, upon further inquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

refrain<sup>1</sup> (rē-frān'), v. [Early mod. E. refrayne, refreyne, < ME. refreinen, refreynen, refraynen, < OF. refraindre, refreindre, also refrener, F. refréner, bridle, restrain, repress, = Pr. Sp. re-frenar = Pg. refrear = It. raffrenare,  $\langle LL$ . re-frenare, bridle, hold in with a bit,  $\langle L$ . re-, back, + frenum, frænum, a bit, curb, pl. frena, curb and reins, a bridle: see frenum.] I. trans. 1. To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.

My son, . . . refrain thy foot from their path.

Prov. 1. 15. In this plight, therefore, he went home, and *refrained* himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

The fierceness of them shalt thon refrain. Pa. 1xxvi. 10 (Psalter).

2t. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

At length, when the sun waxed low, Then sil the whole train the grove did refrain, And unto their cave they did go. Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

I cannot refrain lamenting, however, in the most polg-nant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states

Washington, quoted in Bancroit's Hist. Const., I. 282. II. intrans. To forbear; abstain; keep one's

self from action or interference. Tom action of interviewers Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde, She oft and oft adulz'd him to refraine From chase of greater beastes. Spenser, F. Q., III. 1. 87.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. Acts v. 38.

The chat, the nuthstch, and the jay are still; The robia too refrains. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 718.

OF. (and F.) refrain, a refrain (= Pr. refrank, refrim, a refrain, = Sp. refran = Pg. refrão, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < refraindre,

proverb, an ort-repeated saying), (*refraindrc*, repeat, sing a song, = Pr. *refranher*, *refrenher*, repeat, = It. *refragnerc*, refract, reverberate, ( L. *refringere*, break back, break off: see *re-fract*.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at reg-ular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

Everemo "allaa?" was his refreyne. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1571.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the

burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song. 3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression 11. n.; pl. refractories (-riz). 14. One who is bstinate in opposition or disobedience.
 Render not yourself a refractory on the sudden. B. Jonson, Cynthis's Revels, v. 2.
 4. Obstinate opposition.
 5. An alter-tasce or -oddor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the refrain of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.
 7. Obstinate opposition.
 6. An alter-tasce or -oddor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the refrain of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.
 7. Obstinate opposition.

So these il. persons were euer cohibetors and refreinors of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbrideld libertie. Hall, Hen, VII., an. 18.

refraining; (rē-frā'ning),  $n. [\langle ME. refrain-$ ing, the singing of the burden of a song; verbaln, of \*refrain<sup>2</sup>, v.,  $\langle OF. refrener$ , sing a refrain, refraindre, repeat, sing a song: see refrain<sup>2</sup>.] The singing of the burden of a song.

singing of the burden of a series She... couthe make in song sich refreynynge, It sat [became] hir wonder wel to synge. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 749. refrainment (rē-frān'ment), n. [= F. refrène-ment = Sp. refrenamiento = Pg. refreamento = It. raffrenamento; as refrain<sup>1</sup> + -ment.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

Forbearance and Indurance . . . we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support. Shaftesbury, Judgment of Hercules, vi. § 4.

refrait, n. [Also refret; < ME. refraite, refraide, refrayde, refrct, < OF. refrait, a refrain, < refrain-dre, repeat: see refrain<sup>2</sup>.] Same as refrain<sup>2</sup>. The refraite of his lays salewed the Kynge Arthur and the Quene Gonnore, and alls the other after. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

reframe (re-frām'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + frame.$ ] To frame or put'together again. refranation (ref-ra-nā'shen), n. [Irreg.  $\langle L.$ refrænatio(n-), refrenation: see refrenation.] In astrol., the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets the planets

the planets. refrangibility (rē-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. ré-frangibilité = Sp. refrangibilidad = Pg. refran-gibilidade = It. rifrangibilità; as refrangible + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being re-frangible; susceptibility of refraction; the dis-position of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

one medium into another. refrangible (rē-fran'ji-bl), a. [= F. réfrangi-ble = Sp. refrangible = Pg. refrangivel = It. ri-frangibile, refrangible,  $\langle L. refringere, refract$ (see refract), + -ible.] Capable of being re-fracted in passing from one medium to an-other, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of creater wave longth as the red wave greater wave-length, as the red rays.

Some of them (rays of light] are more refrangible than thers. Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xl. othera. refrangibleness (re-fran'ji-bl-nes), n. The character or property of being refrangible; re-frangibility. Bailey. refreeze (rê-frêz'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + freeze.]$  To

freeze a second time.

Men may also refreque vealal sinne by receyvynge worthily of the precions body of Jheau Crist. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. At length, when the sun waxed low, Then sil the whole train the grove did refrain, And unto their caves they did go. etc., = Pr. refreidar, refreydir = Sp. Pg. resfriar = It. raffreddare, < ML. refrigidare, make cold or cool, < L. re-, again, + frigidus, cold: see frigid. Cf. refrigerate.] I. trans. To make cool; chill.

He... shal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were at refreyded by atknesse, or by malefice of sorceric, or colde drynkes. Chaucer, Parson's Talc. or colde drynkes. Nevew, be not so roth, *refroide* youre maltalente, for wrath hath many s worthi man and wise msde to be holde for foles while the rage endureth. *Merkin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

II. intrans. To grow cool.

God wot, refreyden may this hoote fare, Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 507.

I have desired hym to move the Counsell for refreshing of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre, and he seld he wolde. Faston Letters, I. 427.

Paston Letters, I. 427. Before I entered on my voyage, I took cars to refresh my memory among the classic authors. Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pref. I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to refresh your countenance and dress when Tera-minta reigned in your heart. Steete, Tatler, No. 95. As in some solitude the summer rill Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green. Courger, In Memory of John Thornton. 2. To make fresh or vicerous again to restore

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; re-invigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am giad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . for they have refreshed my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.

And labour shall refresh itself with hope, To do your grace incessant services. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. S7.

Share, field, v., fi. 2, or. There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be refreshed, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint in-fluence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate state-ments, . . . Another is fresh incidents. Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 10.

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance. = Syn. 1 and 2. To revive, renew, recruit, creste, enliven, cheer. II. intrans. 1. To become fresh or vigorous

again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visite Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to refresh after he had ben sick of the small-pox. Evelyn, Diary, March 7, 1684. 2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [Col-

loq.] Tumblers refreshing during the cessation of their per-permances. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, Ixvi. formances.

3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [Collog.]

We met an American whaler going in to refresh. Simmond's Colonial Mag. (Imp. Dict.) The

refresh (rç-fresh'), n. [< refresh, v.] act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweete love, is like the morning dew, Whose short refresh upon the tender green Cheers for a time. Daniel, Sonnets, xivil. refreshen (rē-fresh'n), v. t. [< rc- + freshen.] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [Rare.]

make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [wate.] In order to keep the mind in repart, it is necessary to replace and refreshen those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away. Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Freenoy's Art of Psinting, Note 23. It had begun to rsin, tha clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and refreshen the people. S. Judd, Margaret, 1, 13.

refresher (re-fresh'er), n. 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

which refreshes the memory.
This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health, The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson*, Summer, 1, 1258.
Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a refresher, as iswyers call it —s uew and revised brief memorialising my pretensions. *De Quincey*, Sketches, I. 72. (*Davies.*)

Miss Peecher [a schoolmistress] went into her little offi-clal residence, and took a refresher of the principal rivers and mountains of the world. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, il. 1.

2. A fee paid to connsel for continuing atten-tion or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [Colloq., Eng.] Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfort-ably with retainers and refreshers. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL 28.

refreshful (rē-fresh'fůl), a. [< refresh + -ful.] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun, That throws refreshful round a rural amell. Thomson, Summer, 1. 364.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of refresh, v.] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorat-ing; reviving; reanimating: sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy asffron wings upon my flowera Diffusest honey-drops, *refreshing* showers. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 79.

And one good action in the midst of crimes Is "quite refreshing," in the affected phrase Of these ambrosial Pharissic times. Byron, Don Juan, vili, 90.

refreshingly (rē-fresh'ing-li), adv. In a re-freshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life

Infe. refreshingness (rē-fresh'ing-nes), n. The char-acter of being refreshing. Imp. Dict. refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), n. [< OF. re-freschement, refraischement, etc. (also rafre-chissement, rafraischissement, rafraichissement, F. rafraichissement), refreshment; as refresh -ment.] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc. Atthemuth the working of deal is the obtet end of the is

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the in-stitution (the Sabbath), yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an internaission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object. *Bp. Horsley*, Works, II. xxiii.

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

exclusively applied to food and drink. When we need Refreshment, whether food or talk between, Food of the mind. Millon, P. L., ix, 237. Having taken a little refreshment, we went to the Latin Convent, at which all Frank Filgrims are wont to be en-tertained. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67. Such honest refreshments and comforts of life our Chris-tian liberty has made it lawful for ns to use. "May I offer yon any refreshment, Mr. —? I haven't the advantage of your name." Thackeray, Pendennis, w.

the sdvantage of your name." Thackeray, Pendennis,  $\mathbf{xv}$ . **Refreshment Sunday**, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-lent Sunday. The name of Refreshment or Refection Sun-day (Dominica Refectionis) is generally explained as refer-ring to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1-14). Also called Bragget Sunday, Jerusalem Sunday, Lætare, Mothering Sunday, Rose Sunday, Sinnel Sunday. **refret**; **refrete**; n. See refrait. **refrication**{ (ref-ri-kā' shọn), n. [< L. refrieare, rub or scratch open again, < re-, again, + fri-carc, rub: see friction.] A rubbing up afresh. In these legal sacrifices there is a continual refrication of the memory of those sins every year which we have com-mitted. Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, Heb. x. 3. **refrigerant** (rē-frii'e-rant), a. and n. [< OF, re-

refrigerant (rê-frij'e-rant), a. and n. [<OF. re-frigerant, F. réfrigérant = Sp. Pg. refrigerant = It. refrigerante, rifrigerante, < L. refrigerant = ppr. of refrigerare, make cool, grow cool again: see refrigerate.] I. a. Abating heat; cooling.

Unctuons liniments or salves . . . devised as jenitive ad refrigerant. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18. and refrigerant. II. n. 1. Anything which abates the sensa-

tion of heat, or cools.—2. Figuratively, any-thing which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion. Elair.

refrigerate  $(r\bar{e}-frij'e-r\bar{a}t), v. t.;$  pret. and pp. refrigerated, ppr. refrigerating. [ $\langle L. refrige-$ ratus, pp. of refrigerare (>lt. refrigerare, rifrige-rare = Sp. Pg. refrigerar = F. réfrigerer), make $cool again, <math>\langle re$ -, again, + frigerare, make cool: see frigerate.] To cool; make cold; allay the beat of heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produ-ceth, which do *refrigerate.* Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 398.

The air is intolerably cold, either continually refrige-rated with frosts or disturbed with tempests, Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 142.

refrigerate; (rē-frij'e-rāt), a. [< ME. refrige-rate, < L. refrigeratus, pp.: see the verb.] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

Nowe benes, . . . . upplucked soone, Made cleue, and sette up wei *refrigerale*, From grobbes saue wol kepe up theire estate. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Interaction5040refrigerationrefrenation, F. refrénation = Sp. refrenacion, < L.<br/>refrenation, P. refrénation = Sp. refrenacion, < L.<br/>refrenation, a bridling, eurbing, restraining,<br/>(refrenarc, bridle, eurb, cheek: see refrain!)<br/>The act of restraining.<br/>Cotyrave.refreshfully (ré-fresh'ful-i), adv. In a refresh-<br/>Refreshfully (ré-fresh'ful-i), adv. In a refresh-<br/>Refreshfully, restraining,<br/>There came upon my face ...<br/>Dew-drops.<br/>Meats, Endymion, irefrigerating-chamber (ré-frij'e - rā - ting-<br/>eliam 'bér). n. A chamber in which the air<br/>is artificially cooled, used especially for the<br/>storage of perishable provisions during warm<br/>effeshing (ré-fresh'ng), n. [Verbal n. of rc-<br/>fresh, cool, < L. re-, again, + friscus, fresens,<br/>new, recent, fresh : see fresh. [ L. rans, 1. friscus, fresens,<br/>new, recent, fresh : see fresh.] L. trans, fresens,<br/>make fresh or as if new again; freshen; im-<br/>make wolle geve them bateli new agern.<br/>Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 200.<br/>Seret refreshings that repair his strength.refrigerating-chamber in the freshen the follow of the conversion of heat into work by operating<br/>the transme woll g is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.
refrigerating-machine (rē-frij'e-rā-ting-mā-tion of cold. In such machines mechanical production of the conversion of hest into work by operating eyele of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the hest-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is ecoled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of hest originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature of mich is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gascons form. By the compression the temperature of liquitaction is raised till the comes the same as or a little higher then that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers are duction of temperature, the application of which thus made coile, and subsequent ty permitted to assume the gascons form. By the compression of the liquid intog gas is are ortonin

refrigeration (rē-frij-e-rā'shon), n. [{ OF. refrigeration, F. réfrigération = Sp. refrigera-cion = Pg. refrigeração = It. refrigerazione, < L. refrigeratio(n-), a cooling, coolness, mitiga-tion (of diseases), < refrigerare, pp. refrigera-tus, make cool again: sec refrigerate.] 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abate-ment of heat: the attact of heim cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suche thynges as are fyned by continuall heate, mouynge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulde. *R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Gastaldus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 294).

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general refrigeration of climate. Croil, Climate and Time, p. 530.

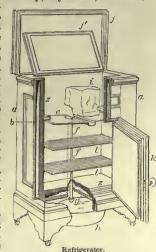
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refrigerative (rē-frij'e-rā-tiv), a. and n. [= OF. refrigeratif, F. refrigeratif = Sp. Pg. re-frigerativo = It. refrigerativo, rifrigerativo; as refrigerate + -ive.] I. a. Cooling; refrigerant: as, a refrigerative treatment.

All lectuces are by nature *refrigerative*, and doe coole the bodie. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8. II. n. A medicine that allays the sensatiou

of heat; a refrigerant. refrigerator ( $\bar{v}$ -frij'e-rā-tor), n. [ $\langle refrigerate$ + -or<sup>1</sup>.] That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, any vessel, chamber, or apparatus de-

signed to keep its contents at temperature little if at all above the freezing-point. In a restricted sense, a refrigera-tor is an inclosed chamber or com-partment where meats, fish, fruit, or lianors, etc... partment: where meats, fish, fruit, or liquors, etc., are kept cool by the presence of ice or freezing-mix-tures, or by the circulation of eur-rents of cold air or iquid supplied by su ice-machine or a refrigerating-machine. Domes-tic refrigerations are made in a great variety of ahapes, and may be either portable or built into the walls of a honse. They range from the common ice-



be either portable or built into the walls of a honse. They range from the common ice-box (which in its simplest form is merely a metal-lined wooden box with facilities for drainage, kept partly filled with ice on which fish or meat may be kept) to large and elaborate times called *ice-safes.*—Anesthetic refrigerator. See anesthetic.

anesthetic. refrigerator-car (ré-frij'e-rā-tor-kär), n. A freight-car fitted up for the preservation by means of cold of perishable merchandise. Such ears are supplied with an tee-chamber, and sometimes with a blower, which is driven by a helt from one sxle of the car, and causes a constant circulation of air over the ice and through the car. [U. S.] refrigeratory (ré-frij'e-rā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= Sp. Pg. It. refrigeratorio, < L. refrigeratorius, cooling, refrigeratory, < refrigerate, pp. refri-geratus, cool: see refrigerate.] I. a. Cooling; mitigating heat.

II. n.; pl. refrigeratories (-riz). Anything which refrigerates; a refrigeraut; a refrigerator; any vessel, chamber, or pipe in which cooling is effected.

A delicate wine, and a durable refrigeratory. Mortimer. A delicate wine, and a unrational n. [= It. Sp. Pg. refrigeriumt (ref-ri-jē'ri-um), n. [= It. Sp. Pg. pritication, consolation,  $\langle$ refrigerio, a cooling, mitigation, consolation, LL. refrigerium, L. refrigerate, make cool: see refrigerate.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual refrigeriums. South.

Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminons rays experience in passing obliquely from one medlum to another. . . . According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less refringent or refracting than the first. Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics (10th ed.), § 536.

fugio,  $\langle L.$  refugium, a taking refuge, refuge, a place of refuge,  $\langle refugere$ , flee back, retreat,  $\langle re$ , back, + fugere, flee: see fugitive. Cf. refuit, refute<sup>2</sup>; ] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

And as thou art a rightful lord and juge, Ne yeve us noither mercy ne refuge. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 862. Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these Find place or refuge. Muton, P. L., ix. 119. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which pro-tects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; an asylum.

God is our refuge and atrength, a very present help in Pa. xlvi. 1. trouble.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats, and the cka for the conies. Pa. civ. 18, rocks for the conies.

Drawn from his *refuge* in some lonely elm, ... ventures forth... The squirrel. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 310.

3. An expedient to secure protection, defense, or excuse; a device; a contrivance; a shift; a resource.

Their latest refuge Was to send him. Shak., Cor., v. 3. 11.

Was to send min. Duany con, it is a construction of the constructi

A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair, Puta his last refuge all in heaven and prayer. Pope, Dunciad, il. 214. Patriotiam is the last refuge of a scoundrel. Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.

City of Refuge. See city.—Harbor of refuge. See har-borl.—House of refuge, an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute.—School of refuge, a charly, ragged, or industrial school. Also called boys or girk' house of refuge.=Syn. 1. Safety, accurity.—2. Asylnm, re-treat, sanctuary, harbor, covert. **refuge!** (ref<sup>r</sup>ūj). v.; pret. and pp. refuged, ppr. refuging. [ $\langle OF. refugiare, F. refugiar = Sp. Pg.$ refugiar = It. refugiare, take refuge; from the noun.] I. trans. To shelter; protect; find ref-uge or excuse for.

uge or excuse for.

Silly beggara, Who, sitting in the stocks, refuge their shame, That many have and others must ait there. Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 26.

Even by those gods who refuged her abhorred. Dryden, Æneid, ii. 782.

II. intrans. To take shelter. [Rare.]

The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there. Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadora, p. 111.

Upon the crags Which verge the northern abore, upon the heights Eastward, how few have refuged ! Southey.

refugee (ref- $\bar{u}$ - $j\bar{e}'$ ), n. [ $\langle$  F. réfugié (= Sp. Pg. refugiado = It. refugiato), pp. of réfugier, take refuge: see refuge<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety.

Under whatever name, the city on the rocks, amall at first, atrengthened by *refugees* from Salona, grew and pros-pered. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 229. 2. One who in times of persecution or political

commotion flees to a foreign country for safety. Poor refugees at first, they purchase here; And acon as denizen'd they domineer. Dryden, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, til.

annual refrigeriums.
South.
refringet, r. t. [< L. refringerc, break up, break open, <re>refringet, refrain?, and infringe.] To infringe upon. Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)
refringency (rē-frin'gen-si), m. [< refringen(t) + -ey.] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.</li>
refringent, (rē-frin'gent), a. [< F. refringent=</li>
Sp. refringent, (a. [< F. refringent=</li>
Sp. refringent, (a. [< F. refringent=</li>
refringere, break up, break off: see refract.]
Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting: as, a refringent prism.
[Rare.]
South.
So

, flee: see refugel. J trends ..., Thou art largease of pleyn felicitce, Havene of refute, of quiete, and of reste. Chaucer, A. B. C., 1. 14. How myght ye youre-self guyde that may nought as to bere a baner in hatelle of a kynge that ought to be *refute* and coupfort to all the host. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

refroidet, v. Same as refreid. reft<sup>1</sup>(reft). Preterit and past participle of reare. refugence (rē-ful/jens), n. [ $\langle OF. refulgence$ refugence,  $\langle reful-$ refusel (rē-ful/zal), n. [ $\langle AF. refusal;$  as re-fusale or little thing in one's eye. Young, Sermons, it. refuge = Pr. refug, refueh = Sp. Pg. It. re-gen(t-)s, refulgent: see refulgent.] The state The state fusel + -al.] 1. The act of refusing; denial

refusal

or character of being refulgent; a flood of light; splendor; brilliancy.

A bar of ore, the heat and *refulgence* of which were al-most insupportable to me at ten feet distance. Wraxall, Tour through Northern Parts of Europe, p. 169.

= Syn. Effulgence, Splendor, etc. (see radiance), brightness.

=Syn. Efulgence, Splendor, etc. (ace radiance), brightness. refulgency (rē-ful'jen-si), n. [As refulgence (see-cy).] Same as refulgence. refulgent (rē-ful'jent), a. [< OF. refulgent, F. refulgent = Sp. Pg. refulgente = It. riful-gente, < L. refulgen(t-)s, ppr. of refulgere, flash back, shine brilliantly, < re-, back, + fulgere, flash, shine: see fulgent.] Emitting or reflect-ing a bright light; shining; splendid. It these refulgent heaven of Heavin's great light

If those refulgent beams of Heav'n's great light Gild not the day, what is the day but night? Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

Where some refulgent sunset of India

Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean iale. Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

Tennyson, Experiments, Milton. refulgently (rē-ful'jent-li), adv. With reful-gence; with great brightness. refund<sup>1</sup> (rē-fund'), v. t. [< OF. refondre, re-melt, recast, refondre, refonder, restore, pay back, F. refondre, remelt, recast, remodel, re-form, = Pr. refondre = Sp. Pg. refundir, pour out again, = It. rifondere, pour out, remelt, recast, < L. refundere, pour back, restore, < re-, back, + fundere, pour: see refound<sup>2</sup>. The OF. refondre, in the form refonder, in the sense 'restore,' seems to be confused with refonder, refunder, reëstablish, rebuild, restore: see re-found<sup>1</sup>. In def. 2 the E. verb appar. associ-ated with fund<sup>1</sup>, n. Cf. refund<sup>2</sup>.] 1+. To pour back. back.

Were the hnmours of the eye tluctured with any color, they would refund that colour upon the object. Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; repay; restore.

With this you have repaid me two thonsand Pound, and if you did not *refund* thus honeatly, I could not have aupply'd her. Steele, Tender Hnaband, I. 1. 3. To resupply with funds; reimburse; in-

demnify. [Rare.] The painter has a demand . . . to be fully *refunded*, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent dan-ger of his life. Swift, to Bp. Horte, May 12, 1736.

both for his disgraces, his losses, and the splared data ger of his life. Swift, to Bp. Horte, May 12, 1736. **Refunding Act**, a United States statute of July 14th, 1870, providing for the issue of 5, 45, and 4 per cent. bonds, and for devoting the proceeds to the redemption of out-standing bonds. **refund**<sup>1</sup> (rē-fund'), n. [ $\langle refund^1, v.$ ] Repay-ment; return of money. [Colloq.]

Their lots were conflacated; no refund was made of the purchase money or compensation allowed for improve-ments. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 784.

No refund of duty shall be allowed after the lapse of fourteen days from the time of entry. U. S. Cons. Reports (1886), No. 72, p. 532.

refund<sup>2</sup> (rē-fund'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + fund^1.]$  To fund again or anew, as a public debt. refunder<sup>1</sup> (rē-fun'der), n.  $[\langle refund^1 + -er^1.]$ 

One who refunds or repays. refunder<sup>2</sup> (rē-fun'der), n. [ $\langle refund^2 + -er^1$ .] One who refunds or favors refunding or fund-

ing anew.

refundment (rē-fund'ment), n. [< refund1 + -ment.] The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation that which has been borrowed or taken; also, that which is refunded.

Church land, aliensted to lay uses, was formerly de-nounced to have this slippery quality (like thawing snow). But some portions of it somehow always stuck so fast that the denuncistors have been fain to postpone the prophecy of refundment to a late posterity. Lamb, Popular Fallacies, it.

refurbish (rē-fer'bish), v. t. [<re-+ furbish. Cf. OF. reforbir, refourbir, F. refourbir = It. rifor-bire, refurbish.] To furbish anew; polish up.

It requires a better poet to refurbish a trite thought than to exhibit an original. Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Abbe Delille and Wal-[ter Landor.

refurnish (rē-fer'nish), v. t. [< re- + furnish. Cf. OF. refournir, F. refournir = It. rifornire, refurnish.] To furnish or supply anew; refit with furniture.

By his moste excellent witte, he [Henry VII.]... re-uiued the lawes, ... refurnisshed his dominions, and re-payred his manours. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 24.

refusable (rē-fū'za-bl), a. [< OF. (and F.) re-fusable; as refusal + -able.] Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

or rejection of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

For upon theyr refusall and forsakinge of the gospelt, the same was to you by so muche ye rather offered. J. Udall, On Rom. xi.

I beseech you That my refusal of so great an offer May make no ill construction. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, 1. 1. 2. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying; preëmption.

I mean to be a suitor to your worship For the small tenement. . . . Why, if your worship give me but your hand, That I may have the *refusal*, I have done. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 4.

Neighbour Steel'a wile asked to have the refusal of it, but I guess I won't aeff it. Haliburton.

I guess I won't aelf it. Barnsrd's Act [passed in 1735], which avoided and pro-hibited all apeculative dealings in the British public tunds, "puts" and refuseds, and even such ordinary transactions as aelling stocks which the vendor has not in his posses-ston at the time. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 852. 3. In hydraul. engin., the resistance of a pile at any point to further driving.— To buy the re-fusal of. See buy.

at any point to full and the many set of the ser, renfuser, ranfuser, F. refuser = Sp. rehusar = Pg. refusar = It. rifusare, refuse, deny, re-ject; origin uncertain; perhaps (1)  $\langle LL$ , \*re-fuse or melt again. fusare, freq. of L. refundere, pp. refusus, pour fuse or melt again. fuse or melt again. refuse?; or (2) irreg.  $\langle L. refutare, refuse$  (see refuse?); or (2) irreg.  $\langle L. refutare, refuse$  (see refuse?); or (2) irreg.  $\langle L. refutare, refuse$  (see refuses?); or (2) irreg.  $\langle L. refutare, refuse$  (see refuses?); or (3)  $\langle OF. refuse, refuse,$ refuses (see recuse?); or (3)  $\langle OF. refuse,$ refuses (see refuse?); I. trans. I. To deny, as a request, demand, or invitation; decline to fused herself to callers. Acceptet than of us the trewe entente. Acceptet than of us the trewe entente.

Accepteth than of us the trewe entente, That never yet *refuseden* your heate. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, 1. 72.

If you refuse your atd In this so never-needed help, yet do not Upbraid 's with our distress. Shak., Cor., v. 1. 33.

He then went to the town-hali; on their refusing him entrance, he burst open the door with his loot, and seated himself abruptly. Walpole, Letters, 11. 2. 2. To decline to accept; reject: as, to refuse

an office; to refuse an offer. And quhome 3c aucht for to refuse Frome that gret office, chairge, and cure. Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngta (E. E. T. S.), 1. 508.

The stone which the builders refused is become the head atone of the corner. Ps. cxviii, 22.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Biank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, apinater, of no place at all. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

3†. To disewn; disavow; forsake. Nares. ["God refuse me!" was formerly a fashionable imprecation.]

Reffuse me nat oute of your Remeimbraunce. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivaii), p. 41.

He that yn yowthe no vertue wyll vse, In Age all honour wyll hym *Refuse*. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 68.

Deny thy lather, and refuse thy name. Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 34. 4. Milit., to hold (troops) back, or move (them) back from the regular alinement, when about to engage the enemy in battle. In the oblique order of battle, if either flank attack, the other flank is refused.-5. Fail to receive; resist; repel.

The acid, by destroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk, causes the stone to refuse the printing iak except where touched by the chalk. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 152.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Decline, Refuse, Reject, Repel, and Rebuff are in the order of strength. II. intrans. To decline to accept or consent;

fail to comply.

Our [women's] hearts are form'd, as you yourselves would choose, Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. Garth, Epil. to Addison's Cato.

Free in his will to choose or to refuse, Man may improve the crisis, or abuse. Couper, Progress of Error, i. 25.

refnse1<sub>t</sub> (rē-fūz'), n. [< ME. refuse, < OF. refus, m., refuse, f., = 1t. refuso, m., a refusal; from the verb: see refuse1, v. Cf. refuse2.] A refusal.

He hathe hurte ful fele that iist to make A yitte lightly, that put is in refuse. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for thee, And thy words of refuse do pour even hell on me. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 567).

refuse2 (ref'us), n. and a. [< ME. refus, refuce, < OF. refus, reffus, repulse, refusal, rejection

5042

existed with OF. refus, refugee, refus, refuit, refuge: see refuit, refute<sup>2</sup>.] I. n. That which is refused or rejected; waste or useless matter; the worst or meanest part; rubbish.

Thou hast made us as refuse. Lam. 111. 45.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . . Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil. Courper, Heroism, 1. 70.

Shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross, Oid plash of rains, and refuse patch'd with mosa. Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.

Everything that was vile and refuse, that they destroyed the strong that was vile and refuse the strong of the str utterly.

werflowing, < refunderc, pp. refusus, pour back: see refuse1, refund.] 1. A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.—2. The act of pouring back; a reflowing.

It hat been objected to me that this doctrine of the refusion of the soui was very consistent with the belief of a fature state of rewards and punishmeats, in the intermediste apace between death and the resolution of the soui into the  $\tau \circ \tilde{e}_{\nu}$ . Warburton, Legatton, iii, note cc. soui into the roce. Warburton, Legatton, in, note cc. refutability (rē-fū-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< refutable + -ity (see -bility).] Capability of being refuted. refutable (rē-fū'ta-bi), a. [= OF. \*refutable = Sp. refutable = Pg. refutarel; as refute<sup>1</sup> + -able.] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous. that may be proved false or erroneous.

He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own. Junius, Letters, liv.

refutably (rē-fū'ta-bli), adv. In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved. refutal (rē-fū'ta]), n. [ $\langle refute^1 + -al$ .] Refutation. [Rare.]

A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier must needs he depraved. National Baptist, XXI. xiii. 1.

refutation (ref- $\bar{u}$ -tā'shon), n. [< OF. refuta-tion, F. réfutation = Sp. refutacion = Pg. refu-tação = It. rifutazione, < L. refutatio(n-), a refu-tation, < refutare, pp. refutatus, refute: see re-fute<sup>1</sup>.] The act of refuting or disproving; the Jute: ] The act of relating of disproving; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervalling proof; confutation; disproof. Refutation is distinguished as direct or ostensive, indirect or apagogical, a priori or a posterior, according to the kind of reasoning employed.

wasted, it nedeth no rejutation. Caluine, Declaration on the Eighty-seventh Psalm.

The error referred to . . . is too obvious to require a particular refutation. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., xi.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., xi. refutatory (rē-fū'tā-tē-ri), a. [ $\langle F. réfutatorie = Sp. Pg. refutatorio, <math>\langle LL. refutatorius, of or$  $belonging to refutation, refutatory, <math>\langle L. refu-$ tarc, pp. refutatus, refute: see refute1.] Tend-ing to refute; containing refutation.refute1 (rē-fūt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. refuted, $ppr. refuting. [<math>\langle OF. refuter, refute, confute, F. réfuter = Sp. Pg. refutare as in confutare,$  $repel, rebut, etc., <math>\langle rc. + * / tare as in confutare, confute : see confute.]$  1. To disprove and over-throw by argument or countervailing proof; throw by argument or countervailing proof; prove to be false or erroneous: as, to *refute* a doctrine or an accusation.

And then the Law of Nations gainst her rose, And reasons brought that no man could refute. Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 41.

Then I began to refute that fouie error, howbeit my speach did nothing at al preualle with him. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 60.

regal

How wiit thou reason with them, how refute Their idolisms, traditiona, paradoxes? *Milton*, P. R., iv. 233.

And he says much that many may dispute, And cavil at with ease, hut none refute. Couper, Truth, 1. 360.

2. To overcome in argument; prove to be in error: as, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to refute such multitudes. Addison. =Syn. 1. Confute and Refute agree in representing a quick and thorough answer to assertions made by snother. Con-fute applies to arguments, refute to both arguments and charges. refute<sup>2</sup>†, n.

See refuit. refuter (re-fu'ter), n. One who or that which

refutes

Tennyson, Vision of Siu, V. = Syn. Dregs, scum, dross, trash, rubbish. II. a. Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value: as, the refuse parts of stone or timber. To sen me languyshinge, That am refus of every creature. They fought not against them, but with the refuse and iost before. North, tr. of Platarch, p. 207. Tegnana state of the overthow army his father had tost before. Tennyson, Vision of Siu, V. By Figure & Diction of Married Clergy, 1. 3 3. Teg. An abbreviation of (a) regular; (b) register; (c) registrar; (d) regular; (c) regularly. Tegain (rē-gān'), v. t. [COF. regoignier, regoa-mer, rewaignier, F. regoigner (= Sp. reganar = Pg. reganhar = It. riguadagnare), < re-, again, + gaagnier, gainer, gain: see gain1.] 1. To been lost; retrieve. But by degrees, first this, then that regain'd, But by degrees, first this, then that

But by degreea, first this, then that regain'd, The turning tide bears back with flowing chance Unto the Dauphiu ali we had attain'd, Dantel, Civil Wars, v. 44.

If our Fathers have jost their Liberty, why may not we isbour to regain it? Selden, Table-Talk, p. 40.

Hopeful to regain Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart. Millon, P. L., x. 972.

Ah, iove! although the morn shall come again, And on new rese-buds the new sun shall smile, Can we regain what we have lost meanwhile? William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 338.

2. To arrive at again; return to; succeed in reaching once more: as, they regained the shore in safety.

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regain'd the piace. Leigh Hunt, The Giove and the Liona.

place. Leigh Hunt, The Glove and the Llone. = Syn. I. To repossess. regal1 (rē'gal), a. and n. [< ME. regal, regal, < OF. regal, regal, royal (as a noun, a royal vestment), in vernacular form real, F. réal (> E. real<sup>2</sup>) and royal (> E. royal); = Pr. reial, rial = Sp. Pg. real (> E. real<sup>3</sup>, a coin) = It. regale, reale, < L. regalis, royal, kingly, < rex (reg-), a king: see rex. Cf. real<sup>2</sup>, real<sup>3</sup>, royal, regale<sup>2</sup>.] I. a. Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal: as, a regal title: regal authority: read royal: as, a regal title; regal authority; regal pomp.

Most manifest it is that these [the pyramids], as the rest, were the *regall* sepulchres of the *Egyptians*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

With them [Ithuriei and Zephon] comes a third of regal port, But faded spiendour wan.

Milton, P. L., iv. 869.

Among the gema will be found some portraits of kinga in the Macedonian period, which may be best stadted in connexion with the *regal* coins of the same period. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archeol., p. 374.

Regal or royal fishes whales and aturgeons: so california and aturgeons: so california and aturgeons: so california and aturgeons and aturgeon II. + n. pl. Royalty; royal authority.

Now be we dachesses, both I and ye, And sikered to the *regals* of Athenes. *Chaucer*, Good Women, 1. 2128.

It was answered by another boke called the *Refutacion* or Ouercommyng of the appoilogie, of the conuencion of Madrill. As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether Madride Definition of the second definition of the conuencion of the conuencion of the second definition of the second regalia, an organ-pipe), < regale, regal, royal, < L. regalis, regal, royal: see regal<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small

portable organ, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed-pipes played with keys for the player's right hand, with a small bellows for the left



## regal

of the organ. In England a single instrument was usually called a *pair of regals*.

With dulsemers and the regalls, Sweet siltrons melody. Leighton, Tearcs or Lamentations (1613). (Halliwell.)

And in regals (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe, which containeth water) the sound hath a continual trembling. Bacon, Nat. Hist., §172. Representations of regals shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand tonches the keys, and the left is employed in blowing a small pair of bel-lows. Gentleman's Mag., LXXIV, 323. 2. An old instrument of percussion, composed

of souorous slabs or slips of wood. It was a sort of harmonica, and was played by striking the slips of wood with a stick armed with a ball or knob.

with a stick armed with a ball or knot. regale<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'), v.; pret. and pp. regaled, ppr. regaling. [COF. regaler, regaller, F. régaler, en-tertain, regale (= Sp. regalar, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, = Pg. regalar, entertain, charm, please, = It. regalare, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (a) in one view orig. 'treat like a king,' treat royally,' Cregal, royal (of. OF. regaler, regaller, take by royal authority) (see regall); (b) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,' (re- + galer, rejoice: see gala<sup>1</sup>; (e) the Sp. is identified hy Diez with regalar, melt, (L. regelare, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,' the Sp. is identified by Diez with regalar, metr,  $\langle L. regelare, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,'$  $<math>\langle re, back, + gelare, freeze: see congeal, and$ ef. regelation; (d) ef. OF. regaler, regaller, $divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, <math>\langle re- + egal, equal: see egal, equal. ]$  I. trans. To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to regale the taste, the eye, or the ear.

The Portuguese general then invited the monks on board his vessel, where he regaled them, and gave to each pres-ents that were most suitable to their austere life. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 144.

Every old hurgher had a budget of miraculous stories to tell about the exploits of Hardkoppig Piet, wherewith he regaled his children of a long winter uight. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 361.

Hellogabains and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have regaled themselves with the sight of criminals form by wild beasts. Leeky, Europ. Morals, 1, 298. II. intrans. To feast; have pleasure or diver-

sion.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons Of wine and wit, regaling ! Shenstone, Economy, i. 14.

On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd,

On pippins' russet peel. Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

The little girl . . . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus regaled in the credit of being foremost to welcome her. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, ii.

**regale**<sup>1</sup> (rē-gāl'), *n*. [ $\langle$  F. *régal*, also *régale*, a **regaler** (rē-gā'lèr), *n*. One who or that which hanquet, anusement, pleasure-party (= Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, a present, gift: see *regalia*<sup>2</sup>, *regalio*<sup>3</sup>, *regalia*<sup>1</sup>, *n*. Plural of *regale*<sup>2</sup>.  $\langle$  *régale*, regale, entertain: see *regale*<sup>1</sup>, *v*.] A **regalia**<sup>2</sup>†, *n*. [Confused in E. with *regalia*<sup>1</sup>;  $\langle$  choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse. The fawned would take it for a great work to the fawned to the fawned to form the fawned to fawned

regale<sup>2</sup> (rē-gā'lē), n.; pl. regalia (-liā). [= OF. regale, F. régale = Sp. regale = It. regalia, a royal privilege, prerogative, < ML. regale, royat power or prerogative, *regalia*, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regali*.] 1. A privilege, pre-rogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are neually reckoned to be six — namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of mas-terless goods, as estrays, etc.; of assessments; and of mint-ing of money. power or prerogative, regalia, pl. (also as

ing of money. The prerogative is sometimes called jura regalia or re-galia, the regalia being either majora, the regal dignity and power, or minora, the revenue of the crown. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 672.

2. In eeeles, hist., the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countries where the papal authority is recognized by the state, the regale is usually defined by a concordat with the papal see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of the royal aupremacy (ace supremacy). In medieval times especially the regale involved the right of enjoyment of the revennea of vacant bishoprics, and of presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices or positions above the ordinary parochial curves during the vacancy of a see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh cen-tury onward with constantly widening application and in-creased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed to pontificale. See investiture. 2. In eeeles. hist., the power of the sovereign

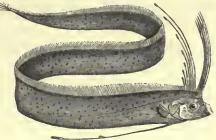
Those privileges and libertles of the Church which were not derogatory to the *regale* and the kingdom. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., I.

3. pl. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a pl. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc. The re-galla of England consist of the erown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the smpulls for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other pieces. These are preserved in the jewel-room in the Tower of London. The rogalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited in the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh.
 pl. The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Freemasons, -Regalia of

of an order, as of the Freemasons.—Regalia of the church, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patri-meny of the church.

mony of the church. **Regalecidæ** (reg-a-les'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Re-galeeus + -idæ.]$  A family of tæniosomous fishes, typified by the genus *Regaleeus*. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbon-like, the head oblong and with the opercular spparatus produced hackward, several of the anterior dorsal rays elongated and constituting a kind of creat, and long, sin-gle, oar-like rays in the position of the ventral fue. The species are pelagic and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.

or more than 20 feet. **Regalecus** (re-gal'e-kus), n. [NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. rex (reg-), king, + NL. alec, herring: see alee.] A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family Regaleeidx.



King of the Herrings, or Oar-fish (Regalecus glesne).

The northern R. glesne is popularly known as the king of the herrings. Also called Gymnetrus. regalement (re-gal/ment), n. [= F. régalement = Sp. regalamiento; as regale<sup>1</sup> + -ment.] Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The Musea still require Ilumid regalement, nor will aught avail Imploring Phœbus with unmeisten'd lips. J. Philips, Cider, il.

treat; a carouse. The damned . . . would take it for a great regale to have a dunghill for their bed, instead of the burning coals of that eternal fire. Jer. Taylor, Worka (ed. 1835) I. 386. Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg flip? To which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a regale, and ordered a quart to be prepared. Smollett, Roderick Random, xiv. That ye may garnish your profuse regales With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suna. Courper, Task, iii. 551. Dur the total total

The highest class of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras."... Next come the regalias, similarly made of the best Vuelta Abaje tobacco; and it is only the low-er qualities, "ordinary regalias," which are commonly found in commerce, the finer ... being exceedingly high-priced. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

regalian (rē-gā'lian), a. [< F. régalien, apper-taining to royalty, < régal, regal: see regal', regale<sup>2</sup>.] Pertaining to a king or suzerain; re-gal; sovereign; helonging to the regalia.

Chester was first called a county palatine under Henry II., but it previously possessed all *regalian* rights of ju-risdiction. Hallam, Middle Ages.

sdiction. He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining. Brougham.

regaliot, n. Same as regale1.

Do you think . . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regolios? Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xvi. (Davies.)

Foola, which each man meeta in his dish each day, Are yet the great regalics of a play. Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-All, Prol., 1. 3.

regalism (re'gal-izm), n. [ $\langle regal^1 + -ism.$ ] The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] regalism, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed. Card. Manning. regality (re-gal'i-ti), n. [Early mod. E. regal-ite, < OF. regalite = It. regalità, < ML. regali-

ta(t-)s, kingly office or character, royalty,  $\langle L.$ regalis, kingly, regal: see regal1. Cf. regalty, realty<sup>2</sup>, royalty, doublets of regality.] 1. Roy-alty; sovereignty; kingship.

The nobles and commons were wel pleased that Kyng Richard should frankely and frely of his owne mere mocion resigne his croune and departe from his *regalite*. *Hall*, Hen. IV., Int.

Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should ... be persuaded that ecclesiastical regiment degener-ateth into civil regality, when one is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vil. 14.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality.* Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. 2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction for-

. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction for-merly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given in *libe-ram regulitatem*, and the persona receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerog-atives of the crown.

There be civill Courts also in everie regalitie, helden by their Bailliffes, to whom the kings have gratioualy grant-ed royalties. Holland, tr. of Camden, il. 8. (Davies.) ed royalties. 3t. pl. Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; regalia.

For what purpose was it ordayned that christen kynges . . . shulde in an open and stately place before all their aublectes receyue their crowne and other Regatives? Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

Snch which God . . . hath reserved as his own appro-priate regalities. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 201.

Burgh of regality. See burgh. regally (re'gal-i), adv. In a regal or royal manner.

ner. regalot (rē-gā'lõ), n. [< It. Sp. Pg. regala: see regale1.] Same as regale1. I thank you for the last regalo you gave me at your Musseum, and for the good Company. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your regalo from the Northumber-nds. Walpole, To Mann, July 8, 1758. lands

regalst (re'galz), n. pl. Same as regalia1. See regale<sup>2</sup>, 3.

regalty; (re'gal-ti), n. [< ME. regalty, < OF. \*regalte, regalite, royalty: see regality, realty?.] Same as regality.

For all Thebea with the regalty Put hia body in such jeopardy. Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii. Thia was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the regalty. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

regaly; n. [< ME. regalie, regalye, < OF. re-galie, f., < ML. regalia, royalty, royal preroga-tive, prop. neut. pl. of L. regalis, royal: see re-gal<sup>1</sup>, regale<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.

Hit stondeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee, Allyed is agenst your *regalye* Under colour of womanly beaute. *Chaucer*, Pity, 1. 65.

To the entente to make Johu, sone of the same Duke, King of this your seid realme, and to depose you of your heigh regalie therof. Paston Letters, I. 100. 2. pl. Same as regalia1. See regale<sup>2</sup>, 3.

The regalies of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the septer and cloth of estate. Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140.

Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140. regar, n. See regur. regard (rē-gärd'), v. [Formerly also reguard (like guard); < OF. regarder, reguarder, rewar-der, F. regarder (= Pr. regardar, reguardar = Pg. regardar = It. riguardare, ML. regardare), look at, observe, regard, < re- + garder, keep, heed, mark: see guard. Cf. reward.] I. trans. 1. To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity: pay attention to particularity; pay attention to.

If much you note him, You shall offend him; . . . Feed, and *regard* him not. . *Shak*., Macbeth, iil. 4. 58. Him Sir Bedivere

Remorsefully regarded thro' his tears. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur. The horse acea the spectacle; it is only you who regard ad admire it. H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 295. and admire it. 2t. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.

Calais is an extraordinary well fortified place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, *reguarding* the Sea. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 11, 1643.

3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.

steem. He that regardeth the day regardeth it unto the Lord. Rom. xiv. 6.

This aspect of mine . . . The best-regarded virgins of our clime Have loved. Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 10.

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; mind; care for: as, to regard the feelings of others; not to regard pain.

His bookes of linsbandrie are moch to be *regarded*. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Facts from various places and times prove that in mil-tant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little regarded. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 560. 5. To have or to show certain feelings to-ward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.

His associates seem to have regarded him with kindness

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by as

They are not only regarded as authors, but as partisana. Addison.

A face perfectly quiescent we regard as aignifying ab-aence of feeling. II. Spencer, Frin. of Psychol., § 497. I regard the judicial faculty, "judgment," . . . as that on which historical study produces the most vuluable results. Stubbe, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 94. 7. To have relation or respect to; concern: as, this argument does not regard the question.

his argument does not regard natural philosophy. This fable seems to regard natural philosophy. Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl. The deed is done, And what may follow now regards not me. Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

8t. To show attention to; care for; guard. But ere we go, *regard* this dying prince, The vallant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord, We will bestow you in some better place. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ili. 2. 86.

As regards, with regard to; as respecta; as concerns: as, as regards that matter, I am quite of your opinion. = Syn. To remark, heed, estimate, value. II, intrans. To have concern; care.

 II. mirans. To have concern; care. The Knight nothing regarded To see the Lady acoffed. Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 229).
 regard (rē-gärd'), n. [Formerly also reguard (like guard); < ME. regard, < OF. regard, regort, reguard, F. regard = Pr. regart, reguart = OSp. reguardo = Pg. regardo = It. riguardo (ML. re-gardum), regard, respect; from the verb: see regard, v.] 1. Look or gaze; aspect.

I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. Shak, T. N., ii. 5, 731.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65. Things without all remedy Should be without regard; what's done is done. Shak., Macheth, lii. 2. 12. We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is atrongest where there is least regard for human freedom. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461. 3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; rever-ence: a. to have a great regard for a person ence: as, to have a great regard for a person.

Will ye do aught for regard o' me? Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballada, VI. 111). To him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. Acts vill. 11. I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy ny regard. Sheridan, School for Scandal, ill. 1. my

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.

Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest regarde smongest nem. Spenser, State of Ireland. them. I am a bard of no regard, Wi'gentle folks and a' that. Burns, Jolly Beggars.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases in regard to, with regard to. Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; . . . Aud enterprises of great pitch [folios have pith] and mo-ment

ment With this regard their currents turn awry. Shak., Hamlet, lli. 1. 87.

To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in vir-tue with regard to themselves, in justice and goodness with regard to their neighbours, and piety toward God. Watts.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.

b. Matter, respect.
 condition; respect.
 When it is mingled with regards that stand Aloof from the entre point. Shak, Lear, i. 1. 242.
 I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . in all reguards beautifull, and proportioned to admiration. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

Nature . . . In the first sentiment of kindness antici-pates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular regards in its general light. Emerson, Love.

7t. Prospect; object of sight; view.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello, Even till we make the main and the aerial blue An indistinct regard. Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 40.

8. In old English forest law: (a) Official view or regarding (rē-gär'ding), prep. [Ppr. of regard, inspection. (b) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—9. pl. Respects; good wishes; compliments: as, give my best regards to the family. [Colloq.]—At regard oft, in comparison with the same clear showing." George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv. parison with.

Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is, At regard of the hevenes quantite. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowis, 1. 57.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowia, I. 57. Court of regard (or survey) of dogs, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the law-ing or expeditation of mastiffa.—Field of regard, a sur-face conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation.*— In regard: (a) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of that following. England . . . hath been . . , an overmatch (of France), in regard the middle people of England make goodsoldiers, which the peasants of France do not. Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates. I fear it [mv] ast letter! miscarried, in regard you make

I fear it [my last letter] miscarried, in regard you make no mention of it in yours. Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.

(b) Comparatively; relatively. Compare in respect. How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns, in regarde, de-fend this litel territory. Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governance, fol. 62, b. (Encyc. Dict.)

In regard of. (a) In view of; on account of.

Change was thought necessary in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in ose. Hooker.

In regard of his hurt, Smith was glad to be so rid of him. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5. (b) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectionable.]

In regard of its security, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the bandbozea. Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

In this (that) regard, in this (that) respect. [Objection-able.] — Point of regard. See point. — With regard off, with regard to; considering.

How in safety best we may Compose our present evils, with regard Of what we are, and where. Milton, P. L., il. 281.

=Syn. 2. Notice, observance (of), care, concern. -3. Esti-mate, Estimation, etc. See esteem, lovel. regardable (rē-gär'dā-bl), a. [< OF. (and F.) regardable; as regard + -able.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice;

smile with an auster to solve the solution of the presence.
You are now within regard of the presence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.
Beleue me (Lord), a souldiour cannot haue
Beleue me (Lord), a souldiour cannot have

You might have known that by my looks and language, Had you been *regardant* or observant. B. Jonson, New Ian, iv. 3.

With look ea regardiant [read reguardant] did the Thracian gaze. Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, il.

2. In her., looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—3. Looking at one another; turned so as to face

one another.

Two regardant portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief). Soulages Catalogue, No. 440.

Soulages Catalogue, No. 440. Passant regardant. See passant.— Rampant regardant. See rampant. —Regardant reversed, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a scrpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below. —Villein regardant, regardant villein, in feudad law, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same. same

regarder (rē-gär'der), n. 1. One who or that which regards.

Modern science is of itself . . . a slight regarder of time nd space. J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 35. and space.

2. In *Eng. law*, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.

A Forest . . . hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarders, Agisters, &c. Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

regardful (rē-gärd'ful), a. [< regard + -ful.] Having or paying regard. Especially - (a) Ful of regard or respect; respectful.

To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imprinted, with a *regardful* and sep-arate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8. (b) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; atten tive.

When with regard/ull sight She, looking backe, espies that griesly wight. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vli. 22.

Let a man be very tender and regardful of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. South.

= Syn. (b) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful. regardfully (rē-gärd'fül-i), adv. In a regardful manner, in any sense.

regence

**regardless** (re-gard'les), a. [ $\langle regard + -less.$ ] **1.** Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.

My eyes Set here unmov'd, *regardless* of the world, Though thousand miseries encompass me! Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Bliodeth the beauty everywhere revealed, Treading the May flowers with regardless feet. Whittier, Among the Hillia, Prel.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]

Yea, Traitor: Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara, Is a *regardless* Suppliant, now, to Osmyn. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, il. 9.

= Syn. 1. Unmindful, inattentive, unobscrvant, neglect-ful, unconcerned. regardlessly (rē-gärd'les-li), adv. In a regard-less manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently

regardlessness (re-gard'les-nes), n. Hecdless-

ness; inattention; negligence. regard-ring (rē-gard ring), n. A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond. **regather** (rē-gaTH'ér), v. t. [< re- + gather.]

To gather or collect again.

When he had renewed his provisions and regathered more force. Hakluyt's Voyages, 111. 640.

regatta (rē-gat'ā), n. [=F. régate, < It. regatta, rigatta, regata, a boat-race, yacht-race, a row-ing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of ing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of Olt. regatta, rigatta, a strife or contention for the mastery,  $\langle$  Olt. regattare, rigattare, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. regatear, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; re-gateo, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of recatare, "reeattare, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. recatear, retail; recatar, take care, be cautious),  $\langle$  rc-, again, + cattare, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. catear, taste, try, view),  $\langle$  L. captare, eatch, capture, procure: see catch<sup>1</sup>, and cf. acate. Cf. regrate<sup>1</sup>.] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes. or other boats contend for prizes.

A regatta of wherries raced past us. Hawthorne, Our Old Home.

They penetrated to Cowes for the race balls and regatta gayetica. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

regelate (ré'jé-låt), r. i.; pret. and pp. regelated, ppr. regelating. [\ L. regelatus, pp. of regelare (> It. regalare = Pg. regelar = F. regeler), air, cooloff, \ re-, back, + gelare, congeal: see geal1.] To freeze or become congealed again; specifi-cally, to freeze to cother cally, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers are viscous, or regelate into conformity, and the atiffest patriota palter and compromise. Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

regelation (re-je-la'shon), n. [= F. regelation, a freezing over,  $\langle LL. regelatio(n-)$ , a thawing,  $\langle L. regelare$ , thaw, warm,  $\langle re-$ , back, again, also = un-, + gelare, freeze: see regelate.] The phenomenon of congclation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist aurfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid masa. This is called *regelation*. Faraday. (Webster.)

This is called regetation. Taratus. (Wevser.) An attempt... has been made of late years to recon-cile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed to-gether they freeze together at the place of contact... The word Regelation was proposed by Dr. Hooker to ex-press the freezing together of two pleces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyn-dall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857. Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.

**regence**t (ré'jens),  $n. \models OF.$  regence, F. ré-gence = Sp. Pg. regencia = It. regenca,  $\langle ML.$ regentia, rule,  $\langle L.$  regen(t-)s, ruling: see re-gent.] Government; rule.

Some for the gospel, and massacres Of spiritual affidavit-makers, That awore to any human *regence* Ostha of suprem'cy and allegiance. S. Butler, Hudibrss, III. ii. 275.



regence (re'jen-si), n.; pl. regencies (-siz). [As regence (see -cy).] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The aceptre of Christ's regency. 2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's liness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Regiona they pass'd, the mighty regencies Of scraphim. Milton, P. L., v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was em-powered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand cra. . . The ancient habitudes, . . contemporarles of Brummell in his zenith boon companions of George IV. In his regency – atili haunted the spot. Bulwer, My Novel, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorza succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent. -7. The municipal administration of regent.—7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Elurope.—Albany re-gency, in U.S. hie, a group of politicians who, by the akil-ful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conven-tions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1830. The most noted membera were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix.—Regency Act, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor.— The Regency, in French hist, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715-23, when Philip of Orleans was regent. **regenera**te.] To gender again; renew. Furth spirts five freshlys regended.

Furth spirts fyre freahlys regendred. Stanihurst, Eneld, li. 496. regeneracy (rē-jen'e-rā-si), n. [< regenera(te) + -cy.] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous ainner could not expect to be, called from the depth of ain to regene-racy and salvation. Hammond, Works, IV, 686.

**regenerate**  $(r\tilde{e}$ -jen' $\tilde{e}$ -rat), v. t. [ $\langle L. regenerate$ tus, pp. of regenerare ( $\rangle$  It. regenerare, rigene-rare = Sp. Pg. regenerar = F. régénérer), gene-rate again,  $\langle re$ -, again, + generare, generate: see generate.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce. reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Biilow] says, the tail is regene-rated from cell-layers developed in the same way and ex-actly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo. Mind, IX. 417.

2. In theol., to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See regeneration, 2. ence a new spiritual life to. See regeneration, 2.
No sooaer was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon bimself as one regenerated and born a second time. Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig., 1z. 2.
regenerate (rē-jen'e-rāt), a. [= F. regénéré = Sp. Pg. regenerato = It. regenerato, rigenerato, (L. regeneratus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.
O thou, the earthly anthor of my blood.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*, Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up. Shak., Rich. II., 1. 3. 70.

Who brought a race regenerats to the field, . . . And raised fair Lusitania's fallen ahield. Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, at. 14.

2. In theol., begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

from a natural to a spiritual scale. Seelog now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits. Book of Common Prayer, Office of Public Baptism of [Infants.

regenerateness (re-jen'e-rat-nes), n. The state of being regenerated. Bailey.

of being regenerated. Bailey. regeneration (rē-jen-g-rā'shon), n. [<ME. re-generacioun, <OF. regeneration, F. regénération = Sp. regeneracion = Pg. regeneração = It. re-generazione, rigenerazione, <LL. regeneratio(n-), a being born agaiu, regeneration: see regene-rate.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.-2. In theol.: (a) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the di-

rect action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical the ologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by Cod's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the sacrament of regeneration, or simply regeneration. The word regeneration occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent ex-pressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again, ""born of God, "thorn of water and of the Spirit." According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5. Baptiam la . . . a sign of Regeneration or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptiam rightly are grafted into the Church. Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, xxvll.

(b) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also ahall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. Mat. xix. 28.

3 (rē-jen-e-rā'shon). In biol., the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, la nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or nearlal process.—Baptismal regeneration. See baptismal.=Syn. 2. See conversion.—3. See reproduction.
regenerative (rē-jen'e-rā-tiv), a. [= OF. regeneratif, F. regénératif = Sp. Pg. regenerativo; as regenerate + -ive.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.
She identified him with the struggling regenerative process in her which had begun with his action. George Eliot, paniel Deronda, Ixv. In Mahommedanian there is no regenerative power; it

In Mahommedanism there is no regenerative power; it "of the letter, which killeth" — unelastic, sterile, bar-en. Faiths of the World, p. 331. 18 ren.

2. In metal., on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term remethod of economizing fuel, as in the term re-generative gas-furnace. See regenerator.—Re-generative burner. See burner.— Regenerative furnace. See furnace. regeneratively (rē-jen'e-rā-tiv-li), adv. In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate. regenerator (rē-jen'e-rā-tor), n. [= F. régéné-rateur, n.; as regenerate + -orl.] 1. Oue who regenerates.

regenerates.

He la not his own regenerator, or parent at all, in his new rth. Waterland, Works, VI. 352. birth.

All these social regenerators panted to be free, The American, XIV. 23.

2. In metal., a chamber filled with a checker-work of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored drait at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what ha now gen-erally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stilling, in 186, but this arrange-ment for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the success-ful application of the principle, constituting a highly im-portant improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemena. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive atill further development. According to the Siemena regene-rative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemena regenerative reheating- or mill-furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one amalier chamber, through one of which the alr passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrange-ment of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reveraal as and the Siemena regenerative furnace. This form of fur-nace has been employed for reheating in rolling mills. **regenerator-furnace** (re-jen', e-ra-tor-fer', nas),n. Any form of furnace with which a regen-erator is connected.**regeneratory**(<math>re-jen', e-ra-tor-fer', nas), the construction.**Reconnected**.up and given out to the gas and air entering

regeneratory (rē-jen'e-rā-tō-ri), a. [< regen-erate + -ory.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. regenesis (rē-jen'e-sis), n. [ $\langle re-+ genesis$ The state of being renewed or reproduced.  $[\langle re- + genesis.]$ 

There tended to be thereafter a continual regenesis of dissenting acets. II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 368. regent (rē'jent), a. and n. [ $\langle OF. regent, F. ré$ -regentess (rê'jentes), n. [ $\langle regent + -ess.$ ] gent = Sp. Pg. regente = It. reggente, ruling, as A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom. a noun a regeut, vicegerent,  $\langle L. regen(t-)s, rul-$  regent-oriole (rē'jent-ō'ri-ōl), n. Same as re-ing; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of gent-bird.

regent-oriole

regere, pp. rectus, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'mako straight,' 'stretch,' = Gr.  $\delta\rho\delta\gamma euv$ , stretch, = Skt.  $\sqrt{raj}$ , stretch out, = Goth. uf-rakjan, stretch out, etc. (see rack<sup>1</sup>); cf. Skt.  $\sqrt{raj}$ , direct, rule, ra-jan, king, L. rex (rēg-), king (see rex). The two roots in Skt. may be orig. identical, as they have become in L. From the L. regere are also ult. regimen, regiment, régime, region, rector, rectum, rectangle, rectilineal, etc., correct, direct, erect, etc., dress, address, redress, etc. Related E. words of Teut. origin are right, rack<sup>1</sup>, etc.] I. a. 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion, Or travel in the *regent* walk of passion. Quarles, Emblema, ii. 4.

He together calls,

Or several, one by one, the regent powers, Under him regent. Milton, P. L., v. 697. Some other active regent principle that resides in the ody. Sir M. Hale. body.

Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince regent.—3. Taking part in the government of a university.—Queen regent. See queen.
 II. n. 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general

sense.

Urlel, . . . regent of the sun, and held The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven. Milton, P. L., iii. 690. The moon (aweet regent of the aky) Säver'd the walls of Cumor Hall. Mickle, Cumnor Hall.

2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hered-tary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of under-taking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications.

I aay, my aovereign, York is meetest man To be your *regent* in the land of France. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 164. 3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instrucwho takes part in the regular duties of instruc-tion or government. At Cambridge all resident mas-ters of arts of leas than four years' standing, and all doctors of leas than two, are regents. At 0xford the period of regen-cy la ahorter. At both nolversities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called non-regents. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regent the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At 0xford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the cordinary business of the an inversity. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort. Only regents—that is, masters actually engaged in

Only regents—that 1s, masters actually engaged in teaching—had any right to be present or to vote in con-gregations (at Bologna). Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education. It the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academics, libraries, museums, or other institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their machines, it of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to alter a *a regent* and *a regent* and *a placitum*, who has served the necessary rem and is at liberty to retire.
regent-bird (ré'jent-bèrd), n. An Australian bird of the genus Sericulus, S. chrysoeephalus or melinus, the plumage of which is velvety black and golden-yellow in the male: so called 4. In the State of New York, a member of the



Regent-bird (Sericulus chrysocephalus).

during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See Sericulus. Also re gent-oriole.

## regentship

**regentship** (re'jent-ship), n. [< regent + -ship.] The office or dignity of a regent, es--ship.] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a vicegerent, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill demean 'd himself in France, Then let him be densy 'd the *regentship*. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i, 3. 107. regerminate (rē-jėr'mi-nāt), v. i. [< L. re-germinatus, pp. of regerminare, sprout again, < re-, again, + germinare, sprout, germinate: see germinate.] To germinate again. regerminatio(n-), < regerminare, pp. regermina-tus, sprout again: see regerminate.] A sprout-

ing or germination anew.

ing or germination anew.
The Jews commonly express resurrection by regermination, or growing up again like a plant. Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.
regesti (rē-jest'), v. t. [< L. regestus, pp. of regerere, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, < re-, back, + gerere, carry: see gest2.] To throw back; retort.</li>
Who can say, lt is other than righteous, that thou shouldest regest one day noon ns, Depart from me, ye wleked? *Ep. Hall*, Contemplations, itil. 5.
regests (rē-jest'), n. [< F. (obs.) regeste, pl. regestes (= Pg. registo, resisto), a register, < L. regestum (pl. regesta), neut. of regestus, pp. of regerere, record: see regest, v. Cf. register<sup>1</sup>.] A register. register. egister. Old legends and Cathedrall regests. Milton, Hist. Eng., iil.

reget (rē-get'), v. t. [< re- + get1.] 1. To get or obtain again.

And then desirs in Gascoign to reget The glory lost. Daniel, Civil Wars, vl. 71.

21. To generate or bear again.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all, Regetts [read regests ?] thee in her wombe. Davies, Sconrge of Folly, p. 52. (Davies.)

Davies, Sconree of Folly, p. 52. (Davies.) reghtet, adv. A Middle English form of right. regiam majestatem (vē'ji-am maj-es-tā'tem). [So called from these words at the beginning of the collection; L.: regiam, acc. fem. of re-gius, pertaining to a king, reyal (< rex (reg-), king); majestatem, acc. of majestas, majes-ty: sec majesty.] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David L. king of Scotland. It resembles ac closely David I., king of Scotland. It resembles ao closely the *Tractatus de Legibus*, supposed to have been written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

regiant (rē'ji-an), n. [ $\langle L. regius$ , of a king (see regious), + -(n.] 1. An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regians* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiasticia. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. Iil. S8.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never peaks well of *regians* (it is his own distinctions) if he can ossibly avoid it. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 39. (Davies.)

**regible**t (rej'i-bl), a. [= It. reggibile = Sp. re-gible,  $\langle$  LL. regibilis, that may be ruled, gov-ernable, tractable,  $\langle$  L. regere, rule: see regent.] Governable.

Governable. regicidal (rej'i-sī-dal), a. [ $\langle regicide^2 + -al.$ ] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide. regicide<sup>1</sup> (rej'i-sīd), n. [= F. régicide = Sp. Pg. It. regicida,  $\langle L. rex (reg.), a \, king, + -cida,$   $\langle cxedere, kill.$ ] A king-killer; one who puts a king to death; specifically, in Eng. hist., a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and senwhich he was found guilty of treason and sen-tenced to death in 1649.

The regicides who aat on the life of our late King were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1660.

**regicide**<sup>2</sup> (rej'i-sīd), n. [= F. régieide = Sp. Pg. It. regieidio, the slaving of a king,  $\langle L, rex(reg-), king, + -cidium, a killing, <math>\langle cædere, kill.$ ] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or we, when great Atrides dy'd, Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide? Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 48.

regifugium ( $\bar{re}$ -ji-f $\bar{u}$ 'ji-um), *u.*; pl. regifugiua (-ä.). [= Pg. regifugio,  $\langle$  LL. regifugioum, 'the king's flight,'  $\langle$  L. rex (reg-), king, + fuga, flight,  $\langle$  fugere, flee: see fugitive.] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarcouin the Proved Tarquin the Proud.

regild (rē-gild'), v. t. [< re- + gild1.] To gild

régime (rā-zhēm'), n. [< F. régime, < L. regi-men, direction, government: see regimen.] 1.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the preda-tory *régime* in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes amall and indirect. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 525. 2. In French law, specifically, the system of

 In French law, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are régime de community property, under community, régime de separation de biens, and régime dotal (see dot2).
 Ancient régime [F. ancient régime], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.
 regimen (rej'i-men), n.; pl. regimens, regimina (rej'i-meuz, ré-jim'i-nä). [= OF. regime, F. régime = Sp. regimen = Pg. regimen, regime = It. regimine, < L. regimen, guidance, direction, government, rule, < regere, rule: see regent. Cf. régime.] 1. Orderly government or system; system; system</li> gime.] 1. Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Il. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the regimen of soher thought. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi. 2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual opera-tion; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the pres-ervation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to hygiene, but most commonly used as a synonym for diet1, 2.

My father's disorder appeared to be a dropsy, an in-disposition the most unsuspected, being a person so ex-emplaryly temperate, and of admirable *regimen*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 36, 1646. Yet 1 have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed:... this was (I imagine) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity. *Groy*, Letters, I. 340. 3. In zooil, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics: as, an animal or a vegetable regimen; carnivorous regimen.-4. In gram.: (a) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarlans poalt the absence of regimen as one of

the differential features of a conjunction. F. Hall, False Philol., p. 84.

(b) The word or words so governed. regiment (rej'i-ment), n. [(ME. regiment, rege-ment, < OF. regiment, regement, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = Pr. regiment = Sp. regimiento, government, a regiment, = Pg. regimento = It. reggimento. ( l.l. regiment, tum, rule, government, ( L. regerc, rule: see re-gent. Cf. regimen, régime.] 1<sup>+</sup>. Rule; govern-ment; authority.

That for hens forth y<sup>t</sup> he be under the regement and gonernance of the Mayr and Aldermen of the same cite. Charter of London, la Arnold's Chronicle, p. 43.

The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrons Regiment of Women. Knox, title of work.

The regiment of Debors, who ruled twentle yeares with religion. Lyly, Enphues and his England, p. 455.

21. A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-parted regiment That froward Saturn gave unto his sons. Greene, Orlando Furioso. 3<sub>†</sub>. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's ow out of square with her into their former law and now

regiment. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Klnsmen, lv. 3. 4. Milit., a body of soldiers, consisting of one

4. Milit., a body of soldiers, consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel, or of a certain division of artillery. It is the hargest permanent association of avoidiers, and the third subdivision of an army-corps, several regiments constitu-ing a brigade, and several brigadess division. These com-binations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continuously, and in command of the same hodles of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as any regiment may comprise any number of battalhons. The organization of the British Royal Artil-tery is anomalous, the whole body forming one regiment. In 1880 it comprised nearly 35,000 officers and men, distrib-net of has brigades, each of which is as large as an ordi-nary regiment. In the United States service the full trength of cavalry regiments is about 1,200 each; of artil-tery, about 600; of infantry, 600; but these numbers are ambject to inevitable variations. Abbreviated regt. Well aet forth

We'll act forth In best appointment all our regiments. Shak., K. John, il. 1. 296.

Marching regiment. See march<sup>2</sup>. - Royal regiment of artillery. See artillery.

Mode, system, or style of rule or management; regiment (rej'i-ment), v. t. [= Sp. regimentar, government, especially as connected with eer-tain social features; administration; rule. The industrial régime is distinguished from the preda-tory régime in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 525.

If women were to be regimented, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (Davies.)

regimental (rcj-i-mcu'tal), a. and n. [= Pg. regimental; as regiment + -al.] I. a. Of or pertaining to a regiment: as, regimental offi-cers; regimental clothing.

The band led the column, playing the regimental march. Thackeray, Vanity Fsir, xxx. Regimental adjutant, fund, etc. See the nonns. II. n. pl. (rarely used in the singular). Mili-tary clothing: so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments vcry decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

Tashion hearly abandoned at the present time. If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a regimental. Colman, Man of Business, II. (Davies.) You a soldier !— yon're a walking block, fit only to dust the company's regimentals on. Sheridan, The Rivals, iil. 1.

In their ragged regimentals Stood the old Continentals,

Yielding not. G. II. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

regimentation (rej<sup>#</sup>i-men-tā'shon), n. [< regi-ment, v., + -ation.] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of regi-mentation, which, primarily taking place in the army, sec-ondarily affects the whole community. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

*R. Spencer*, Prin. of Social, § 553.
regimina, n. Latin plural of regimen.
regiminal (rē-jim'i-nal), a. [\L. regimen (regimin-), rule, + -al.] Öf or pertaining to regimen: as, strict regiminal rules.
Regina (rē-ji nā), n. [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), \L. regina, a queen, fcm. of rex (reg-), a king: see rex.] In herpet., a genus of watersnakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family Coloridar. ily Colubridæ. The type is the striped water-snake of the United States, R. leberis.

Regina purple. See purple. region (ré'jon), n. [< ME. region, regioun, < OF. region, F. région = Pr. regio, reio = Sp. re-gion = Pg. região = It. regione, a region, < L. regio(n-), a direction, line, boundary-line, boun-dary toritory curves region (region). regio(n-), a direction, line, boundary-line, boun-dary, territory, quarter, province, region, < re-gere, direct, rule: see regent.] 1. Any consid-erable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of consider-able but indefinite extent; a country; a dis-trict; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equa-torial regions; the temperate regions; the polar regions of the atmosphere. regions; the upper regions of the atmosphere. Zlt there is, toward the parties meridionales, many Con-trees and many Regyouns. Mandeville, Travels, p. 262. The regions of Artols, Wallon, and Picardy. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 9.

Gawain the while throi all the region round Rode with his diamond, wearled of the quest. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or terof Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern rione). Under Servina Tullus there were four regions in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the regions issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 158 to 146 B. c. Encye. Brit., XVII. 640.

His [Alberle's] chlef atteniion was given to the militia, which was still arranged in schole, and it is highly prob-able that he was the author of the new divison of the clty [Rome] into twelve regions. Encye. Brit., XX. 788.

Rome has aeven ecclesiastical regions, each with its proper deacons, snbdeacons, and acolytea. Each region has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical func-tions, which are celebrated by each in rotation. Encye. Brit, XVI. 509.

Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the regions Do amilingly revolt. Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 102.

4. In anat., a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal regions.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The region of my heart, Shak., Lear, i. 1. 147.

The mouth, and the region of the mouth, ... were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face. De Quincey (Personal Traits of Brit. Anthors, Wordsworth).

5046

5t. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a region ; he knows too much. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 75. 6t. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly ealled the elemental region.

The orb below As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder Doth rend the *region*. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 509.

I should have fatted all the region kites With this slave's offai. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 607.

With this slave's offai. Shae, Hamiet, H. 2. cor.
7. In zoögeog., a large faunal area variously plinited by different authors. Especially - (a) A realm i one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Paleactic or the nearth surface priority areas from its use in this sense by r. In marker priority. Exhibits a start and the primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterize, Ethlopian, Griental or Indian, Anstralian, Nearctic, and Nedropieal. (See these words.) Barlet added a sevent, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1871 Stelater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) Artegoze, or prising the Palearctic, Ethlopian, Indian, and Nearctic region; (3) Antercopy, copication of Bazilian regions. (b) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a realm: as, the Antiliano, Central American, and Brazilian regions of the American, and Stazilian regions of the American, and Stazilian regions of the American, Caffartan, Mozamblezn, and Madagaseariat, S. Gill in 1875, S. and J. A. Alieg in 1877. A New the 1986. W. T. Bianford in 1860, E. Birth in 1876, S. Each of the main division, however defined by different naturisits, is sublivided in the Second subregion is control to the Libyan, Guinean, Caffartan, Mozamblezn, and Madagasearian subregion, starb bargeton of the bas, and Madagasearian unregion, and the Libyan subregion is and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the inter divisions dowing. Secondult, Secon

The peculiar seasonal and regional distribution of hur-ricancs. The Atlantic, XLIX. 334. 2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as

in anatomy and zoögeography; topographical. It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy. O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 224.

## Regional anatomy. Same as topographical anatomy.

regionally (rē'jon-al-i), adv. With reference to a region or particular place; topically; lo-cally; in zoögeog., with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it egionally. Medical News, LII. 273. regionally.

The preservation of rock-oils in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or *regionally*, to subsequent change or destruction. Science, VIII. 233.

**regionarius**  $(re^{*}ji-\bar{o}-n\bar{a}'ri-us)$ , n.; pl. regionarii (- $\bar{i}$ ). [NL.,  $\leq$  L. regio(n-), a region: see region.] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or juris-diction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regionary (rē'jon-ā-ri), a. [< region + -ary.]</li>
1. Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and regionary detties, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administra-tive district, especially of the city of Rome.— Regionary deacon. See deacon.

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had tweive re-gionary deacons. Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 714. regionic (rē-ji-on'ik), a. [< region + -ic.] Same as regional. [Rare.]

A regionic association. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 758. **regioust** (rē'ji-us), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. regio,  $\langle L.$ regius, kingly, royal, regal,  $\langle rex (reg-), a king:$ see rex.] Pertaining to a king; royal. J. Harrington.

register<sup>1</sup> (rej'is-tèr), n. [ $\langle$  ME. regester (= D. G. Sw. Dan. register),  $\langle$  OF. registre, F. registre, a record, register, = Pr. registre = Sp. registro a record, register, =  $Fr. registre = Sp. registro, a = Pg. registro, registo, resisto = It. registro, a register, record, <math>\leq ML$ . registrum, also registra, register, a register, an altered form of regestum, a book in which things are recorded, a tum, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl., L. regesta, things recorded, records, neut. pl. of regestus, pp. of regerere, record: see regest, n. and v. In the later senses 6-10, from the verb, and in part practi-cally identical, as 'that which registers,' with register<sup>2</sup>, 'one who registers': see register<sup>2</sup>.] 1. An official written account or entry, usually in a hook regularly kept as of sets proceed. in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceed-ings, or names, for preservation or for refer-ence; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish register; a hotel register.

Of soules fynde I nat in this registre. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1954. Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a register of ail such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker*, Eccies. Polity, v. 72. 2. In old Eng. law, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of elerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different coring. much in different copies. Harvard Law Re-view, Oct., 1889.-3. In com., a document iswice, Oct., 1889.—3. In com., a document is-sued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See registration of British ships, under registration.—4. The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books. —5. In music: (a) The compass or range of a of tones, within the compass of a voice or of cer-tain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chestregister of the voice, or the chalumeau regis-ter of the elarinet. The vocai registers are distin-guished by quaitive more than by pitch, since the same tome can often be produced in more than one register. The difference ites in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-cailed head-register and chest-register include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qual-ities are also called the *low, middle*, and *high registers*, or the *thick*, middle, and thin registers, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condi-tion of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced. It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when register of the voice, or the chalumeau regis-

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest *register*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIL 73.

6. In organ-building: (a) Same as stop or stop-knob. (b) A perforated frame or board for hold-ing a set of trackers in place.—7. A device for registering automatically the number of revolutious made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam. air, or water, or other data, by means of appara-

tus deriviug motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to as-certain.-8. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating the plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a loco-motive engine; a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duet which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

b. Look well to the *register*; And let your heat still lessen by degrees. B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1. I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on cauvas a happy family gathcred round a hole in the floor called a *register*. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 13. 9. In printing, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the feaf, or when two or more adjacent colora meet without implinging, they are said to be in register; otherwise, out of register.

but of register.
10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast. — 11. In bookbinding, a ribbon attached to a full-bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—Anemometrographic register. See anemometer.—Army Register. See anemometer.—Army Register. See anemometer.—Army Register. See anetoological register.
See arms/tigt, 1.—Uod's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. See Lloyd's.—Meteorological register. See meteorological table (a) under meteorological.—Morse register. See def. 9.—Parish register, a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—Register counties, in Eng. law, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Huil, in which peculiar laws for register ship, a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before ssiling.—Register thermometer. See thermometer.—See meta date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered to ewarship of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—To make register, in printing, to arrange on the presspage, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions.=Syn. 1. Catalogue, etc. (see List), chronice, archives.
register1 (rej'is-têr), v. [< F. registrer = Pr. Sp. Pg. register = It, registrer </li> 10. The inner part of the mold in which types

In trave, register; from the noun; see register[n, n]I. trans. 1. To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues shew'd, here register'd, And here shall live forever. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2. Many just and holy men, whose names Are register'd and calendar'd for saints. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and registered. Science, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale. -3. In rope-making, to twist, as yarns, into a

 Sin Tope-making, to twist, as yarns, into a strand. - Light-registering apparatus. See light!.
 Syn. 1. See record.
 II. intrans. 1. To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.-2. In printing, etc.: (a) To correspond exactly in the printing of the start of whether the start of the st symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (b) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—3. In organ-playing, same as

registrate. registrate. register<sup>2</sup> (rej'is-ter), n. [An altered form, due to confusion with register1, of registrer, now usually written registrar: see registrar.] 1. One who registers: same as registrar.

And having subscribed their names, certains Registers copie the said Orations. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 439. Specifically -2. In *law:* (a) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptey act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the perform-ance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely ad-ministrative in their character. *Bump.* (b) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof. -Lord register, or lord clerk regis-ter, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives. -Register in bankruptcy. Same as bank-ruptcy commissioner (which see, under bankruptcy).--Register of deeds, in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.-Re-gister of probate or of wills, in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate.-Register of the Treasury, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warnats drawn by the Secretary of the Trea-sury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels. **registerable** (rej'is-tér-g-bl), a. [< *register* + -able.] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. Fortnightly Rev., N.S., XXXIX. 26. **registered** (rej'is-tèrd), p. a. Recorded, as in receives and records deeds so as to give public registrate; a. Registered; recorded.

- registered (rej'is-terd), p. a. Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled: as, a registered voter (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an elec-
- tion).—Registered bond, invention, letter, etc. See the nouns.—Registered company, a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter. registerert (rej'is-têr-êr), n. [< register?, v., + -er1. Cf. registrar.] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.

## The Greekes, the chiefe registerers of worthy actes. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, To the Reader.

- Golding, tr. of Cœar, To the Reader. register-grate (rej'is-tèr-grāt), n. A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire. registering (rej'is-tèr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of register-office (rej'is-tèr-of'is), n. 1. An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office... 2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U.S.] register-plate (rej'is-tèr-plāt), n. In rope-mak-ing machines, a concave metallie disk having

registrate (rej'is-trāt), v.; pret. and pp. regis-trated, ppr. registrating. [< ML. registratus, pp. of registrare, register: see register1, v.] I.† trans. To register; enroll.

Why do ye toil to *registrate* your names On icy pillars, which soon melt away? Drummond, Flowers of Sion.

II. intrans. In organ-playing, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combi-nation. See registration, 3. Also register.

## 5048

# Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . . Are registrate by echoes in the rocks. Drummond, To Sir W. Alexander.

registration (rej-is-trā'shon), n. [( OF. regis-tration, ( ML. registratio(n-), a registering, ( registrare, registor: see registrate and regis-ter<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the registration of deeds; the registration of births, deaths, and marriages; the registration of voters. of voters.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of registration were perfected. J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 48.

Man's senses were perfected.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 43.
2. Specifically, in the law of conveyancing, a system for the recording of conveyances, mort gages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general polley of registry laws is to make a duy registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any ad yantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unvantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unvantage over the registered time is allowed for gages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the in-formation of all concerned. The general polley of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any ad-vantage over the registered owner by dealing with an un-registered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each in-strument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it. 3. In organ-playing, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for play-register-grate (reg'is-tring), m. [Verbal n, of register (reg) is register regis

recorded; a record.
I have sometimes wondered why a registry has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such [specific remedles] as have been invented by any professors of every age. Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.
Our conceptions are but the registry of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by heing temporarily anihilated. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos, I. 59.
Certificate of registry. See certificate, 2.— District registry, in Eng. law, an office in a provincial town for

the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the ne-cessity of taking every step in the central offices in London. **regitivet** (rej'i-tiv), a. [Irreg. < L. regere, rule (see regent), + -itive.] Ruling; governing. Their regilize power over the world. Gentleman's Calling, vii. § 5. (Latham.)

Genueman's Calling, vil. § 5. (Laham.) regium donum (rē'ji-um dô'num). [L.: re-gium, neut. of regius, royal (see regious); do-num, a gift, grant: see donate.] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Irahand accuruted in 1960 for 6701 372

back; restore.

# Bid day stand still, Bid him drive back his car, and reimport The period past, regive the present hour. Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

roung, Night Thoughts, ii. 309. reglet, n. [Also reigle;  $\langle OF. regle, reigle, rie-$ gle, rigle, reule, rieule, F. règle, a rule, etc.: seerule<sup>1</sup>. Cf. reglet, reglement. In def. 2, ef. reg-let, and also rule<sup>1</sup> and the doublet rail<sup>1</sup>, astraight bar, etc.] 1. A rule; a regulation.Halliwell.—2. A hollow eut or channel for guid-ing anything; a groove in which somethingruns: as, the regle of a side-post for a flood-gate.gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes, whose mouth is eucompassed with a double frith. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, foi. 105.

**reglet**, v. t. [Also reigle; < OF. regler, reigler, < LL. regulare, rule: see rule<sup>I</sup>, regulate.] To rule; govern; regulate. reglet, v. t.

All ought to regle their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God. Fulter, Worthles, Wales, IH. 49.

reglementt (reg'l-ment), n. [Also reiglement;  $\langle OF. reglement, F. réglement = Sp. reglamen to = Pg. regulamento = It. regolamento, <math>\langle ML.$ regulamentum, ruling, regulation,  $\langle LL. regu-$ lare, rule, regulate: seo regle, rule<sup>1</sup>.] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the discommodities of It may be best avoided. Bacon, Usury.

reglementary (reg-lê-men'tê-ri), a. [( OF. reglementaire, conformable to rule, ( reglement, a rule, regulation: see reglement.] Of, per-taining to, or embodying regulations; regula-tive: as, a reglementary charter. Encyc. Dict. [Rare.]

[Aare.] reglet (reg'let), n. [Also riglet;  $\langle OF. reglet$ , F. réglet (= Sp. regleta = Pg. regreta), a reglet,  $\langle$ regle, a rule: see regle.] 1. In printing, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in com-position to make blanks about a page, or be-trans the lines of large turns in oran dimler position to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display.
Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as furniture.
2. In arch., a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.
reglet-plane (reg'let-plan), n. A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Enc.]

saws. [Eng.] reglow (rē-glo'), v. i. [ $\langle re- + glow$ .] Same as rcealesce.

reglow (rē-glo'), n. [< reglow, v.] Same as recalescence.

regma (reg'mä), n.; pl. regmata (-ma-tä). [ $\langle Gr. \rangle$  $p\eta\gamma\mu_a$ , a fracture, breakage,  $\langle p\eta\gamma\nu i\nu ai$ , break: see break.] In bot., a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastical-ly from the persistent axis (carpophore), as in Euphorbia and Geranium. It is one form of schizocarp.

schizocarp. regmacarp (reg'ma-kärp), n. [ $\langle Gr. b\bar{\eta}\gamma\mu a$ , a fracture (see regmä), +  $\kappa a\rho\pi \delta c$ , frnit.] In bot., any dehiscent fruit. Masters. regna, n. Plural of regnum. regnal (reg'nal), a. [ $\langle ML. regnalis, \langle L. reg-$ num, kingdom, reign: see reign.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—Regnal years, the

## regnal

number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public docu-ments and other decds from the year of accession of the avereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament. **regnancy** (reg'nan-si),  $n. [\langle regnon(t) + -cy.]$ The act of reigning; rule; predominance. Coloridae

Coleridge.

regnant (reg'nant), a. [= F. régnant = Sp. reinante = Pg. regnante, reinante = It. regnante,  $\langle L. regnan(t)$ , ppr. of regnare, reign: see reign.] 1. Beigning; exercising regal author-ity by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of aaints, and doctors, and confessora, now *regnanl* in heaven. *Jer. Taylor*, Worka (ed. 1835), II. 214.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant, A traitor to the vices regnant: Swift.

A traitor to the vices regiant. This intense and regnant personality of Carlyle. The Century, XXVI. 532.

Queen regnant. See queen. regnativet (reg'na-tiv), a. [{ L. regnatus, pp. of regnare, reign, + -ive.] Ruling; governing. [Rare.]

regnet, n. and v. An obsolete spelling of reign. **regnicide** (reg'ni-sid), *n*. [< L. *regnum*, a king-dom, + -*eida*, < *exedere*, kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [Rare.]

Regicides are no less than *regnicides*, Lam. iv. 20; for the iffe of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and trai-tors make the land sick which they live io. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 418.

Regnoli's operation. See operation.

**regnum** (reg'num), n.; pl. regna (-nä). [ML., a particular use of L. regnam, kingly government, royalty: see reign.] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially ap-plied to early forma of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it. St. Peter (in the seed of the margor of Evertry) here a before

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty regnum on his hesd. Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XVIII. 257. Jour. Brit. Archwol. Ass., XVIII. 257. 2. [eap.] [NL.] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called Imperium Naturæ), technically classed as the Regnum Ani-male, R. Vegetabile, and R. Minerale: used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnæus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom. (See kingdom, 6.) A fourth, R. Primigenium, was formally named by Hogg. See Primalia, Protista. regorget (ré-gôrj'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) regorger = Pr. regorgar = It. ringorgare, vomit up; as re- + gorge, v.] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or out again. It was acofingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and

It was acoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. Sir J. Hayward.

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. Dryden, Sig. and Guis., 1. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [Rare.] Drnnk with idolatry, drnnk with wine, And ist regorged of bulla and goata. Milton, S. A., i. 1671.

agam, thank: see grace. Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5. (Hallivell.) regradet (rē, grād'), v. i. [Altered to suit the orig. grade, and degrade, retrograde, etc.; < L. regredi, go or come back, turn back, retire, re-treat, < re-, back, + gradi, go: see gradel. Cf. regrede. Cf. LL.regradare, restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also degrade from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde. rank.] To retire; mather the eastern limbol the darkness commence at the eastern limbol the western the graces. Cf. ingratiate.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness. That we here nothynge there doth remsyne the western the western the grace of the set of thanks of thank

rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde. They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards, from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored. *Hales*, New Analysis of Chronology, III. 230. **regrant** (rē-grant'), v. t. [< AF. regranter, re-graunter, grant again; as re- + grant.] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vonchsafed their fore-fathera, & a prayer for regranting the same. Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 200. regrant (re-grant'), n. [ $\langle regrant, v.$ ] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no regrant was needed, E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 9. **regrate**<sup>1</sup> (rē-grāt'), v. t. [ $\langle ME. regraten, \langle OF. regrater, sell by retail, regrate, F. regratter, haggle, higgle; with intrusive r (appar. due to$ 

5049regretconfusion with OF. regrater, dress, mend, scour,<br/>furbish up for sale : see regrate2) for "regater =<br/>Sp. regatar, rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell,<br/>baggle, wriggle, avoid), = Pg. regatar, puy,<br/>sell, traffic (cf. deriv. regatear, haggle, bargain<br/>hard), = OIt. regattare, rigattare, sell by retail,<br/>haggle, strive for mastery, also "reeattare, re-<br/>eatare, buy and sell again by retail, reegatare,<br/>buy back, redeem), < rc-, again, + cattare, get,<br/>obtain, acquire, purchase, < L. captare, strive<br/>to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.: see<br/>chase1, eateh1, and cf. acate and purchase. Cf.<br/>also regatta, from the same source.] To retail;<br/>specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and<br/>sell again in or near the same market or fair-<br/>a practice which, from its effect in raising the<br/>price, was formerly made a criminal offense, of-<br/>ten classed with engrossing and forestalling.regret<br/>regret (rēgrēt'), n. [< regret.<br/>IRare.]<br/>Lo, as at English feasts, so I regreet.<br/>Shak, Rich, IL, i. s. 67.regreet (rēgrēt'), n. [< regreet, v.] A return<br/>or exchange of salutation; a greeting.<br/>One that comes before<br/>To signify the approaching of his ior;<br/>From whom he bringeth aensible regreets. ten classed with engrossing and forestalling.

And that they regrate no corne commynge to the market, In peyne of lesyage xx. a. for enery of the seid offences. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 381.

Neither should they likewise buye any corne to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth here in England to have bene caused. *Spenser*, Present State of Ireiand.

Spenser, Present State of Ireiand. **regrate**<sup>2</sup> ( $ve_{e}$ -grāt'), v. t. [ $\langle OF. regrater, dress,$ mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' F. regratter, scrape or scratch again, re-grate (masonry),  $\langle re$ -, again, + grater, F. gratter, scrape, scratch, grate: see grate1. The word bas hitherto been confused with regrate1: see regrate1.] 1. In masoury, to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2t. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [Rare.] The most scridt science these the isort here.

The most sordid animal, those that are the least bean-tified with colours, or rather whose clothing msy *regrate* the eye. Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

regrate<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. A Middle English form of regret. regrate<sup>3</sup>t, n. A Middle English form of regret. regrater, regrator (rē-grā 'têr, -tor), n. [(a) E. regrater,  $\langle$  ME. regratere,  $\langle$  OF. regratier, F. re-gratiier, a huekster, = Pr. regratier = Sp. re-gatero = Pg. regateiro = It. rigattiere (ML. regratarius, later also regraterius), huekster; (b) E. regrator,  $\langle$  ME. regratour,  $\langle$  OF. regrateror, regratour, regratteur (= Pg. regateador; ML. as if \*regratator), a huekster, regrater,  $\langle$  regrater, regrate: see regrate<sup>1</sup>.] A retailer; a huek-ster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair. fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisouzte, Of alie auche sellera syluer to take, Or presentz with-oute pens as peces of afiner, Ringes or other ricchesse the *regrateres* to maynetene. *Piers Plawman* (B), fil. 90. No regratour ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the chaf-fare, vpon payne for to be fonrty-dayes in the kynges prys-one. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Regrater or Regrator, a Lawword formerly us of for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail: but it now algorifies one that buys and aella again any Warea or Vic-tuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Warea for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. E. Phillips, 1706.

Regraters of bread corn. Tatler, No. 118. Forestallers and regrators haunted the privy councils of the king. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 379.

**regratery**, n. [ME., < OF. \*regraterie (ML. re-grataria), < regrater, regrate: see regrate<sup>1</sup>.] The practice of regrating.

regrator, n. See regrater. regratoriet, n. A variant of regratery. regratresst (rē-grā'tres), n. [< regrater + -ess.] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratresses* the six-pence . . by way of hanael-money. *Riley*, tr. of Liber Albus, p. 232, quoted in Piers Plowman ((ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

regrede (rē-grēd'), v. i. [< L. regredi, go or come back, return, retire, retreat, regrade, < re-, back, + gradi, go: see gradel, and cf. regress, regrade.] To go back; retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit. Todhunter. [Rare.]

One that comes before To signify the approaching of his iord; From whom he bringeth aensible represents. Shak., M. of V., ii. 9, 89.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 9, 89. Thus iow in hmblest heart Regreets unto thy truce do we impart. Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting. regress ( $\bar{re}$ -gress'), v. i. [= Sp. regress = Pg. regressar,  $\langle L. regressus$ , pp. of regredi, go back,  $\langle re, back, + gradi, go: see regrede. Cf. di-$ gress, progress, v.] 1. To go back; return to aformer place or state.

All . . being forced into fluent consistences, do natu-rally regress into their former solidities. Sir T. Ercune, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. In astron., to move from east toward west. regress (ré'gres), n. [= OF. regres, regres, r. regrès = Sp. regreso = Pg. It. regresso, < L. re-gressus, a returning, return, < regredi, pp. re-gressus, go back: see regress, v.] 1. Passage back; return.

The atanding is slippery, and the regress is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse. Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor regress. Burnet. 2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and regress. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 226. 3. In Seots law, reëutry. Under the feudai iaw, letters of regress were granted by the auperior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when be should demand an entry to the wad-set

4. In canon law. See access, 7.—5. In logic, the passage in thought from effect to cause.— Demonstrative regress, demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

enect to cause. **regression** (rē-gresh'on), n. [= OF. regression, F. régression = Sp. regression = Pg. regressão = It. rigressione,  $\langle L. regressio(n-)$ , a going back, retnrn, etc.,  $\langle regredi$ , pp. regressus, go back: see regress.] 1. The act of passing back or where the present of returning; retrogression.

I will is ave you whilst I go in and present myself to the hononrable connt; till my regression, so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and moat princely walk. E. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

2. In astron., motion from east toward west .-2. In teston, motion from easy town west. 3. In geom., contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp. — Edge of regression, the cus-pidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal*. — Re-gression of nodes, a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

ecliptic. regressive (rē-gres'iv), a. [= F. régressif; as regress + -ive.] Passing back; returning: op-posed to progressive.—Regressive assimilation, assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—Regressived method, the analytic method, which, departing from par-tioniars, ascends to principies. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.—Regressive paralysis. See paralysis. regressively (rē-gres iv-li), adv. In a regres-sive manner; in a backward way; by return. De Owinceu.

De Quincey.

regressus (rē-gres'us), n. [NL.: see regress.] In bot., that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis.

See metamorphosis. **regret** (rē-gret'), v. t.; pret. and pp. regretted, ppr. regretting. [ $\langle F. regretter, regret, OF. re-$ gretter, regreter, regrater, desire, wish for, longafter, bewail, lament. = Pr. regretar (after F.);bet found in other Bow lawrence and wardafter, bewail, lament, = Pr. regretar (after F.); not found in other Rom. languages, and vari-ously explained: (a) Orig. 'bewail,'  $\langle OF. re-$ + "grater, from the OLG. form cognate with AS. grætan, ME. greten, E. greet = Icel. grāta, weep, wall, mourn, = Sw. gråta = Dan. græde = Goth. grētan, weep: see greet<sup>2</sup>. (b)  $\langle L. re-$ , taken as privative, + gratus, pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displea-sure, grief, sorrow': see grate<sup>3</sup>, gree<sup>2</sup>, agree, mangre. (c)  $\langle ML$ . as if "regradus, a return

Couper, Table-Talk, 1. 176. Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace. Leeky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i. =Syn, To rue, lament. See repentance. regret (ré-gret'), u. [Early mod. E. also regrate;  $\langle OP. regret$ , desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. regret, regret; from the verb (which, how-ever, is later in E.): see regret, v.] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; de-sire for what is gone; sorrowful longing. When her eves she on the Dwarf had set

When her eyes ale on the Dwarf had aet, And saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake, She fell to ground for sorrowfull regret. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.

Anguish and regret For loss of life and pleasure overloved. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1018. Mitton, P. L., X. 1018. A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of regret in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (It is supposed) had such or such a contin-gency happened, which, in fact, did not happen. Bentham, Introd. to Morsis and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the carnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and aadnesa at its mem-ory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. Decay of Christian Piety.

Many and sharp the num'rous fils Inwoven with our frame! More pointed still we make ourselves Regret, remorse, and shame. Burns, Man was Made to Mourn. 3†. Dislike; aversion.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damna-tion? Decay of Christian Piety, 4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]-5. A written communica-tion expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.]=Syn. 1. Concern, sorrow, lamentation.-2. Penitence, Computation, etc. See re-pentance.

pentance regretful (re-gret'ful), a. [< regret + -ful.]

Full of regret; sorrowful. regretfully (rē-gret'ful-i), adv. With regret. regrettable (rē-gret's-bl), a. [< regret + -able.]

Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of regrettable good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards. J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

regrettably (re-gret'a-bli), adv. With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been regret-tably prevented from making your acquaintance. H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126. regrowth (rē-grõth'), n. [ $\langle re- + growth$ .] A growing again; a new or second growth. Darwin.

regt. An abbreviation of (a) regent; (b) regiment.

reguardant, a. See regardant. reguerdont (rē-gèr'don), n. [< ME. reguerdoun, < OF. reguerdon; as re- + guerdon, n.] A reward; a recompense.

And in *requerdon* of that duty done, 1 gird thee with the valiant aword of York. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 170.

reguerdon; (rē-ger'don), v. t. [< OF. reguer-donner, reward; as re- + guerdon, v.] To re-ward; recompense.

regret for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease), as in Walloon & r'gret d'on man, for a disease, arued on the top at most, for over flying, and regret when lost. for over flying, and regret y but once, and for over st. were at; be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness; to regret were at; be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness; to regret for a disease. were at is be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness; to regret for a disease. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness; to regret for a disease. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness; to regret for a disease. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted one's rashness. were stat be mentally distressed on as for accepted and the consolving two linese reque to a distance to regulate in whole so and the frieze. See cut under ditrigityph. Man be the distance to a stathete in whole so and the frieze. Man be three unknown quantities in whole so the accepted regret and in [c] ME. regular, be and for accepter so and for a legither as the frieze. Man be the so and for a legither as the fore and for a legither as the fore as the frieze in the frieze. Man be the so and for a legither as the fore as

regular, m. Financi regular. regular (reg'ų-lär), a. and n. [< ME. reguler, < OF. regulier, F. régulier = Pr. reglar = Sp. reglar, regular = Pg. regular = It. regolare, < L. regularis, regular, < regula, a rule, < regere, rule, govern: see regula and rule<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule, is corresplate to an optichiched mula lar rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* plan; *regular* features; a *regular* building.

The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divera Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a *regular* Language. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

But soft — by *regular* approach — not yet — First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat. *Pope*, Morai Essays, iv. 129.

Philip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, *regular* features, iong flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.

Prescott, Ferd, and Isa., il. 19. 2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; gov-erned by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; un-varying: as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in atten-dance on divine worship; the *regular* return of the seasons the seasons.

ASONS. Not a man Shall . . . offend the stream Of *regular* justice in your city's bounds, But shall be rendered to your public laws. Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 61.

True Courage must be a Regutar thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means. Stillingfleet, Sermona, 111. v.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very regular life, and obliging conversation. Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in law, conformable to law and 3. Specifically, in *law*, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court. -4. In *math.*, governed by one law throughout. Thus, a *regular* polygon is one which has all its aides and all its angles equal; a *regular* body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its animits formed by the junction of equal unbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.
5. In gram., adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past.

English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of -d or -ed to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with -s or -es; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—6. Be-longing to and subject to the rule of a monsstic order; pertaining to a monsstic order: as, reg-ular elergy, in distinction from secular elergy.

As these chanouns regulers, Or white monkes, or these blake. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6694. 7. Specifically, in bot., having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size: properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.
8. In zoöl., noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See Regularia.
9. In music: (a) Same as strict: as, regular form; a regular fugue, etc. (b) Same as simiform; a regular fugue, etc. (b) Same as simiform; a regular motion. -10. Milit, perid of
An ancient Charles of Weights and measures at the print, XXIV. 792. Encyc. Erit., XXIV. 792.
An ancient Charles of Weights and measures at the print, XXIV. 792.
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An ancient Charles of Weigh as distinguished from symmetry of number. -8. In zoöl., noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See Regularia.-9. In music: (a) Same as strict: as, regular form; a regular fugue, etc. (b) Same as simi-lar: as, regular motion.-10. Milit., perma-nent; standing: opposed to volunter: said of au army or of troops.-11. In U. S. politics, of, pertaining to, or originating from the rec-ognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a regular ticket.-12. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a regular humbug; a regular deception; a regular brick. [Colloq.]

## regularness

<text><text>

In u, u. 1. A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fail from his Dignity or Function, but ahould still remain a *Regular*, and in state quo prius. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 7.

As in early days the *regulars* anatalned Beckel and the seculars supported Henry 11. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 405. 2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

He was a *regular* in our ranks ; in other services only a volunteer. Sumner, John Pickering.

3. In chron.: (a) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (b) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.— College of regu-lars. See college.— Congregation of Bishops and Regularis. See congregation, 5 (a) (3). Regularia (reg-ū-lš'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. regularis, regular: see regular.] Regu-lar sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, contrie mouth end aborel anus interior. Also

lar sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also ealled Endocyclica. regularise, v. t. See regularize. regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti), n. [ $\langle OF. regularite,$ regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti), n. [ $\langle OF. regularitad =$ Pg. regularidad = It. regularità,  $\langle ML. *regu larita(t-)s, <math>\langle L. regularis,$  regular: see regular.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, regularity of a plan or of a build-ing; regularity of features; the regularity of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great regularity. with great regularity.

He was a mighty iover of regularity and order. Bp. Atterbury.

There was no regularity in their dancing. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 212. *Regularity* and proportion appeal to a primary sensi-bility of the mind. *A. Rein*, Emotions and Will, p. 236. bility of the mind. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 236. regularization (reg" $\bar{u}$ -lär-i-zā'shon), n. [ $\langle regu-$ larize + -ation.] The act or process of regular-izing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rsre.] At present (1885), a scheme combining the two systems of regularization and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches. An ancient Chinese taw moreover, prescribed the regu-

regularly (reg'ū-lär-li), adv. In a regular man-ner, in any sense of the word regular. regularness (reg'ū-lär-nes), n. Regularity. Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the regularness of shape as to the transparency of the substance. Boyle, Works, III. 580.

## regulatable

regulatable (reg' $\bar{u}$ -l $\bar{a}$ -ta-bl), a. [< r+ -able.] Capable of being regulated. [< regulate -able.] E. H. Knight.

Knight. regulate (reg'ū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. regu-lated, ppr. regulating. [ $\langle L. regulatus, pp. of$ regulare ( $\rangle$  It. regolare = Sp. reglar, regular = Pg. regular, regrar = F. régler), direct, rule, regulate,  $\langle regula, rule: see rule^1$ . Cf. regle, rail<sup>2</sup>, v.] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or es-tablished mode; govern by or subject to cer-tain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to regulat Printing, thereby to rectifie man-ners, we must regulat all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightfull to man. Milton, Areopagitica, p. 23.

When I travel, I always chocse to regulate my own sup-per. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1. One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially regulated. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to regulate the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to regulate the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that yon can regulate it to the utmost nicety. Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall

be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch. =Syn. 1. Rule, Manage, etc. See govern. regulating (reg' $\bar{u}$ -l $\bar{u}$ -ting), n. 1. The act indi-cated by the verb regulate. Specifically-2. In rail., the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switch-ing ing.

ing. regulating-screw (reg'ū-lā-ting-skrö), n. In organ-building, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted. regulation (reg-u-lā'shon), n. and a. [= F. régu-lation = Sp. regulacion = Pg. regulação = It. regolazione,  $\langle ML. *regulatio(n-), \langle regulare, reg-$ ulate: see regulate.] I. n. 1. The act of reg-ulating, or the state of being regulated or re-duced to order.duced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or 2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; pre-cept; law: as, police *regulations*; more specifi-cally, a rule prescribed by a municipality, cor-poration, or society for the conduct of third per-sons dealing with it, as distinguished from (a) by-law, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (b) ordinance, which officers and members, and (b) ordinance, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities. -3. In musi-cal instruments with a keyboard, the act or pro-cess of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every varianoiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every varia-tion of touch.—Army regulations. See army<sup>2</sup>.— General regulations, a system of ordinances for the ad-ministration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. *Ives.*=Syn. 1, Disposition, order-ing, adjustment.—2. Ordinance, Statute, etc. See lawl. II. a. Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [Col-log ]

loq.]

)Q.] The regulation mode of cutting the hair. Dickens, Oilver Twist, xviii. My regulation saddle-holsters and housings. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

regulation (reg-ų-lā'shon), v. t. [< regulate + -ion.] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [Rare.]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is regulationed. Quoted in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 604. regulative (reg'ū-lā-tiv), a. [< regulate + -ive.] Regulating; tending to regulato.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing ings. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 12. things.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our em-pirical knowledge, and which also limit it. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 197.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 197. Regulative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the fac-uity of principles; the noetic faculty.— Regulative idea, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regula-tive principle.— Regulative principle. (a) In logic, the leading principle of an argumentation or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the nabit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle: opposed to constitutive prin-ciple, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term origi-nated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregulatine? The *Principles* regulative of a syllogisme be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none. *Elundeville*, Arte of Logicke (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(b) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth fi it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be at-tained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investiga-tion. (c) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—Regulative use of a conception. See constitutive use of a concep-tion, under constitutive.

tion, under constitutive. regulator (reg'ū-lā-tor), n. = F. régulateur =Sp. Pg. regulador = It. regolatore,  $\langle$  ML. regu-lator, a regulator, ruler,  $\langle$  regulare, regulate: see regulate.] 1. One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called regulators. 2. A mechanical contrivance intended to pro-duce uniformity of motion temperature, power regulator (reg'ū-lā-tor), n.

duce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, duce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (a) In engin. and mach.: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under governor, 6. (2) A gover-nor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under governor, 6, is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylin-der nearly st full pressure, and with its full store of avail-able heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or ec-entrics, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induc-tion-valve ball on the induction of the induction-tion-valve ball on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induc-tion-valve ball on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine.

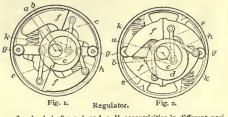


Fig. 1. Regulator. Fig. 2. ..., fly wheel shaft : a, b, and a, b', eccentricities in different posi-tions of the eccentrics c and a, b', eccentricities in different posi-tions of the eccentrics c and a, b', eccentricities in different posi-tions the , and is control of the eccentric c trans freely on the shart  $a_{i}$  and  $a_{i}$  is a point of the eccentric the shart  $a_{i}$  and  $a_{i}$  by have the form of curved bars, and are pivoted to one gives by the the wheel, as shown at  $c_{i}$ . The eccentric c' is fitted to and turns freely upon the perimeter of the eccentric c'. It is also connected by a link  $b_{i}$ to the toe of one of the weights, and is rotated on c by the motion of the weight toward or away from the center of the shaft  $a_{i}$ . The ecc-entric c is also rotated on the shaft  $a_{i}$  by the motion of the weights to that in which a' is turned. These two eccentricities, therefore, con-stitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricities, therefore, con-stitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricities therefore, con-stitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricity or "throw" of which b' toward the center, and the action of the weights practically the same. Colled springs k constantly press the weights overcome by centrifygal force as the bit here is will here throw of the valey and the abstream the less will here the throw of the weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw why weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw the weights, in which the throw ab' is the greatest possible. The range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to  $c_{i}$  of the stroke, and a very small percentage of change in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off form its least to its greatest limit.

range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to 0.7 of the stroke, and a very small percentage of charge in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off from its least to its greatest limit. the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most in-genious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A thortfile-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-bad of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (b) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An au-tomatic draft damper for the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler. Also called damper-regulator. (c) In hord.; (1) A clock of superior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces reregulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep fince in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See  $fl_{2}$ ,  $fl_{2}$  (0) (1).) (6) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked F. or S. (d) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); or, th general, a contrivance for making the current produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.— Mary-light regulator, a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.— Regulator-box. (a) A valve-chest or -box. (b) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-action condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a

called valve-gear or valve-motion.-Regulator-valve, a throttle-valve,

regulatory (reg'ū-lā-tộ-ri), a. [< regulate + -ory.] Tending to regulate; regulative. N. Y.

regulatory (reg d-1a-to-11), d. [ \ regulator - ory.] Tending to regulate; regulative. N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 476.
regulatress (reg'ū-lā-tres), n. [< regulator + -oss.] A female regulator; a directrix. Knight, Auc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 99.</li>
Regulinæ (reg-ū-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Regulus + -inæ.] The kinglets as a subfamily of Sylvidæ (or of Turdidæ), typified by the genus Regulate. They are only 4 or 5 inches iong, generally with a</li> widze (of of *Hurdudz*), typined by the genus he-gulus. They are only 4 or 5 inches iong, generally with a conspicous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numer-ous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes Regu-lidze, as a separate family. **reguline**<sup>1</sup> (reg'ū-lin), a. [ $\langle F. régulin, having$ the character of regulus, the condition of per-fect purity; as regulus + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertain-ing to e according

ing to a regulus.

The reguline condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy. Jour. Franklin Inst., CXIX. 90.

reguline<sup>2</sup> (reg'ū-lin), a. In ornith., of or per-taining to the Regulinæ.

regulize (reg'ū-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. regulized, ppr. regulizing. [< regulus + -ize.] To reduce to regulus.

regulus (reg'ū-lus), n.; pl. reguli (-lī). [< L. regulus, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL. a kind of serpent, ML. regulus, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of rex (reg.), a king: see rex.] 1. In ornith.: (a) of rex (reg-), a king; see rex.] 1. In ornith: (a) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (b) [cap.] [NL.] The typi-cal genus of *Regulinæ*; the kinglets. The com-mon goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under goldcrest); the fire-crested wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus*. The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa*. The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendua*. See *kinglet*. 2. In alehemy and early chemistry, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of rarious cres. particularly those of the semi-

various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see metal); especially, metallic anti-mony (regulus antimonii): but various alloys of mony (regulus antimonii): but various alloys of autimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the me-tallic condition.—3. [eap.] [NL. (Coperni-cus), tr. Gr.  $\beta a \sigma i \lambda i \sigma \kappa \sigma_{c}$ , the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; a Leonis.—4. In geom., a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect. Delmatian regulus See Delmatian or straight lines, where consecutive lines on not intersect. Dalmatian regulus. See Dalmatian. regur, regar ( $r\tilde{e}$  ger,  $r\tilde{e}$  gip), n. [Hind.  $r\tilde{e}gur$ , prop.  $r\tilde{e}gada$ ,  $r\tilde{e}gadi$ , black loam (see def.),  $\langle$ reg, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-eg, sand.] the name given in India to a darkcolored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very consider-In organic matter, and often of very consider-able thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in char-acter the black soil of southern Russis (tschernozem) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley. **regurgitant** (rē-ger'ji-tant), a. [ $\langle ML. regurgi-$ tan(t-)s, ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] Characterized by or pertaining

to regurgitation.

The disesses of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation ... are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 623.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 623. Regurgitant cardiac murmurs. See murmur. regurgitate (re-ger'ji-tât), v.; pret. and pp. re-gurgitated, ppr. regurgitating. [< ML. regurgi-tatus, pp. of regurgitare (> It. regurgitare = Sp. Pg. regurgitar = OF. regurgiter, F. ré-gurgiter), regurgitate, < LL. re-, back, + gurgi-tare, engulf, flood: see gurgitation.] I. trans. To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity. or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing un-masticated food, it must also have the habit of repurgitat-ing the food for subsequent mastication. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 297.

II. intrans. To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great cir-culation. *Bentley.* 

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* up-wards to the lungs. Harvey.

regurgitation (rē-ger-ji-tā'shon), n. [= F. régurgitation = Sp. regurgitacion = Pg. regurgi-tação,  $\langle$  ML. regurgitatio(n-),  $\langle$  regurgitare, re-gurgitate: see regurgitate.] 1. The act of re-

gurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of **rehearing** (rē-hēr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of re-swallowing again; reabsorption. hear, r.] A second hearing; reconsideration;

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutri-ment is by slow gurgitations and *regurgitations*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 417.

The new gargitations and regargine progress, p. 417. 3. In med.: (a) The paking or posseting of infants. (b) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. (c) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, a ortic regurgitation (reflux through leaking aor-tic valves). reh (rā), n. [Hind.] A saline efflorescence ris-reh (rā), n. [Hind.] A saline efflorescence ris-the words of another. Twice we appoint that the words which the minister Twi

reh (rā), n. [Hind.] A saline efflorescence ris-ing to the surface and covering varions exten-sive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic allutivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chlorid) and sodi-nm carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as reh, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as kalar or kullar.

kalar or kullar. Those who have travelled through Northern India can-not fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . This desolation is caused by rek, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is aufliciently near the aurface, the atrong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by cap-lilary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence. A. G. F. Ektot James, Indian Industries, p. 195. rephabilitate (rech5-bil/itit)  $r \in ML$  rec

A. G. F. Ekot James, Indian Industries, p. 195. rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt), v. t. [ $\langle ML, re-habilitatus$ , pp. of rehabilitare ( $\rangle$  It. riabilitare = Sp. Pg. rehabilitar = OF. rehabilitar, F. ré-habiliter), restore,  $\langle re-$ , again, + habilitare, habilitate: see habilitate.] 1. To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited: a term drawn from the civil and canon law drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is rehabilitated, his honour is restored, all his attain-ders are purged ! Burke, A Regicide Peace, lv.

Assured The justice of the cont would presently Confirm her in her rights and exculpate, Re-Integrate, and rehabilitate. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 327.

2. To reëstablish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect: as, there is now a tendency to rehabilitate notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was rehabilitated by the influence of her family at court.

of her family at court. **rehabilitation** ( $\bar{r}e-h\bar{a}.bil-i-t\bar{a}'shon$ ), n. [=OF. rehabilitation, F. réhabilitation = Sp. rehabili-tacion = Pg. rehabilitação = It. riabilitasione,  $\langle$  ML. rehabilitatio(n-),  $\langle$  rehabilitare, pp. reha-bilitatus, rehabilitate: see rehabilitate.] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former work studing or constitut notation to form rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to for-mer rights; restoration to or reëstablishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term [rehabilitate] has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French réhabiliter. Equally with its substantive, rehabiliter, Equally with the substantive, rehabiliter, rehabiliter, the production. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 299, note.

rehaitt, rehetet, v. t. [ME. rehaiten, rehayten, rcheten, (OF. rehaitier, make joyful, (re-, again, + haitier, make joyful.] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes, Rehetede the Romaynes with realle speche. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 221.

Hym wol I comforte and rehete, For I hope of his gold to gete. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6509.

rehandle (rē-han'dl), r. t. [ $\langle rc- + handle$ .] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. The Academy, March 29, 1890, p. 218. rehash (rē-hash'), v. t. [ $\langle OF. rehacher, hack$ or chop again,  $\langle re-, again, + hacher, chop,$ hash: see hash<sup>1</sup>.] To hash anew; work up, as old material in a pay form

rehash (rē-hash'), n. [ $\langle rehash, r.$ ] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from ma-terials formerly used: as, a literary rehash. [Colloq.]

I understand that Dr. G——'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort. Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1859. [(Bartlett.)

Your finest method in her hands is only a rehash of the d mechanism. Jour. of Education, XVIII. 377. old mechaniam. rehead (rē-hed'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + head$ .] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail. rehear (rē-hēr'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + hear$ .] To hear again; try a second time: as, to rehear a cause in a law-court. Bp. Horne, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.

especially, in *law*, a second hearing, reconsideration, more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronouncet the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacra-ment. (b) Narration; a telling or recounting of our total sector recounting a stocking.(b) Narration; a telling or recounting of a sector recounting a stocking.(b) Narration; a telling or recounting of a sector recounting a stocking.(c) we again, as the head, with a helm or hel-met. (c) Narration; a telling or recounting of a sector recounting a stocking.

 Ment.
 (b) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars; as, the rehearsal of one's wrongs or adventures. Be not Autour also of tales newe, For callyng to rehersall, lest thou it rewe. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.
 You have made mine cares glow at the rehearsall of your love love. Lydy, Euphnea, Anat. of Wit, p. 75. (c) In music and the drama: (1) The process of atndying by loue. practice or preparatory exercise : as, to put a work in *reheartal.* (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and atudy together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. This green plot shall be our stage. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 3.

Snak., M. N. D., HI. 1. 8. Full rehearsal, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part. – Public rehearsal, a rehearsal to which a limited numher of persons are admitted by way of com-pliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular per-formance.

ppr. rehearse (ré-hèrs'), v.; pret. and pp. rehearsed, ppr. rehearsing. [Early mod. E. also reherse; { ME. rehercen, rehersen, rehearsen, < AF, reherser, rehercer, repeat, rehearse, a particular use **rehypothecation** (rē-hī-poth-ē-kā'shon), n. [ $\langle$  of OF. reherser, harrow over again,  $\langle rc$ -, again, re-+ hypothecation.] The pledging of property + hercer, harrow,  $\langle$  herce, F. herse, a harrow: of any kind as security for a loan by one with + hercer, harrow,  $\langle$  herce, F. herse, a harrow: see hearse1.] I. trans. 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared stiffe on end, llearing him those same bloody lynes reherse. Spenser, F. Q., 111. xii. 36.

When the words were heard which David spake, they rehearsed them before Saul. 1 Sam. xvli. 31.

We rehearsed our rhymes To their fair anditor. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; reconnt; recapitulate; ennmerate.

With many moe good deedes, not rehearsed heere. Rob. of Gloucester, p. 582.

Of swiche nokynde abhomynacions Ne I wol noon *reherce*, if that I may. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 89. There shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance: as, to *rehearse* a tragedy; to *rehearse* a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming npon the stage to rehearse so important a charac-ter, must have been rather a shock ... to the great actor whom he was to support. J. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 129. 4. To canse to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [Rare.]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defarges, and has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her [Lucie] . . . making signs and signals to the prisonera. *Dickens*, Two Cities, ill. 12.

syn. 2. To detail, describe. See recapitulate. II. intrans. To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood ; . . . there will we rehearse. Shak., M. N. D., 1. 2. 105. rehearser (re-her'ser), n. One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such rehearsers [of genealogies] who might obtrude fic-titious pedigrees. Johnson, Jonr. to Western Isles. **rehearsing** (rē-hèr'sing), n. [< ME. rehersyng, rchersynge; verbal n. of rehearse, r.] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges, of whiche I may not maken rehersynges. *Chaucer*, Good Women, 1. 24. reheat ( $r\bar{e}$ - $h\bar{e}t'$ ), v. t. [ $\langle re- + heat$ .] To heat again or anew.—Reheating-furnace. See furnace. reheater ( $r\bar{e}$ - $h\bar{e}'t\bar{e}r$ ), n. An apparatus for re-storing heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with dif-fusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roota. The hot water for difusion is directed through pipea connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See diffusion apparatus (under diffusion), and diffuse.

With the crossynge of their speares the crie was vn-heimed; than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was rehelmed, and toke his speare. Berners, fr. of Froissart's Chron., H. exivili.

rehersaillet, n. A Middle English form of rehearsal.

reherset, v. An obsolete spelling of rehearse.

rehetet, v. t. See rehait. rehibition (rē-hi-bish'on), n. Same as redhibi-

rehibitory (re-hib'i-to-ri), a. Same as redhibitory

**bridize** (rē-hī'bri-dīz), r. t.  $[\langle re- + hy-bridize.]$  To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

llybrid plants may be again crossed or even re-hybrid-ed. Encyc. Brit., XII. 216. ized

rehypothecate (rē-hī-poth'ē-kāt), v. t. [< re-+ hypothecate.] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See hypothecale.

whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned. Plural of reus.

reichardtite (rī'chär-tīt), n. [< Reichardt + -ite.] A massive variety of epsomite from Stass-furt, Prussia.

**Reichertian** (rī-ċher'ti-an), a. [< Reichert (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to the German anat-omist K. B. Reichert (1811-83).

Beichsrath (G. pron. richs' rät), n. [G.,  $\langle$ reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire (= AS. rice, kingdom: see riche), + rath, council, par-liament: see read1, rede1.] The chief delibera-tive body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (Herren-haus) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and life-members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of SS deputies elected by landed proprietors and other persona having a certain property or particular in-dividual qualification.

dividual qualification. **Relchsstadt** (G. pron. rīch'stät), *n*. [G.,  $\langle$  *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *stadt*, a town. Cf. *stadtholder*.] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediate-ly of the empire and was represented in the *Beichter*.

German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.
Reichstag (G. pron. ričhs' täch), n. [G., < reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire, + tag, parliament: see dayl. Cf. Landtag.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Enrope. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see divet2. In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundeerath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by nuiversal suffrage. In the Transletihan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a Honze of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. Reichstag in all these senses is often readered in English by diet or parliament.</li>
reichsthaler (G. pron. richs'tä'lér), n. [G., < reichs, gen. of reich, kingdom, empire, + thaler, dollar: see dollar.] Same as riz-dollar.</li>
reification (rö'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< reify + ation (see -fication).] Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [Rare.]</li>

[Rare.] reify (re'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. reified, ppr. reifying. [< L. res, a thing, + -ficare, < facere, make (see -fy).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thonght and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about ns; hence, ihen -- to seek no deeper reason for the present--this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully seconds, to reify or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single ont, or, in other words, to concrete our abstracts. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

## reify

reightet. for reached.

for reached. reiglet, n. and r. See regle. reiglement, n. See reglement. reign (rän), n. [Early mod. E. also raign, raine; < ME. regne, rengne, < OF. reigne, regne, F. règne = Pr. regne = Sp. Pg. reino = It. regno, < L. regnum, kingly government, royalty, do-minion, sovereignty, anthority, rule, a king-dom, realm, estate, possession, < regere, rule: see regent.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway. Why, what is pomp. rule, reim, but earth and dust?

Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust? Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . . That with the Mightiest raised me to contend, And to the fierce contention bronght along Innnmerable force of spirits arm'd, That durst dislike his reign. Milton, P. L., i. 102.

In Britain's isle, beueath a George's reign. Conper, Heroism, 1. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present reign.

In the filteenth year of the *reign* of Tiberins Cæsar . . . the word of God came anto John. Luke iif. 1.

3+. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.

He conquerede al the regne of Femenye. Chaucer, Knlght's Tale, l. 8.

Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising reign, . . . Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands Her boundless empire over sea and lands. Pope, Dunciad, iii. 65.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion. She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert To meeke obeysance of loves mightie *raine*. Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 28.

In her the painter had anatomized Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's *reign.* Shak., Lucrece, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which has been well called "The *Reign* of Law," was established, J. Bryce, American Commouwealth, I. 215.

J. Bryce, American Commouwealth, 1. 215. Reign of Terror. See terror. reign (rån), v. i. [Early mod. E. also raign, raine; < ME. reinen, reignen, regnen, < OF. regner, F. régner = Pr. regnar, renhar = Sp. Pg. reinar = It. regnare, < L. regnare, reign, rule, < regnum, authority, rule: see reign, n. Cf. regnant.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or em-peror; hold the supreme power; rule. La the Orthesed Agenore the Eddre of Dudo

In the Cytes of Tyre regned Agenore the Fadre of Dydo. Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

Alleluía : for the Lord God omnlpotent reigneth. Rev. xix. 6.

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven. Milton, P. L., I. 263. 2. To prevail; be in force. The spavin

Fear and trembling reigned, for a time, along the fron-er. Irving, Granada, p. 10t.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the church no Ange-lus sounded. Longfellow, Evangeline, 1. 5. 3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predom-

inate.

Inate.
Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey it to the lusts thereof. Rom. vl. 12. Our Jovial star reign'd at his birth. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 105. Insatiate Avarice then first began To raigne in the depraved minde of man After his fall. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 41. Two principles in human nature reign: Self-love to nrge, and Reason to restrain. Pope, Essay on Man, il. 53.
reigner (rā'nér) n [C reign + er] Cf It

Pope, Essay on Man, 11. 53. reigner (rā'nėr), n. [{ reign + -erl. Cf. It. regnatore, ruler, < L. regnator, ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.] reikt, n. A variant of reek<sup>1</sup>. reilt, n. A Middle English form of rail<sup>3</sup>. Reil's band. A fibrous or muscular band ex-tending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and rep-resents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals. of some lower animals.

of some lower animals. reim (rēm), u. Same as riem. reimbark, v. See reëmbark. reimbursable (rē-im-bér'sa-bl), a. [= F. rem-boursable = Sp. reembolsable; as reimburse + -able.] Capable of being or expected to be re-imbursed or repaid. Let the sum of 550 000 deltas he becomed

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . reim-bursable within five years. A. Hamilton, To House of Rep., Dec. 3, 1792. 2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

A Middle English variant of raughte reimburse (rē-im-bērs'), v. t. [Accom.  $\langle OF.$  reimprison (rē-im-priz'n), v. t. [ $\langle re- + im-$ ed. (and F.) rembourser = Sp. Pg. reembolsar = It. prison.] 'To imprison again. (and F.) rembourser = Sp. Pg. reembolsar = It. prison.] 'To imprison again. rimborsare, reimburse; as re- + imburse.] 1. reimprisonment (rē-im-priz'n-ment), n. [ $\langle re-$ att, n. See reglement. n), n. [Early mod. E. also raign, ME. regne, rengne,  $\langle OF.$  reigne, regne, ME. regne, rengne,  $\langle OF.$  reigne, regne, men burse the expenses of a war. (ME are the seme cause, or af-ter a release from prison. ter a release from prison.ter a release from prison.

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It was able to reimburse him some of his charges. Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith *reimbursed* by the King. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnity. As if one who had been robbed... should allege that he had a right to reimburse himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met. Paley, Moral Philos, III. 7.
=Syn. 2. Remunerate, Recompense, etc. See indemnify. reimbursement (rö-im-börs ment), n. [Accom. & OF. (and F.) remboursement = It. rimborsa-mento; as reimburse + -ment.] The act of re-imburging on rofm ding. recompany imbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cantionary towns from them, as a security for her reimbursement whenever they should be in a condition to pay. Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2. reimburser (rē-im-ber'ser), n. One who reim-hurser (reimburser, reimburser, an ofunde what her

termourser (re-m-per ser), n. One who reim-burses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended. reimplacet (rē-im-plās'), v. t. [Accom.  $\leq$  OF. remplacer, replace; as re- + emplace.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the sonl, for the reimplacing the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), L 865. reimplant (rē-im-plant'), r. t. [< re- + implant.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly mairons usually graffe or reimplant on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings, or cattings of their own or others' more youthil hair! Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 45.

**reimplantation** (rē-im-plan-tā'shon), n. [ $\langle re-implant + -ation$ .] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful Reimplantation of a Trephined Button of one. Medical News, LH. p. 1. of Adv'ts. Bone.

reimport (rē-im-port'), v. t. [< F. réimporter, reimport; as re- + import.] 1. To bring back. Bid him [day] drive back his car, and reimport The period past, Young, Night Thonghts, il. 308.

To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely reimported into our own [coun-y]. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 4. try]. reimport (rē-im'pērt), n. [< reimport. v.] Same as reimportation.

The amount available for reimport probably has been sturned to us. The American, VI. 244. The sparing or springhalt reigned among 'em. Shak, Heo. VIII., 1, 8, 13 The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains, while in thy heart eternal winter reigns. Dore Simmer, 1, 22, returned to us. reimportation (re-im-por-tā'shon), n. [ $\langle F.$ reimportation; as reimport + -ation.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their reimportation illegal. The American, VI. 244.

reimpose ( $r\bar{e}$ -im- $p\bar{o}z'$ ), v. t. [ $\langle OF. reimposer$ , F. reimposer; as re- + impose.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to reimpose a tax. -2. To tax or charge anew; retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards reimposed, to reimburse those five or six. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2. 3. To place or lay again: as, to reimpase bur-

dens upon the poor.

reimposition (rē-im-pē-zish'on), n. [ $\langle$  F. ré-imposition; as re- + imposition.] 1. The act of reimposing: as, the reimposition of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that pe-riod on an intention to propose the *reimposition* of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed. *Gladstone*. 2. A tax levied anew.

Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

reimpress (rē-im-pres'), v. t. [< re- + impress.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind un-less it be reinvigorated and reimpressed by external ordi-nances, by stated calls to worship, and the salntary influ-ence of example. Johnson, Milton.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least titlle of detractions) was conningly incensed and re-incensed against me. G. Harvey, Four Letters, Ili. reincite (rē-in-sīt'), v. t. [= OF. reinciter, F. réineiter; as re- + incite.] To incite again; re-animate, woncourse. reimpression (rē-im-presh'on), n. [< F. réim-pression = Sp. reimpression = Pg. reimpressão; as rc- + impression.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my reimpression of the present poem. F. Hall, Pref. of Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), p. v. **reincrease** (rē-in-krēs'), v. t. [< re- + increase.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

reincrease

**rein**<sup>1</sup> (rân), *n*. [Early mod. E. also rain, reigne;  $\langle ME. reine, reyne, reene, <math>\langle OF. reine, resne, resgne, F. réne = Pr. regna = Sp. rienda (transposed for "redina) = Pg. redea = It. redine, <math>\langle ILL. "retina, a rein (cf. L. retinaeulum, a tether, halter, rein), <math>\langle L. retinere, hold back, restrain: see retain.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See cut under harness.$ 

Ther sholde ye have sein speres and sheldes flots down the river, and the horse all quyk withoute malster, her reynes trailinge with the strem. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 493.

Mertin (E. E. I. S.), in: 490. How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree, Servilely master'd with a leathern rein ! Shak, Venus and Adonis, 1. 392. She look'd so lovely as ahe sway'd The rein with dainty fluger-tips. Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. E. H. Knight.—3. pl. The handles of black-smiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. E. H. Knight.—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the rains of the disputation; he kept bim within the even boundals of the cause. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 26. (Davies, under boundal.)

No more rein upon thine anger Than any child. Tennyson, Queen Mary, iti. 4. Overhead rein, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thus to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called overcheckrein. -To draw rein. See draw.--To give the rein or the reins, to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not give dalliance Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw To the fire i' the blood. Shak, Tempest, iv. 1. 52. To take the reins, to take the guidance or government. rein<sup>1</sup> (rān), v. [ $\langle OF. *reiner, resner, F. réner,$ bridle a horse,  $\langle rene, a rein; from the noun.]$ I. trans. 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skillul Riders rein with diffrent force A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

She [Queen Ellzabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she *reined* with peculiar grace and dignity. Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chaled, he cannot Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks What's in his heart. Shak., Cor., iii, 3. 23.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—To rein in, to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The canse why the Apostles did thus conform the Chris-tians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to rein them in by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

II. intrans. To obey the reins.

He will bear yon easily, and *reins* well. Shak., T. N., lii. 4. 358.

To rein up, to halt ; bring a horse to a stand.

rein<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, *n*. An obsolete singular of reins. reina, *n*. See rena.

embodiment.

To incense again; rekindle.

animate; reëncourage.

But, when they won a rising thil, He bade his followers hold them still : . . . "Rein up; our presence would impair The fame we come too late to share." Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

reina, n. See rena. reincarnate (rē-in-kär'nāt), r. t. [< re- + in-earnate.] To incarnate anew. reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shon), n. [< rein-earnate + -ion.] The act or state of being in-carnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment

reincenset (re-in-sens'), r. t. [< re- + ineense1.]

She, whose beams do re-incense This sacred fire. Daniet, Civil Wars, vlii. 1.

To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band, And makes the last effort. W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statlus's Thebald, xii.

# When they did percesus Their wounds recur'd, and forces reincreast, Of that good Hermite both they tooke their leave. Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.

reincrudation ( $r\bar{e}$ -in-kr $\bar{e}$ -d $\bar{a}$ 'shon), n. [ $\langle re$ -+ \*incrudation ( $\langle in$ -2 + erude + -ation), equiv. to incrudescence.] Recrudescence. [Rare.]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by reincrudation, or in the via humida. Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

reindeer (rān'dēr), n. [Formerly also rain-deer, ranedeer;  $\langle ME. raynedere (= D. rendier = G. rennthier = Dan. rensdyr), <math>\langle *rein (\langle Icel. \rangle or ron, \langle AS. hrān, a reindeer (cf. F. renne = Sp.$ reno = Pg. renna, renno = It. renna, a reindeer), $<math>\langle \text{ Icel. } hreinn = Sw. ren, a reindeer (cf. Sw. ren-ko, a female reindeer (<math>ko = E. cow^1$ ),  $\rangle \text{ Lapp}$ and Finn. raingo, a reindeer); < Lapp reino, pas-turage or herding of cattle, a word much asso-ciated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus Rangifer or Tarandus, hav-ing horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the Cervus tarandus, Rangifer tarandus, or Tarandus rangifer.



Reindeer (Rangifer tarandus).

Reindeer (Rangifer tarandus). It has branched, recurved, round antiers, the crowns of which are more or less paimated; the antiers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remark-able for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antier. The body is of a thick and square form, and the lega are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually stached when used as a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it fur-nishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. growinanchicus*. See also cut under carbou. 2. In her., a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other

the one pair bending downward, and the other standing crect.— Reindeer period, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of suy region, as it is now in Lapland: used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Paleolithic Pe-riod, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England, . . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. J. Geikie, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.

Reindeer tribe, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Laplanders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times: need chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Beigium.

reindeer-lichen (ran'der-li"ken), n. Same as reindeer-moss.

reindeer-moss (ran'der-môs), n. A lichen, Cladonia rangiferina, which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain some-times the height of one foot. Its nutritive proper-ties depend chiefly on the gelatinons or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pun-gent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possess-ing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during acarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See Cladonia and lichen. **reinfect** (rē-in-fekt'), v. t. [ $\langle OF. reinfecter;$ as re - + infeet.] To infect again. Colgrave. **reinfection** (rē-in-fekt'shon), n. [ $\langle reinfeet +$ -ion.] Infection a second time or subsequently. **reinflame** (rē-in-flām'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + inflame.$ ] To inflame anew; rekindle; warm again. To re-inflame my Daphnis with desires. ern latitudes, where it is said to attain some-

To re-inflame my Daphnis with desires. Dryden, tr. of Virgii's Pastorals, viii. 92.

reinforce, reënforce (rē-in-fōrs', rē-en-fōrs'), v. t. [Formerly also renforce, ranforce; accom.  $\langle OF. renforcer, renforchier, F. renforcer = 1t.$ rinforzare, strengthen, reinforce; as re- + in-force.] 1. To add new force, strength, orweight to; strengthen: as, to reinforce an argument.

A meane to supply her wants, by *renforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defective. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] rein-forces the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain. Emerson, Oid Age. Specifically -2. (a) Milit., to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops,

ships, etc.

But hark ! what new alarum is this same ? The French have reinforced their scatter'd men; Then every soldier kill his prisoners. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 36. (b) To strengthen any part of an object by an

additional thickness, support, or other means. Another mode of reinforcing the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Laon. . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being piaced so as to support the angies of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts. C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 66.

3t. To enforce; compel. [Rare.]

Yet twise they were repulsed backs againe, And twise renforst backe to their ships to fly. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 48.

reinforce (rē-in-förs'), n. [< reinforce, v.] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (a) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringie or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (b) A second outer thickness of cloth, spplied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddie. (c) The part of a cannon mearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The first reinforce is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The second reinforce is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally... Reinforcefrom which the trunnions project laterally.— Reinforce-band, in ordnance, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.— Reinforce-rings, flat hoop-like moldings on the rein-forces of a cancon, on the end nearest to the breech. See hooping and fretage.

reinforcement, reënforcement (rē-in-fōrs'-, rē-en-fōrs'ment), n. [Accom. ( OF. (and F.) renforcement = It. rinforzamento; as reinforce, v., + -ment.] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagittary Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed, To reinforcement, or we perish all. Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Aione he [Coriolanus] enter'd, . . . And with a sudden re-inforcement struck Corioli like a planet. Shak., Cor., ll. 2, 117. 3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional reinforcement. Waterland, Works, V. 287.

One who reinforces or strengthens. Writers who are more properly feeders and re-enforcers of iffe itself. The Century, XXVIL 929. reinforcible, reënforcible (rē-in-, rē-en-för'si-bl), a. [< reinforce, v., + -ible.] Capable or sus-ceptible of reinforcement; that may be strength-

ened anew. Both are reinforcible by distant motion and by sensation. Medical News, L1I. 680.

reinform (rē-in-fôrm'), v. t. [< re- + inform1.] To inform again.

Redintegrated into humane bodies, and reinformed with their primitive souls. J. Scott, Christian Life, ii. 7. their primitive souls. J. Scott, Christian Life, ii. 7. reinfund (rē-in-fund'), v. i. [ $\langle re- + infund$ .] To flow in again, as a stream. Swift, Works (ed. 1768), I. 169. [Rare.] reinfuse (rē-in-fūz'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + infuse$ .] To

reingratiate (rē-in-grā'shi-āt), v. t. [< re- + ingratiate.] To ingratiate again; recommend

Joining now with Canute, as it were to reingratiate him-self after his revolt, whether real or complotted. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

reinhabit (rē-in-hab'it), v. t. [< re- + inhabit.] To inhabit again.

Towns and Citties were not reinhabited, but lay ruin'd and wast. Milton, Hist. Eng., iii. rein-holder (ran'hol"der), n. A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reinstate

reins when the driver has alighted. E. H. Knight

**rein-hook** (rān'hūk), n. A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. E. H. Knight. **reinite** ( $r\bar{i}$ 'n $\bar{i}$ t), n. [Named after Prof. Rein of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

reinless (rān'les), a. [ $\langle rein^1 + -less$ .] Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

A wilfull prince, a rainelesse raging horse. Mir. for Mags., p. 386.

Lyfe corrupt, and rainlesse youth. Drant, tr. of Horsce's Satires, i. 6.

reinoculation (rē-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), n. [< re-+ inoculation.] Inoculation a second time or subsequently

rein-orchis (ran'ôr"kis), n. See orchis2,

**rein-orchis** (ran or kis), n. See orchas<sup>2</sup>. **reins** (ranz), n. pl. [Early mod. E. also raines;  $\langle ME. reines, reynes, reenus, \langle OF. reins, pl. of$ rein, F. rein (cf. Sp. rekon, rikon) = Pg. rim = $It. rene, <math>\langle L. ren, kidney, pl. renes, the kidneys,$  $reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. <math>\phi_{p/r}$ , the mid-riff, pl.  $\phi_{p/vec}$ , the parts about the heart and liver: see phren.] 1. The kidneys or renes.

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a ruoning of ne reins. Lev. xxii. 4 (margin). the reins. Hence -2. The region of the kidneys; the

loins, or lower parts of the back on each side. All living creatures are fattest about the raines of that backe. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my reins also instruct me in the night seasons. Ps. xvi. 7.

Reins of a vault, in arch. the sides or walls that sus-tain the vault or arch. reinscribe (re-in-skrib'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+ inscribe.$ ] In French law, to record or register a second

In French law, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in or-der to preserve its priority. reinsert (rē-in-sêrt'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + insert.$ ] To insert a second time. reinsertion (rē-in-sêr'shon), n. [ $\langle reinsert + -ion.$ ] The act of reinserting, or what is rein-serted; a second insertion. rein-slide (rān'slīd), n. A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. E. H. Knight. reinsman (rānz'man), n.; pl. reinsmen (-men). A person skilled in managing reins or driving.

A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [Recent.]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as reinsmen, ... look down on and sneer at the plodding tesmsters. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 501.

rein-snap (rān'snap), *n*. In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness, a spring-hook. *E. H. Knight.* reinspect (rē-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [< re-+ inspect.]

To inspect again.

by this additional reinforcent. Waterland, Works, V. 287. + .ion.] The act of inspecting a second time. reinforcer, reënforcer (rē-in-, rē-en-för 'se'), n. reinspire (rē-in-spīr'), v. t. [< re- + inspire.] To inspire anew.

While Phæbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . . His lab'ring Bosom *re-inspires* with Breath, And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death. *Pope*, Homer's Hiad, xv. 65.

With youthful fancy re-inspired. Tennyson, Oda to Memory, v.

reinstall, reinstal (rê-in-stâl'), v. t. [=F. ré-installer; as re- + install.] To install again; seat anew.

That which alone can truly re-install thee In David's royal acat. Milton, P. R., iii. 372.

reinstalment, reinstallment (rē-in-stâl'-ment), n. [< reinstall + -ment; or < re- + in-stülment.] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

**reinstate** (re-in-stat'), v. t. [ $\langle re$ - + instate.] **1.** To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [aod] reinstated him in his throne . . . Government of the Tongue.

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days, Therein convoked a synod, whose decree Did reinstate, repope the late unpoped. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 171. 2. In fire insurance, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to reinstate property rather than to pay the value of it. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

## reinstatement

state +-ment.] 1. The act of reinstating; res- rigorate.] To revive vigor in; reanimate. toration to a former position, office, or rank; reinvigoration (re-in-vig-o-ra/shon), n. [4] reëstablishment.

The re-instatement and restoration of corrupible things is the noblest work of natural philosophy. Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expi.

The insured has not the option of requiring reinstate ent. Encyc. Brit., X111. 165. ment.

reinstation (rē-iu-stā'shon), n. [< reinstate + -ion.] The act of reinstating; reinstatement. Gentleman's Mag.

reinsurance (rē-in-shör'ans), n. [ $\langle reinsure + -ance.$ ] 1. A renewed or second insurance. -2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks ho had undertaken, and

devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*. Also called *reassurance*. **reinsure** ( $r\bar{e}$ -in-sh $\ddot{e}r$ ), *v. t.* [ $\langle re$ -+ *insure*.] To iusure again; insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other in-Also reassure. surers.

reinsurer (rē-in-shör'er), n. One who reinsures. See reinsurance.

reintegrate ( $r\bar{e}$ -in't $\bar{e}$ -gr $\bar{a}t$ ), v. t. [ $\langle$  ML. rein-tegratus, pp. of reintegrare ( $\rangle$  It. reintegrare = Pg. Sp. Pr. reintegrar = F. reintégrer, OF. reintegrer) for earlier (L.) redintegrare, make whole again, restore, renew: see redintegrate.] 1+. To make whole again; bring into harmony or concord.

For that heaneniy city shall be restored and reintegrate with good Christian people. Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

Desiring the King nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to reintegrate himself with the Pope. Wood, Athense Oxon., I. 117.

2. To renew with regard to any state or quality; restore; renew the integrity of.

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. Bacon.

To reintegrate the separate jurisdictions into one. J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 49.

reintegration (rē-in-tē-grā'shon), n. [= OF. reintegration, F. réintégration = Sp. reintegra-cion = Pg. reintegração = It. reintegrazione, ML. reintegratio(n-), making whole, restoring, renewing, < reintegrare, pp. reintegratus, make whole again: see reintegrate. Cf. redintegra-tion.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again making whole again.

During activity the reintegration falls in arrear of the disintegration. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62. reinter (rē-in-tér'), v. t. [< re- + inter1.] To

inter again.

reinterrogate (rē-in-ter'o-gāt), v. t. [< re-interrogate; ef. OF. reinterroger, F. réinterro-ger.] To interrogate again; question repeat-edly. Cotgrave.

reinthrone (re-in-thron'), v. t. [< re- + inthrone.]

Same as reënthrone.

A pretence to reinthrone the king. Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I. (Latham.) Str T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I. (Latham.) reinthronizet (rē-in-thrō'nīz), v. t. [< re- + in-thronize.] An obsolete form of reënthronize. reintroduce (rē-in-trō-dūs'), v. t. [< re- + in-troduce.] To introduce again. reintroduction (rē-in-trō-duk'shon), n. [< re-+ introduction.] A repeated introduction. reinundate (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), v. t. [< re- + inundate.] To inundate again. reinvent (rē-in-vent'), v. t. [< re- + invent.] To devise or create anew, independently and without knowledge of a previous invention. It is immenseiv more probable that an alubatet of the

It is immensely more probable that an alphabet of the very peculiar Semitic style should have been borrowed than that it should have been reinvented from independent germs. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 311.

**reinvest** (re-in-vest'), v. t.  $[\langle ML. reinvestire, invest again; as <math>re- + invest.$ ] 1. To invest anew, with or as with a garment.

They that thought best amongst them believed that the souls departed should be *reinvested* with other bodies. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. To invest anew, as money or other property. reinvestment (rē-in-vest'ment), n. [< reinvest + -ment; or < re- + investment.] The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

The question of re-investment in securities bearing a higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Cambridge. The Academy, March 8, 1880, p. 168.

reinstatement (re-in-stät'ment), n. [< rein- reinvigorate (re-in-vig'or-āt), r.t. [< re- + in-

is the noblest work of natural philosophy. Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expi. 2. In fire-insurance, the replacement or repair-ing of damaged property. The inverse of the replacement of the replace

To reinvolve as in the pitchy ciond of infernal darkness. Milton, Reformation in Eng. reird+, n. A variant of reard.

reis<sup>1</sup> (rās), *n*. [Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real*: see *real*<sup>3</sup>.] A Portuguese money of account: 1,000 reis make a milreis, which is of the value of 4s. 5d. sterling, or about \$1.08. Large sums are calculated in contos of reis, or amounts of 1,000,000 reis (\$1,080). In Brazil the milreis is reckoned at about 55 cents. Also rais.

reise<sup>2</sup>, *n*. Same as  $ras^1$ , 2. reise<sup>1</sup>, *v*. An obsolete form of  $raise^1$ . reissnable (rē-ish'ö-a-bl), *a*. [ $\langle reissue + -able$ .] Capable of being reissued: as, *reissuable* banknotes.

reissue (re-ish'ö), v. [< re- + issue, v.] I. intrans. To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd

Her bower; whence reissuing, robed and crown'd, To meet her iord, she took the tax away. Tennyson, Godiva. II. trans. To issue, send out, or put forth a

second time: as, to reissue an edict; to reissue bank-notes.

**reissue** (rē-ish'ö), n. [ $\langle reissue, v$ .] A second or renewed issue: as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

coinage. reist<sup>1</sup>, v. t. See reast<sup>1</sup>. reist<sup>2</sup>, v. A dialectal form of rest<sup>2</sup>. reister, n. See reiter. reit; (rēt), n. An obsolete form of reate. reiter (rī'ter), n. [Early mod. E. also reister,  $\langle OF. reistre, "a reister or swartrutter, a Ger man horseman" (Cotgrave), <math>\langle G. reiter, a rider, trooper, cavalryman, = E. rider: see rider. Cf.$ rittor.] Formerly, especially in the sixteenthand seventeenth centuries, a German cavalry-soldier; in particular, a soldier of those bodiesof troops which were known to the nationsof western Europe during the religious wars.of western Europe during the religious wars, etc.

Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among reisters, and the best reister among Doctors. Sir P. Sidney, To Huhert Languet, Oct., 1577 (Zurich Let-[ters, ii. 298). (Davies.)

reiterant (rē-it'e-rant), a. [= OF. reiterant, F. réitérant, < L. reiteran(t-)s, ppr. of reiterare, repeat: see reiterate.] Reiterating. [Rare.]

In Heaven they said so, and at Eden's gate, And here, *re-iterant*, in the wilderness. *Mrs. Browning*, Drams of Exile.

They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all **reiterate** ( $r\hat{e}$ -it'e-rat), v. t.; pret. and pp. reit-Places to be re-interred. Howell, Letters, ii. 8. einterrogate ( $r\hat{e}$ -in-ter' $\hat{0}$ -gat), v. t. [ $\langle re-+$  of reiterare () It. reiterare = Sp. Pg. reiterar = F. réitérer), repeat again, repeat,  $\langle re-, again, + iterare, say again, repeat: see iterate.] 1.$ To repeat again and again; do or say (especially say) repeatedly: as, to reiterate an explanation.

You never spoke what did become you iess Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin. Shak., W. T., i. 2. 283.

Th' empioys of rural life, Reiterated as ihe wheel of time Runs round. Cowper, Task, iii. 626. Runs round. He reiterated his visits to the flagon so often that at tength his senses were overpowered. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

27. To walk over again; go along repeatedly.

Herrick, Hesperides, Tesres to Thamasis.
=Syn. 1. See recapitulate.
reiterate (rē-it'e-rāt), a. [= F. réitéré = Sp. Pg. reiterado = It. reiterato, < L. reiteratus, pp. of reiterate, repeat: see the verb.] Reiterated.</li>
Southey. [Rare.]
reiteratedly (rē-it'e-rā-ted-li), adv. By reiteration; repeatedly. Burke, Regicide Peace, iv.
reiteration (rē-it-e-rā'shon), n. [= OF. reiteration, F. réitération = Sp. reiteracion = Pg. reiteração = It. reiteration, < reiteratio(n-), a repeating, reiteration, < reiterate.] 1. The act of reiteratus; repeat: see reiterate.]</li> erating; repctition.

The reiteration sgain and again in fixed course in the public service of the words of inspired teachers . . . has in matter of fact been to our people a vast benefit. J. II. Neuman, Gram. of Assent, p. 54.

rejectment

2. In printing, printing on the back of a sheet by reversing it, and making a second impression

rigorate.] To revive vigor in; reanimate. einvigoration (rē-in-vig-o-rā'shon), n. [ $\langle rei-ir \rangle$  on the same form. invigorate + -ion.] A strengthening ancw; re-inforcement. einvite (rē-in-vīt'), v. t. [ $\langle OF. reinviter$ , in-vite again; as re- + invite.] To invite again. einvolve (rē-in-volv'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+involve \rangle$ .] A word as a verb, signifying repeated action. Point of the same form. invigorate + invite.] To invite again. einvolve (rē-in-volv'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+involve \rangle$ .] A word or part of a word repeated a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action. Point of the same form. invite again = 1. A word or part of a word repeated is a reiterative of prattle. -2. In gram., a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action. **Reithrodon** ( $\mathbf{r}^{\prime}$  thro-don), *n*. [NL. (Waterhouse, 1837),  $\zeta$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\epsilon i\theta\rho\sigma\nu$ , a channel, +  $\dot{\delta}\delta\delta\delta\nu \zeta$  ( $\dot{\delta}\delta\sigma\nu\tau$ -) = E. tooth.] A genus of South American sigmodont rodents of the family Muridæ, having grooved upper incisors. It includes sev-eral species of peculiar sppesrance, named R. cuniculoides, R. typicus, and R. chinchilloides. The name has been er-roneonsly extended to include the small North American mice of the genus Ochetodon.

mice of the genus Ochetodon. reive, reiver. Scotch spellings of reave, reaver. reject (rē-jekt'), v. t. [< OF. rejecter, regeter, F. rejeter = Pr. regetar = Sp. rejitar = Pg. re-geitar, rejectar = It. rigettare, reject, < L. rejec-tare the reason of the second gettar, rejettar = 1t. rejetarce, reject, < 1. rejet tare, throw away, cast away, vomit, etc., freq. of reicere, rejectere, pp. rejectus, throw back, re-ject, < re-, back, + jacere, throw: see jet<sup>1</sup>. Cf. adject, conject, deject, eject, inject, project, etc.] 1+. To throw or cast back.

By forse whereof [the wind] we were put ayen bak and rejecte unto the coste of a desert yle. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

2. To throw away, as anything undesirable or useless; cast off; discard: as, to pick out the good and *reject* the bad; to *reject* a lover.

At last, relecting her barbarons condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 31.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends; Oft she rejects, but never once offends. Pope, R. of the L., ii. 12. 3. To refuse to receive; decline haughtily or harshly; slight; despise.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject Hos. iv. 6. thee,

Then woo thyself, be of thyseif rejected. Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 159.

Good counsel rejected returns to enrich the giver's bosom. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

bosom. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.
= Syn. 2. To throw aside, cast off. Sce refuel.
rejectable (rē-jek'ta-bl), a. [= OF. rejettable, rejetable; F. rejetable; as reject + -able.] Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected. Also rejectible.
rejectamenta (rē-jek-ta-men'tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of ML.\*rejectamentum, < L. rejectare, throw away: see reject. Cf. rejectare.]</li>

away: see reject. Cf. rejectment.] Things rejected; ejecta; excrement.

Discharge the rejectamenta again by the mouth. Owen, Anst., ix. (Latham.) rejectaneoust (rē-jek-tā'nē-us), a. [< L. reicc-taneus, that is to be rejected, rejectable, < reicere, pp. rejectus, reject: see reject.] Not chosen or received; rejected.

Profane, rejectaneous, and reprobate people. Barrow, Works, III. xxix. rejected (re-jek'ted), p. a. Thrown back: in entom., noting the scutellum when it is exte-riorly visible, but lies between the pronotum and the elytra, instead of between the bases of the latter, as in the coleopterous genus Passalus.

rejecter (re-jek'ter), n. One who rejects or refuses

rejectible (rē-jek'ti-bl), a. [< reject + -ible.] Same as rejectable.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst?—How far eligible for the first, how far rejectible for the last? Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 237.

 Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 50.
 Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, A. 201.

 Simple assertion, however reiterated, can never make roof.
 Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, A. 201.

 Simple assertion, however reiterated, can never make roof.
 Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

 Y. To walk over again; go along repeatedly. No more shall *reiterate* thy Strand, Whereon so many stately Structures stand. Herrick, Hesperides, Tesres to Thamssis.
 rejection (rē-jek'shon). n. [<OF. rejection, F. réjection, < L rejectio(n-), < reicere, pp. rejec-tus, throw away: see reject.] The act of re-jecting, of throwing off or away, or of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant: as, the rejection of a request.

 of a request.

The rejection I use of experiments is infinite; but iI an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. Bacon.

rejectitious; (rē-jck-tish'us), a. [< reject + -itious.] Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection.

Persons spurious and rejectitious, whom their families and allies have disowned. Waterhouse, Apology, p. 151. (Latham.)

rejective (rē-jek'tiv), a. [< reject + -ive.] Re-jecting or tending to reject or east off, Imp. Dict.

rejectment (ré-jckt'ment), n. [< OF. rejecte-ment, F. rejetiement = It. rigettamento, < ML. \*rejectamentum, what is thrown away, the act

The rejectors of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand, *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiii.

rejoice (rē-jois'), v.; pret. and pp. rejoiced, ppr. rejoicing. [< ME. rejoice, rejoisen, rejoiced, ppr. < OF, resjois, stem of certain parts of resjoir, F. réjouir, gladden, rejoice: see rejoy, and cf. joice.] I. trans. 1. To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; or bilowate. exhilarate.

Whose leveth wisdom rejoiceth hls father. Prov. xxix. 3. I love to rejoice their poor hearta at this season [Christ-mas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall. Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2t. To enjoy; have the fruition of.

To do so that here sone after mi dessece, Migte reioische that reaume as rigt eir bi kinde. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4102.

For lenger that ye keep it thus in veyne, The lesse ye gette, as of your herkle reste, And to reiose it shal ye neuere atteyne. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

3t. To feel joy on account of.

Ne'er mother

Rejoiced deliverance more. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

II. intrans. To experience joy and gladness 11. intrans. To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult: followed by at or in, formerly by of, or by a subordinate clause.

When the righteous are in suthority, the people rejoice. Prov. xxix. 2.

Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth. Eccl. xl. 9.

He rejoiceth more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray. Mat. xvlii. 13.

To rejoice in the boy's correction. Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 394.

May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost, A family in Heaven ! Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

**rejoicet** (rē-jois'), n. [ $\langle rejoice, v.$ ] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]

rejoicement (re-jois'ment), n. [< rejoice + -ment.] Rejoicing.

It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all ex-ultations and *reiogements* of the hart, which is no lesse naturall to man then to be vise or well learned or sober. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

rejoicer (rē-joi'sér), n. 1. One who causes to rejoice: as, a rejoicer of the comfortless and widow. Pope.-2. One who rejoices. rejoicing (rē-joi'sing), n. [<ME. rejoisyng, etc.; verbal u. of rejoice, v.] 1. The feeling and ex-pression of joy and gladness; procedure expres-sive of joy; festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. exviii, 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusinstic or less sincere. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. The experience of joy.

Iff he [a chlld] be vicius, and no thing will lorne, . . no man off hym reiosynge will have. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 57. But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another. Gal. vi. 4.

3. A subject of joy.

Thy testimonles have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. Ps. cxlx. 111. rejoicingly (re-joi'sing-li), adv. With joy or exultation.

She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and I'll be merry lu my revenge. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5. 150.

rejoiet, v. t. Same as rejoy. rejoin (rē-join'), v. [Early mod. E. rejoyne;  $\langle OF. rejoindre, F. rejoindre = It. rigiugnere, re join, overtake, <math>\langle L. re., again, + jungere, join:$ see join.] I. trans. 1. To join again; unite after separation.

A short space severs ye, Compared unto that long eternity That shall rejoine ye. B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

*B. Jonson*, Elegy on my stude. The Grand Signior . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vl. 8. The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and betweenities which Hayley had severed. *Southey*, Letters, 111. 448

5056

3. To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.

It will be replied that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoin that a translator has no such right. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Payche?" I rejoin'd. Tennyson, Princess, il.

II. intrans. 1. To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.

Your silence argues it, in not rejoining To this or that late libel. *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

2. In law, to answer the plaintiff's replication. I rejoyne, as men do that answere to the lawe, and make answere to the byll that is put up agaynst them. Palsgrave.

Palagrave.rejoinder (rē-join'der), n. [ $\langle$  F. rejoindre, re-join, inf. used as noun: see rejoin. Cf. attain-+ -or1.] One who or that which rejuvenates.der, remainder.]1. An answer to a reply; inA great beantifier and rejuvenator of the complexion.Lancet, No. 3483, p. 1198.

The quality of the period to a rejoinder. Rejoinder to the churl the King disdalo'd; But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd. Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

2. In law, the fourth atage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff'a replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*.
=Syn. 1. Reply, retort.
rejoindert (rē-join'der), v. i. [< rejoinder, n.]</li>

To make a reply.

When Nathan shall rejoinder with s "Thou art the man." Hammond, Works, IV. 604.

rejoinduret (rē-join'dūr), n. [< rejoin (rejoin-der) + -ure.] A joining again; rennion. [Rare.] Rudely begnlies our lips Of all rejoindure, forcibly prevents Our lock'd embrasures. Shak., T. and C., Iv. 4. 38.

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the rejoint (rē-joint'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+joint$ . Cf. F. re-singels must not want their charitable rejoices for the con-version of lost sinners. Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6. Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6. Ezeklel saw dry bones rejoynted and reinspired with life. Barrow, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in build-ings when the mortar has been displaced by

age or the action of the weather. rejolt (rē-jōlt'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + jolt$ .] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound. Locke.

rejolt (rē-jolt'), n. [< rejolt, v.] A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward rejoits and recoilings of the mind. South, Sermons, Il. v.

rejournt (rē-jern'), v. t. [For \*readjourn, < F. réajourner, adjourn again; as re- + adjourn.]</li>
1. To adjourn to another hearing; defer.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wile and a fosset-zeller, and then rejourn the controversy of threepence to a second day of auddence. Shak., Cor., H. 1. 79.

Concerning mlne own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejourned* a month or two longer. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquite, p. 702.

2. To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I rejourne all such Atheis cal spirits. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 27. tical spirits.

rejournment; (rē-jern'ment), n. [< rejourn + -ment.] Adjournment. So many rejournments and delays. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

rejoyt (rē-joi'), v. t. [ $\langle ME. rejoyen, rejoien, \langle OF. resjoir, F. réjouir, gladden, rejoiee, <math>\langle re., again, + esjoir, F. jouir, joy, rejoice, <math>\langle es. (\langle L. ex., out) + joir, F. jouir, joy, rejoice: see joy, v., and cf. enjoy and rejoice.] To rejoice; enjoy$ rekindle (rē-kin'dl), v. [< re- + kindlel.] I. trans. 1. To kindle again; set on fire anew. joy.

Ris, lat us speke of lusty lif in Troye, That we have led, and forth the tyme dryve, And ek of tyme comynge us *rejoye*. *Chaueer*, Troilus, v. 395. And that I and my assignez may peasseble rejoie theym [certain lands]. Paston Letters, II. 332. [certain lands]. rejudge (rē-juj'), v. t. [ $\langle OF. (and F.) rejuger;$ as re- + judge.] To judge again; reëxamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.

Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace, Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. Pope, Epistle to Harley, 1. 30. It appears now too late to rejudge the virtues or the vices of those men. Goldsmith, Pref. to Roman History.

of throwing away, < L. rejectare, throw away: see reject.] Matter thrown away. **rejector** (rē,-jék'tor), n. One who rejects. The rejectors of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand. The rejectare is the rejectare in the grounds on which they stand. The rejectare is the rejectare in the grounds on which they stand. The rejectare is the rejectare in the grounds on which they stand. The rejectare is the rejectare in the grounds on which they stand. The rejectare is the rejectare in the grounds on which they stand. The rejectare is the rejectare in the grounds on which they stand. ance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.

reking

Such as used the hath in moderation, refreshed and re-stored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvented* life. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeli, 1.7.

No man was so competent as he to rejuvenate those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century. Harper's Mag., LXXX, 898.

**rejuvenation** (rej-jo-ve-na'shon), *n*. [ $\langle rejuve-nate + -ion.$ ] The act of rejuvenating, or the atate or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.

Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvena-tion* which must be regarded as probably legendary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 99.

 The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged a rejoinder.
 Rejoinder to the churl the King disdalo'd; But ahook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd. Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 221.
 In law, the fourth atage in the pleadings in a action at common law, being the defendant's accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejucenesce*. Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

rejuvenescence (ré-jö-ve-nes'ens), n. [ $\langle reju-venescen(t) + -ce.$ ] 1. A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect rejuvenescence. Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (Latham.)

2. In biol., a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character - that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently investa itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algæ, as Ædogonium, and also in some diatoms.

rejuvenescency (re-jö-ve-nes'en-si), n. [As rejuvenescence (see -cy).] Same as rejuvenescence.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and wait-eth for a certain rejuvenescency. J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

rejuvenescent (rē-jö-ve-nes'ent), a. [< ML. rejuvenescen(t-)s, ppr. of rejuvenescere, become young again : see rejuvenesce. Cf. juvenescent.] Becoming or become young again.

## Rising Rejuvenescent, he stood in a glorified body. Southey.

rejnvenize (rē-jö've-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. re-juvenized, ppr. rejuvenizing. [< rejuven(esce) + -ize.] To render young again; rejuvenate. reke<sup>1</sup>t, v. A Middle English form of reek<sup>1</sup>. reke<sup>2</sup>t, n. A variant of reek<sup>2</sup>. reke<sup>3</sup>, v. An obsolete or dialectal form of rake<sup>1</sup>.

2. To inflame again; rouso anew.

[Rare.]

reke<sup>5</sup>, v. An obsolete or dialectal form of rake<sup>4</sup>.
rekelst, n. [ME., also rekils, rekyls, rekles, assibilated rychellys, rechles, recheles, < AS. recels, incense, < recan, smoke, reek: see reek<sup>1</sup>.] Incense. Prompt. Parv., p. 433. (Stratmann.)
reken<sup>1</sup>t, v. A Middle English form of reckon.
reken<sup>2</sup>t, a. [ME., < AS. recen, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.</li>

Thou so ryche a reken rose. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 905.

The rekeneste redy mene of the rownde table. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4082.

On the pillar raised hy martyr hands Burns the rekindled beacon of the right. O. W. Holmes, Commemoration Services, Cambridge, [July 21, 1865.

Rekindled at the royal charms, Tumaltnons love each beatlag bosom warms. Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 465.

II. intrans. To take fire or be animated anew. Straight her rekindling eyes resume their fire. Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

rekingt (rē-king'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + king^1$ .] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew.

## reking

# Yon hasaard lesse, *re-kinging* him, Then I vn-king'd to bee. *Warner*, Albion's England, iii, 194.

rekket, v. A Middle English form of reek.

reknei, v. A Middle English form of reekon. reknowledget (rē-nol'ej), v. t. [< re- + know-ledge.] To confess a knowledge of; acknowledge.

But in that you have reknowledged Jesus Criste the au-tor of saluacion. J. Udall, On John il. Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this Courte, I doe not leave to reknowledge the good. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Heilowes, 1577), p. 192.

relais (re- $l\bar{a}'$ ), n. [ $\langle F. rclais$ , a space left: see rclay].] In fort., a walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down and prevent it from

falling into the ditch. relapsable (rē-lap'sa-bl), a. [< relapse + -able.] Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. Imp.

relapse (rē-laps'), v. i. [ $\langle L. relapsus$ , pp. of relabi, slide back, fall back,  $\langle re$ -, back, + labi, slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, v.] 1. To slip or slide back; return.

Agreeably to the opinion of Democritus, the world might relapse into its old confusion. Bacon, Physical Fabies, i., Expl.

It then remains that Church can only be The guide which owns unfailing certainty; Or else you ally your hold and change your side, *Relapsing* from a necessary guide. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, ii. 486. 2. To fall back; return to a former bad state or practice; backslide: as, to relapse into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. Jer. Taylor.

But grant I msy *relapse*, for want of grace, Again to rhyme. *Pope*, Imit. of Horsce, II. ii. 88. 3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent

state.

He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. Wiseman.

And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps ! They put on a damp nightesp, and relapse. Courper, Conversation, 1. 322.

relapse (rē-laps'), n. [< relapse, v.] 1. A slid-ing or falling back, particularly into a former evil state.

Ease would recant

Vows made in pain, as violent and vold, . . . Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse* And heavier fall. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 100.

2t. One who has refallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

As, when a man is false into the state of an outlaw, the lawe dispenseth with them that kils him, & the prince ex-cludes him from the protection of a subject, so, when a man is a relarge from God and his lawes, God withdrawes his prouidence from watching over him, & anthorizeth the denil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him, so that whatsoeuer he dooth is limitate potestate, as one saith. Nashe, Plerce Penilesse, p. 84.

3. In med., the return of a disease or symptom during or directly after convalescence. See reerudescence.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcost, nor have sny-thing worth the danger of a *relapse* to write. Donne, Letters, vi.

A true relapse [in typhoid] is not merely a recurrence of pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1683.

relapser (re-lap'ser), n. One who relapses, as into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative relapsers that have ont of policy or guiltinesse abandoned a knowne and received truth. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

relapsing (rē-lap'sing), p. a. Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former

worse state. – Relapsing fever. See fever. relata, n. Plural of relatum. relate (rē-lāt'), v.; pret. and pp. related, ppr. re-lating. [ $\langle OF. relater, F. relater = Sp. Pg. re latar = It. relatare, <math>\langle ML. relatare, refer, report,$ relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back, refer, relate: see *refer*.] **I**. *trans.* 1<sup>+</sup>. To bring back; restore.

Mote not mislike yon also to abate Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*. Spenser, F. Q., III. viil. 51.

2t. To bring into relation; refer.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to be esnonised and *related* into the number of saints. Becon, Works, p. 137. (*Halliwell.*) 3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

318

There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and can-not confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

To tell; recite; narrate: as, to relate the story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate, Speak of me as I sm. Shak., Othello, v. 2. 341.

Misaes! the tale that I relate This lesson seems to carry. Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thes not, To whom *related*, or by whom begot. *Pope*, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

To relate one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. [Rars.]

A man were better relate himself to a statue or picture than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. Bacon, Friendship.

=Syn. 4. To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe. See account, n. II, intrans. 1. To have reference or respect;

have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . . Relates in purpose only to Achilles. Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 323.

Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity what we would have othera think of us. Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, v. to

It was by considerations relating to Indis that his [Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regu-lated. Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2t. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, with-out *relating* to any imperial account. Fuller. 3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to, or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about Windsor, a little Tront called a Samlet. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 4.

relate (rē-lāt'), n. [< ML. relatum, a relate, an order, report, neut. of L. relatus, pp.: see relate, v.] Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also relatum.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name, one of the two relateds is called the *relate*: to wit, that from which the relation has its name; the other the cor-relate. Burgersdictas.

Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., relates. See the adjectives.—Synonymous relates. See heteronymous relates.—Transcendental relates. See predicamental

relates. related (rē-lā'ted), p. a. and n. [Pp. of relate, v.] I. p. a. I. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, par-ticularly by consanguinity: as, a person related in the first or second degree.

Because ye're surnam'd like his grace; Perhaps *related* to the race. Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

3. Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely related.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can be the conscionsness of the series as *related*. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomens to Ethics, § 16.

In music: (a) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible tothe or marinonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when taken in accession are *melodically related*, and when taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *rela-tion*, 8. (b) Of chords and tonalities, same as *relative*.

III. + n. Same as relate. [Rare.] Relateds are reciprocated. That is, every related is re-terred to a reciprocal correlate. Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 7.

relatedness (rē-lā'ted-nes), n. The condition of being related; affinity. The state or

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our relatedness. The world is enlarged for us, not by new ob-jects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have. *Emerson*, Success.

relater (rē-lā'ter), n. [ $\langle relate + -er^1$ .] One who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian. Also relator.

Her hnaband the *relater* she preferr'd Before the angel, and of him to ask Chose rather. *Milton*, P. L., vill. 52.

relation (rē-lā'shon), n. [< ME. relation, rela-cion, < OF. relation, F. relation = Pr. relation = Sp. relacion = Pg. relação = IL. relazione, < L. relatio(n-), a carrying back, bringing back, restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, mo-tion, hence a narration, relation, also reference, regrand represeit (refere pp. relative, afor p. regard, respect, < referre, pp. relatus, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] 1. The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Couseilie, or discovere it to sum men that wille make *relacioun* to the Emperonr. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachsry, who on the relation of our perill toid us snother of his owne. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1644.

remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the officer. Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account; narrative: formerly applied to historical nar-rations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit *Relations*.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our Relations are so much indebted. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Oftimes relations heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of somthing true. Milton, Hist. Eng., I. Political and military relations are for the greater part accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind. Burke, Abridg, of Eng. Hist.

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something clese: as, the relation of a chitzen to the state; the relation of demand and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off science is the science of the second is the science of the science of the science is the science of the sc more properly when it is regarded as a predi-cate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such

a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation. Thus is relacion rect, ryht as adjectif and substantif A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent, *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call relation, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

idea with another. Locke, Human Understanding, it. 12. The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs; and the rea-son of their being given in pairs is not the existence be-tween two things of a mystical bond called a relation and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are inlended to mark. J. S. Mill, Note to James Mill's Humao Mind, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of relations. George Eliot, Mili on the Floss, iv. 1.

Most relations are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The relation of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between jasmine and tuberose, or between Mr. Browning's verses and Mr. Story's; it itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever. W. James, Mind, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of ene fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law Hath full relation to the penalty, Which here appeareth due upon the bond. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 248.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 248. The word relation is commonly used to two senses con-siderably different from each other. Either for that qual-ity by which two ideas are connected together in the im-agination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . . . . or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, uothing can have less relation," as if distance and relation were incompatible. Hume, Human Nature, part i. § 5. Connection by consequently or affinity: kine

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and ali the charities Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 756. 6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of piety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous relation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 644.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application, I'm no such beast, nor his *relation*. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vil. 60. I am almost the nesrest relation he has in the world, and am entitied to know all his desrest coocerns. Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, ivi.

8. In math.: (a) A ratie; proportion. (b) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be ex-pressed by a plexus of general equations.—9. In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and netural. The relation of target in paradical by the In *marsic*, that connection of kinship between two tenes, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each ether easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely re-lated to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, sith, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1sd, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converse reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, how-ever, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but appa-rently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The re-istion of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and sub-dominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third ehord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic pro-gressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is mose intimately related to the minor key of its submediant hecause each of them differef from it key of its submediant hecause

found to be profoundly concerned in the eatire structure and development of music. It has caused the establish-ment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all mod-ern music. It is the kernel of tonslity, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many ex-tended forms to particular.

10. In law: (a) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have *relation* back to that time: as, where a deed is exccuted and acted en, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by *relation* back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (b) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a quesmg so prought by the state to determine a ques-tion involving both public and private right.— 11. In arch., the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.— Abelian relation, a relation expressed by certain iden-tical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the val-ues of the difference of the equation which gives the val-tical dimer equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the val-ues of the difference of the equation which gives the val-es of the difference of the equation which gives the val-ues of the difference of the equation which gives the val-ues of the difference of the equation which gives the val-ce of the difference of the equation which gives the val-ce of the difference of the equation of the gives parts of the relation of the mass to the genetics an active that one.—Actual relation. See catual.—Aggregate rela-bing of several relations, such that, if any of the latter minology of logic.]—Allo relation, a relation of such a somposite relation (a). (This is the signification attached to the word by Cayler, contrary to the established ter-minology of logic.]—Allo relation, a relation of such a share that a thing cannot be in that relation. See aptitud: part of the adjectives.—Definite relation, a rela-tion mike any relation of the same relate to other corre-late. (This is Kempe's noneclature, buil is objection-ble. Preciting relation, out all relation, relation. See catarity would better express the idea.]—Distributively satisfied composite relation, a rela-tion mike any relation. See catarity of the sup-state on inharmonic relation, in suck. See false.— In relation, is see catarity and is connect the sub-let with the correlate which is the object of the prepo-sition to its any main relation of relation. See false origing correlate.—Dynamic relation, relation, relation which a decees by the number

relative self-depreciation, self-help, etc. – Superdeterminate relation, a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coordinates. – Transcen-dental relation, a relation which does not come nnder Aristotle's category of relation, as cause and effect, habit and object. = Syn. 1. Narration, Recitol, etc. See account. -3. Attitude, connection. – 5. Affliation. – 5 and 7. Re-lation, Relative, Connection. – 5. Miliation. – 5 and 7. Re-lation, Relative, Connection. – 5. Mein applying to family af-fliations, relation is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense relative is much better; relative is used of a person, but not of a state; connection is used with equal propriety of either person or state. Relation and relative relet to kinship by blood; connection is increas-ingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage. – 6. Kin-dred, kin. "elationnal (rē-lā'shon-al), a. [< relation + .al.]

relational (rē-lā'shon-al), a. [< relation + -al.] 1. Having relation or kindred.

We might he tempted to take these two nations for re-lational atems. Tooke.

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in centradistinction to notional: as, a relational part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are relational parts of speech. relationality ( $r\bar{e}$ -lā-she-nal'i-ti), n. [ $\langle rela-$ tional + -ity.] The state or property of having relational for the state of the st

a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the relationality of terms have any force, it is obvi-ous that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. J. Ward, Mind, XII. 56. relationism (rē-lā'shon-izm), n. [< relation + -ism.] 1. The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches . . . that things and relations con-stitute two great, distloct orders of objective reality, in-separable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought. *F. E. Abbot*, Scientific Theism, Introd., ii.

F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Introd., ii.
2. The dectrine of the relativity of knewledge.
relationist (rē-lā'shon-ist), n. [< relation + -ist.] 1†. A relative; a relation. Sir T. Browne.</li>
-2. An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.
relationship (rē-lā'shon-ship), n. [< relation + -ship.] 1. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.</li>

Faith is the great tie of relationship betwixt you [and Christ]. Chalmers, Oo Romans viil. I (ed. R. Carter). Mrs. Mingford's conversation was incessant regarding the Ringwood family and Firmi's relationship to that noble house. Thackeray, Philip, xi. 2. In music, same as relation, 8. Also called

tone-relationship. relatival (rel-a-tī'val or rel'a-tiv-al), a. [< relative + -al.] Pertaining to relative words

or forms.

Conjunctions, prepositions (personal, relative, and in-terrogative), relatival contractions. E. A. Abbott, Shakespearisan Grammar (cited in The [Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

[Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110). relative (rel'a-tiv), a. and n. [< ME. relatif, < OF. (and F.) relatif = Pr. relatiu = Sp. Pg. It. relativo, < LL. relativus, having reference or relation, < L. relatus, pp. of referre, refer, re-late: see refer, relate.] I. a. 1. Having rela-tion to or bearing on something; close in con-nection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose. The dayl beth records

The devil hath power To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . . Abuses me to damn me. Thi have grounds More relative than this. Shak., Hamiet, ii. 2. 638. Not absolute or existing by itself; consid-2 ered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the uni-verse, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. South.

South. Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings; though the parts of which they con-sist are very often relative one to another. Locke, Humsn Understanding, II. xxvi. § 6. Religion, it has been well observed, is something rela-tive to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 317.

3. In gram., referring to an antecedent; intro-ducing a dependent clause that defines or de-scribes or medifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he who runs may read; he the relative): thus, he who runs may read; he lay on the spot where he fell. Pronouns and pro-nominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a compound relative: thus, who bresks pays; I saw where he fell. Relative words are always either demon-stratives or interrogatives which have sequired seconda-rily the relative value and use. 4. Not intelligible except in connection with accounting also:

something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, father, bet-ter, west, etc., are relative terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a relative term. Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

**Telative**5. In music, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, relative chords, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its acale; relative keys, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportnity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other: Also related, parallel. See cut under chord, 4.— Relative beauty, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—Relative chronology, in ged, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the absolute or historical method.—Relative enunciation, an enunciation whose chances are connected by a relative; as "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—Relative gravity. (a) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of pace and time. (b) some as peoplogites, the two terms of any dual relation. Felative proof. Allow provide which see, on dor gravity.—Relative of contrast with the state which preceded it.—Relative proof. Relative proof. Belative in a station of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of apace and time. (b) some as specific gravity (which see, under gravity).—Relative opposites, the two terms of any dual relation. Felative place, the two terms of any dual relation a station of other objects.—Relative place with the state which preceded it.—Relative place with the state which preceded it.—Relative place is a station of feeling which is pleasure or pain, a state of feeling which is pleasure or pain, a state of feeling which is pleasure to gravity.—Relative place is the place of one object as defined by the stations of other objects.—Relative place is a cleative station as the terms of any dual relation, a state of feeling which see, ender of any dual relation is place and the complete mane of any class, requires to be completed by the stath 5. In music, having a close melodic or harmonic

II. n. 1. Something considered in its relation to something close; one of two things hav-ing a certain relation.—2. A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

Our friends and relatives stand weeping by, Dissolv'd in tears to see us dte. *Pomfret*, Prospect of Death.

There is no greater bugbear than a strong-willed *relative* in the circle of his own connections. *Hauthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

3. In gram., a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I., 3.—4. In logic, a relative term.—Logic of relatives, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them. =Syn. 2. Connection, etc. See relation. relatively (rel'a-tiv-li), adv. In a relative man-ner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things:

with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by to: as, his expenditure in charity was large relatively to his income.-Relatively identical the same in certain respects.-Relatively prime. See

relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), n. The state of being relative or having relation.

Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Helias the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relative*-ness, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena fo the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined. *Amer. Jour. Philo.*, VII. 444.

relativity (rel-a-tiv'i-ti), n. [= F. relativité,  $\langle$  NL. \*relativita(i-)s,  $\langle$  LL. relatives, relative: see relative.] 1. The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically -2. Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—The doctrine of the relativity of existence, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them. —The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge. The phrase relativity of innowledge has received divergent algo-nifications. (a) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations (b) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances to external subartia, if such there be, are completely in-cognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated the doctrine that we can only relativity of cognition. (c) The doctrine that we can only econe conscious of objects in their relations on e an-other. This doctrine is almost universally held by psy-chologists. Relative and correlative are each thought through the perience; existence only in relation to a thinking

Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enouncing relativity as a condition of the thinkable — in other words, that thought is only of the rela-tive — this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing ooly as we think two things mutually and at once; which sgain is equivalent to the doctrine that the absolute (the non-relative) is for us incogitable, and even inconcervable. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., App. V. (c) When a philosopher lays great streas upon the relativity of our knowledge, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of its many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase.... Relative and correlative are each thought through the

relator (rē-lā'tor), n. [< F. relateur = Sp. Pg. relator = It. relatore, < L. relator, a relater, nar-rator, < referre, pp. relatus, relate, etc.: see relate.] 1. Same as relater.

When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your relator. Donne, Letters, xxxi. 2. In law, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined

therewith) is brought, to try a question involvrelatrix (rē-lā' triks), n. [ML., fem. of rela-tor.] In law, a female relator or petitioner.

relatum (rę-lā'tum), n.; pl. relata (-tä). [ML.: see relate, n.] Same as relate.

The Relatum and its Correlate seem to be simul natura Grote, Aristotle, I. iii.

relax (ré-laks'), v. [ $\langle OF. (and F.) relaxer =$ Pr. relaxar, relachar = Sp. relajar = Pg. relaxar = It. rilassare, rilasciare, release,  $\langle L. relaxare,$ relax,  $\langle re-, back, + laxare, loosen, <math>\langle laxus,$ loose: see lax<sup>1</sup>. Doublet of release<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To slacken; make more lax or less tense or rigid. loosen: make loss aloce or form the set rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to relax a rope or cord; to relax the muscles or sinews.

3. Nor served it to relax their servied files. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to relax a law or rule.

The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature.

His principles, though not inflexible, were not more relaxed than those of his associates and competitors. Macaulay, Burleigh and his Times.

To remit or abate in respect to attention, 3. assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to relax study; to assidinty, enore, or labor: as, to relax study; to relax exertions or efforts. -4. To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; un-bend: as, conversation relaxes the mind of the student. -5. To abate; take away. -6. To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines relax the bowels. -7. To set loose or free; give up or over.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm : in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prescott.* 

languid. His knees relax with toil. Pope, Iliad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

The bill has ever been pctitioned against, and the muti-nous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material pointa. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 147.

She would not *relax* in her demand. Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies. 3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or relax therefrom. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II, iii. 24. The mind, relaxing into usedful aport, Should turn to writers of au abler sort. Couper, Retirement, 1. 715.

relaxt (re-laks'), n. [< relax, v.] Relaxation.

relay

constant can be added as the initial constant of the set of the

All lassitude is a kind of contasion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 730.

But relaxation of the languid frame By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limba Was bliss reserv'd for happier days. *Cowper*, Task, i. 81. (b) Remission or abatement of rigor.

Abatements and relaxations of the laws of Christ. Waterland, Works, VI. 25.

The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a re-lazation in discipline in the whole army. Eruce, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

Remission of attention or application: as, relaxation of efforts.

A relaxation of religion's hold Upon the roving and untutor'd heart Soon follows. Cowper, Task, ii. 569.

There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a relaxation of moral institucts. E. Sartorius, In the Sondan, p. 76. 2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupa-tion intended to give mental or bodily relief

after effort. There would be no business in solitude, nor proper re-trations in business. Addison, Freeholder.

laxations in business.

For what kings deem a toil, as well they may, To him is *relaxation* and mere play. *Couper*, Table-Talk, I. 156.

Hours of careless relaxation. Macaulay. It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so

in relaxation and over wine. Heraclitus (trans.), Amer. Jour. Paychol., I. 668. Letters of relaxation, in Scots law, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal dili-gence, or whereby an outlaw is reponed sgainst centence of outlawry: now employed ouly in the latter sense. relaxative (rē-lak'sa-tiv), a. and n. [< relax + -at-ive.] I. a. Having the quality of relaxing; laxative

laxstive. II. n. 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

And therefore you must use relaxatives. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation. The Moresco festivals seem . . . relaxatives of corporeal bours. L. Addison, West Barbary, xvii.

laboura. =Syn. 1. To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate.
 -2. To mitigate, ease. -4. To divert, recreate.
 II. intrans. 1. To become loose, feeble, or relay, = It. rilasso, relay; cf. rilasso, relasso, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, F. relais, relay, = It. rilasso, relay; cf. rilasso, relasso, same as rilascio, a release, etc.; < OF. relaisser, same as rilascio, a release, etc.; COF. relaisser, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = It. rilassare, relasciare, relax, release, CL. re-laxare, loosen, let loose, allow to rest: see relax and release<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifi-cally, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be east off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the consupply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

Ther overtok I a gret route Of hnntes and eke of foresteres, With many relayes and lymeres. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, 1. 362.

Rob. What relays set you? John. None at all; we laid not In one fresh dog. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2. Through the night goes the diligence, passing relay after relay. Thackeray, Philip, xxix. 2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—3. Gener-ally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

Who call aloud . . . Who call aloud . . . For change of follies, and *relays* of joy. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 250.

of a short local circuit in which is the record-ing or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*. – Microphone relay. See microphone. – Po-larized relay, a relay in which the armature is perma-nently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the tostrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form. – Relay of ground, ground laid up in fallow. Richardson. relay<sup>2</sup> (ré-la'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + lay^1$ .] To lay again; lay a second time: as, to relay a pave-ment.

ment.

relbun (rel'bun), n. See Calceolaria. releasable (rē-lē'sa-bl), a. [ $\langle release + -able$ .] Capable of being released.

He [Ethefbald, king of Merciand] discharged all mon-asteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and im-posts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not releas-able. Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

able. Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi. release1 (ré-lés'), v. t.; pret. and pp. released, ppr. releasing. [< ME. relesen, releasen, rc-leschen, < OF. relaissicr, relessicr, release, re-lease, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. relaisser (also OF. relacher, relascher, F. relacher), relax, release, = Pr. relaxar, rc-lachar = Sp. relajar = Pg. relaxar = It. relas-sare, rilassare, rilusciare, relax, release, < L. relaxare, relax: see relax, of which release is a doublet. Cf. relay<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude. But Pilate answered them, saving. Will we that L release

But Pilate answered them, saying, Wili ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews? Mark xv. 9.

unto you the King of the Jews? Mark XV. 9. The Earls Marchar and Syward, with Wolnoth, the Brother of Harold, a little before his Death, he [King Wil-liam] *released* out of Prison. Baker, Chronicles, p. 26. And I arose, and I *released* The casement, and the light increased. *Tennyson*, Two Voicea.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their lines as either fly ali their Countries, or glue ali they had to be *released* of such an hourely misery. Quoted in *Copt. John Smith's* Works, II, 91.

rates. Enterony, first. Discourse as contract "Good friends," he said, " since both have fled, the ruier and the priest, Judge ye if from their further work I be not well re-leased." Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

Marker, New Yorkmer, N

Bidding them fight for honour of their iove, And rather die then Ladiea cause release. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. Nabbes, The Bride (4to, 1640), sig. F. iv. (Halliwell.)=Syn. I. To loose, de-liver.-1-3. Liberate, etc. See disengage.-3. To acquit.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden. It acem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun, And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done i But still I think it can't be long before I find release. Tennyson, May Queen, Concinsion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind release, And care its slumbering on the lap of Peace. O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson. 3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . snd he made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. Esther ii. 18, Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of absolution a release from the solemn obligations by which absolution a release from the solution and himself to his people. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

In law, a surrender of a right; a remission 4. In *law*, a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically -(a) An instrument by which a creditor or ilenor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property there-from, irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See receipt. (b) An instrument by which a present estate without possession, surrenders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrong-ful possession; a quitcialm. See *lease and release*, under *lease2*.

Lease2.
5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to less-en the back-pressure.—6. In archery, the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—Out of releaset, with-out cessation. out cessation.

Whom erthe and se and heven, out of relees, Ay herien. Chaucer, Second Non's Tale, 1. 40.

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act of releasing, in any sense, a rotation Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.— ... In this club behold All your releasements. Shirley, Love Tricks, ith. 5. The Queen interposeth for the Releasement of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War. Howell, Letters, I. v. 8.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashanned to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic vil-lagea. Burke, Rev. in France. Relegate to worlds yet distant our repose. M. Arnold, Empedocies on Etna.

Relegated by their own political sympathies and Whig liberality . . . to the comparative uselesaness of literary retirement. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of relegation, may go or move whither they please. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditionsly and tumultuarily that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation. Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

relent (rē-lent'), v. [< ME. relenten, < OF. ra-lentir, rallentir, slacken, relent, F. ralcntir = Pg. relentar (cf. Sp. relentecer, soften, relent, < L. relentescere, slacken) = It. rallentare, < L. re-, back, + lentus, slow, slack, tenacious, pliant; akin to lenis, gentle, and E. lithe<sup>1</sup>: see lenient.] I. intrans. 14. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they relent. Spenser, F. Q., IV. ti. 18. 2t. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stired the coles tij *relente* gan The wex agayn the fyr. *Chaucer*, Canoa's Yeoman's Tale, 1. 267.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will relevant . more than in others. Bacon, Nat: Hist. § 809. When op'ning buds saints the weicome day, And earth relevant of feels the geniai ray. Pope, Temple of Fame, 1. 4.

3t. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away.

The colours, beynge nat snerly wrought, . . . by moyst-nesse of wether *releateth* or fadeth. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

Ail nature mourns, the skies relent in showers. Pope, Spring, i. 69.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

[Rare.] The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such re-leatings of fire as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of sir. Sir K. Digby, On Bodies.

The slave-trade had never relented among the Mahom-ans. Bancroft, Hist, U. S., I. 129.

etans. 5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and ten-der; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion

Relent and yield to mercy. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.
Stern Proserpine relented, And gave him back the fair. Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, 1. 85.
No light had we: for that we do repent; And, learning this, the bridgeroom will relent.
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now. Tennyson, Gainevere.

II.; trans. 1. To slacken; remit; stay; abate. But nothing might relent her hasty flight. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

= Syn. Implacable, etc. See inexorable, and iist under un-relenting. relentlessly (rē-lent'les-li), adv. In a relent-less manner; without pity. relentlessness (rē-lent'les-nes), n. The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. Imp. Dict.

## relentment

relentment (re-lent'ment), n. [= It. rallenta-mento; as relent + -ment.] The act or state of relenting; compassion. Imp. Diet.

mento; as retent + -ment.] The act or state of releating; compassion. Imp. Diet.
reles<sup>1</sup>+, n. A Middle English form of release<sup>1</sup>.
reles<sup>2</sup>+, n. A Middle English form of release<sup>1</sup>.
relesset, v. A Middle English form of release<sup>1</sup>.
relessee (rē-le-sē'), n. [Var. of releasee, imitating the simple lessee.] In law, the person to whom a release is executed.

relessor (rē-les'or), n. [Var. of releasor. Cf. relessec.] In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the relessor and relessee. Blackstone, Com., II. xx. relet (re-let'), v. t. [< re- + let1, v.] To let

anew, as a house.

anew, as a house. relevance (rel' $\bar{e}$ -vans), n. [= Pg. relevancia; as relevan(t) + -ce.] Same as relevaney. relevancy (rel' $\bar{e}$ -van-si), n. [As relevanee (see -cy).] 1†. The state of affording relief or aid.— 2. The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; defi-nite or obvious relation; recognizable connec-tion tion.

Much I marvelied this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly, Though its snawer little meaning-little relevancy bore. Poe, The Raven.

3. In Scots law, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The *relevancy* of the libel, in Scota law, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to war-rant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the *relevancy*: that is, to state on either part the argu-ments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothisn, xxii.

**relevant** (rel' $\phi$ -vant), a. [ $\langle OF. relevant$ , assisting, = Sp. Pg. relevante, raising, important,  $\langle$  L. relevan(t-)s, ppr. of relevance, lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in Rom. help, assist: see relieve, and cf. levant<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not relevant to the case. relevant to the case.

Close and relevant argumenta have very little hold on the Sydney Smith.

2. In *law*, being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See irrelevant.

The word relevant means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders prob-able the past, present, or future existence of the other. Stephen.

3. In Scots law, sufficient legally: as, a relevant plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was *relevant* to infer the pains of law: and that the defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sizer, was a *relevant* defence. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit. relevantly (rel'ē-vant-li), adv. In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

manner; with relevancy. relevationt (rel-ē-vā'shon), n. [= Sp. releva-cion,  $\zeta$  L. relevalio(n-), a lightening, relief,  $\zeta$  re-levare, lighten, relieve: see relevant, relieve.] A raising or lifting up. Bailey. relevet, v. A Middle English form of relieve. reliability (rē-l-a-bil'1-ti), n. [ $\zeta$  reliable + -ity (see -bility).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

Tellable; reliablencess. He bestows all the pleasures, and inspirea all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed a basolute *reliability*, equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and hestow. *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., Ill.

reliable (rē-li'a-bl), a. [< rely1 + -able.] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy of reliance; to be depended on; trust-worthy. [This word, which involves a use of the suffix *able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable*, 'that may be proved,' *eatable*,' that may be eaten,' etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *able*, or on s too nar-row view of itsoffice. Compare *available*, *conversable*, *dis-pensable*, *lawyhable*, and many other examples collected by Fitzedward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able*. As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.]

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the res-toration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, hy this country, but as the best means, such most *reliable* pledge. of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe. *Coloridge*, Essaya on His Own Times, p. 296 (on a speech by [Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as musipulated by Coloridge): [quoted in F. Itall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 29.

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peoplad in those agitated times by "un-known, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking tories, and very knavish whigs." *Irving.* (Webster.)

and very knavish whigs." Irving. (Webster.) He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the retiable chronol-ogy of Greece begins before its reliable history. Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 49. She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a re-liable influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle agea. J. H. Newman, Lectures and Easays on University Sub-licts (ed. 1859), p. 302.

Above all, the grand and only reliable security, in the last resort, against the deepotlem of the government, is in that case wanting — the sympathy of the srmy with the people. J. S. Mill, Representstive Government, xvi.

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accus-tomed to that spectscle, and regards the said lord as his most reliable source of trinkgelds and other pecuniary sd-

vantages. Leslie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.

reliably (rē-lī'a-bli), adv. In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

reliance (re-lians), n. [ $\langle rely^1 + -ance.$ ] 1. The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; to have reli-ance on the testimony of witnesses.

## Hia days and times are post, And my reliances on his fracted datea Have smit my credit. Shak., T. of A., ii. 1. 22.

Who would lend to a government that prefaced its over-tures for borrowing by an sct which demonstrated that no reliance could be placed on the steadiness of its messures for paying? *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xxx. 2. Anything on which to rely; sure depen-

dence; ground of trust. reliant (rē-lī'ant), a. [ $\langle rely^2 + -ant$ .] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a reliant spirit; a reliant bearing.

Dinsh was too reliant on the Divine will to attempt to schieve sny end by a deceptive concealment. George Eliot, Adam Bede, Iii.

relic (rel'ik), n. [Formerly also relick, relique;  $\langle ME. relyke, relike, chiofly pl., <math>\langle OF. reliques, pl., F. relique, pl. reliques = Pr. reliquias = Sp. Pg. It. reliquia = AS. reliquias, relice (also in$ comp. relic-gong, a going to visit relics),  $\langle L. reliquia, rendentia, \langle L. reliquia, remains, relics, <math>\langle relinquere (pret. reliquia, pp. relictus), leave behind: see relinquish. Cf. relict.] 1. That which remains; that which$ is left after the consumption, less, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Catte fell to their victualles, beeing such reliques as the olde manne had left. Lyty, Enphues and his England, p. 234.

They shew monstrous bones, the *Reliques* of the Whsie from which Perseus freed Andromeda. *Purchas*, Pilgrimsge, p. 95.

Fair Greece ! sad relic of departed worth ! Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 73.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones, The Isbour of an age in piled stones? Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a star-ypointing pyramid? Mitton, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] sliver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relique. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 466.

4. An object held in reverence or affection be-cause connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath.*. *Ch.*, the *Gr. Ch.*, and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Rel-ics are of three classes: (a) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (b) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, snd (c) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, conventa, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such Instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 Kl. xill, 21). 4. An object held in reverence or affection be-

The in a Chirche of Scynt Silvester ys many grett rel-iquis, a pece of the vesture of our blyssyd lady. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

relief

What make ye this way? we keep no relics here, Nor holy shrines. Fletcher, Pilgrim, 1. 2.

Lists of relics belonging to certain churches in this coun-try are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357, note.

5t. Something dear or precious.

It is a fulle noble thing Whanne thyne eyen have metyng With that relike precious, Wherof they be so desirons. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 2907.

6<sub>†</sub>. A monument.

. monument. Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town? Shak., T. N., Hi. 3, 19.

=Syn. 4. Remains, Relics. The remains of a dead person are his corpse or his literary works; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary* remains. We apeak also of the remains of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the relics of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of relics is used; that of remains is not.

The state or relic-knife (rel'ik-nif), n. A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the deco-ration of the handle itself. Jour. Brit. Archaeol.

ration of the handle itself. Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., X. 89. reliclyf (rel'ik-li), adv. [ $\langle relie + -ly^2$ .] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench acrapes kitchen-stuff, And barrelling the droppings, and the snuff Of wasting candles, which in thirty year, *Reticly* kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. Donne, Satires, ii.

relic-monger (rel'ik-mung"ger), n. One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or sonvenirs.

The besuty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unacrupulous greed of mere relic-mongers. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 302.

relict (rel'ikt), n. and a.  $[\langle OF. reliet, m., reliete, f., a person or thing left behind, esp. reliete, f., a widow, <math>\langle L. relietus, fem. relieta, neut. relictum, left behind, pp. of relinquere, leave behind: see relic, relinquish.] I. n. 1†. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.$ 

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole relict of the family. B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg. 2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the Relict of K. Ethelred. Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.

Though the relict of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 84.

Who cou'd love such an unhappy Relict as I sm? Steele, Grief A-Is-Mode, Hi. 1.

3t. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggeshell after the meat is ont, wea are taughtin our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which neverthelesse is but a superstitious *relict*. Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), v. 21.

II. a. Left; remaining; surviving.

His Relict Lady . . . lived long in Westminster. Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (Davies.) relict, v. t. [< L. relictus, pp. of relinquere, leave: see relinquish.] To leave.

A vyne whoos frnite humoure wol putrifie Pampyned (pruned) is to be by every side, Relicte on hit conly the croppes hie. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake. His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relique. A An object held is preserved in remembrance; His (Peter Stuyvesant's) a souvenir; a keepsake. His (Peter Stuyvesant's) silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relique. A An object held is preserved in remembrance; His (Peter Stuyvesant's) silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relique. His (Peter Stuyvesant's) silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relique. His (Peter Stuyvesant's) silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relique. His (Peter Stuyvesant's) silver-mounted wooden leg is by the sudden recession of the sea or other body of water.

reliction (rē-lik'shen), n. [< L. relictio(n-), a leaving behind, forsaking, < relinquere, pp. re-lictus, forsake, abandon: see relict, relinquish.] In law, the sudden recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

uncovered. relief ( $r\bar{e}$ -lēf'), n. [ $\langle$  ME. releef, relefc, relef, also relif, relyf, relyve, relief, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments,  $\langle$  OF. relef, relief, a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or em-bossed work, relief, F. relief, relief, embossed work, = Pr. releu = Cat. relleu = Sp. reliere, a relief, reliero, embossed work, relevo, relief (milit.), = Pg. relevo, embossed work, = It. (milit.), = Pg. relevo, embossed work, relevo, rentro, (milit.), = Pg. relevo, embossed work, = It. rilevo, remnants, fragments. rilievo, embossed work (see bas-relief, basso-rilievo); from the verb: see relieve.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or

5061

burden, so that some case is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.

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To the catalogue of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of relief, or the pleasures which a man ex-periences when, after he has been coduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 16.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What releefs I should have from your Colony I would satisfie and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, .... Oh! give *relief*, and lleaven will bless your atore. *T. Moss*, Beggar's Petition.

He [Jamea II.]... granted to the exiles some relief from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi. In Great Britain, assistance given under

the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief.*—4. Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; espe-cially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold, And I am aick at heart. Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the aeutries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* loll about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX.820.

6. In sculp., arch., etc., the projection (in painting, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (alto-rilievo), low relief (basso-rilievo), bas-relief), and middle or half relief (mezzo-rilievo). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. High relief is that in which



High Relief.—The Roudanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich—illustrating the late beautified type of the Gorgon.

Munich – Illustrating the late beautified type of the Corgon. the figures project at least one half of their natural cir-gures project but slightly from the ground, in such a man-ner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced by the treat-ment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is inter-ment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is inter-ment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is inter-ment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is a inter-ment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is a inter-ment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is a first are still further distinguished as stiacziato rilievo, or very fat relief, the lowest possible relief. of which the projec-tor in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and caoo-rilievo, hollow relief, also called *intaglio* relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping ides sound a figure previously ontlined on a stone aurfsee, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next observely. You find the figures of many ancient coine rising on the

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern. Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottos] there are rough unfinished pillars cut in the rock, which sup-port a pediment, and over the door there is a *relief* of a spread eagle. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.— Court of Edfu, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In her., the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an es-cutcheon is divided into seven vertical atripes, alternately red and white, it would not be biazoned paily of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that pay is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate atripes would be shaded to indicate relicf, and the blazoning would be shaded to indicate relicf, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field. 9. In phys. geog., the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differ-ences of elevation: little used except in the name relief-map, by which is meant a geograph-ical or geological map in which the form of

ical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and de-pressions of the material used. Unless the scale the surface is expressed by elevations and de-pressions of the material used. Unleas the scale of such relief maps is very large, there must be consider-able exaggeration, because differences of vertical eleva-tions in nature are small as compared with superficial ex-tent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region it is desired to exhibit, and then pho-tographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by varfous colors or by a number of tinta of one color. Both hachnre and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the aurface, to a greater or less extent, accord-ing to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Du-four map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map. **10.** In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—**11.** Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast. Here also grateful nixture of well-match'd

Here also grateful nixture of well-match'd And sorted hnes (each giving each relief, And by contrasted beauty shining more). *Couper*, Task, iii. 634.

reaching home after the chase. Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

13+. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After dener, ther shall come all fire sowerys, and take the relef of the mete and drynke that the florsayde M. and shopholderis levyth. English Güds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315. 14. In law, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains.—15. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant hold-ing by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This re-lief consisted of horses, arma, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed hy law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a fendal superior from the heir who en-ters on a fen. Also called casualty of relief. relieve

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a relief [was paid to the king]. The relief originally consisted of arms, ar-mour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was aub-sequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and ha-biliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry IL, it was commuted for a money payment of 1008, for every knight'a fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards. S. Doneell, Taxes in Eugland, I. 25.

it was commuted for a money payment of 1008, for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever alterwards. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 25. Absolute relief, in fort, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch. Alternative relief, in tax, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either. Bond of relief. See bond!.-Constructive relief, in fort, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.-Conversion of relief. See conversion.-Indoor relief, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from outdoor relief, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.] -Infertiment of relief. See informant.-Cutdoor re-lief. See indoor relief, -Parochial relief. See paro-chial.-Relief Church, a body of Presbyterin disaenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespic its founder, was deposed by the Gen-eral Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and or-ganized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amal-gamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.-Re-lief Iaw, See lawi-.-Relief processes, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are pro-duced plates or blocks with raised three, canable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.-Relief satine, or astine frelief. Same as raticd satinguished from that in which an award of damages only its made, to be collected by execution.=Syn. 1. Mitiga-tion.-2. Help, aid, support. relief.ful (re-left'ful), a. [(relief + -ful.] Full of relief; giving relief or ease. Never was there a more joyou heart, ... ready to burst its bars for relief./ful expression.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lix.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lix. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lix. reliefless (rē-lēť'les), a. [ $\langle relief + -less.$ ] Destitute of relief, in any sense. relief-map (rē-lēť'map), n. See relief, 9. relief-perspective (rē-lēť'pėr-spek"tiv), n. The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs. theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every auch repre-sentation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater set-ting is the plane in which the actors generally atad; in a has-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natu-ral plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is repre-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the same ray from the center of per-sented by a point in the parallel to the plane of homol-ogy, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance. relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), n. 1. In a steam-en-

relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), n. 1. In a steam-en-gine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shut off from the boiler.

into the hot-well when shit on from the boller. -2. A valve set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water; a safety-valve.-3. A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn. relief-work (rē-lēf wèrk), n. Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of af-fording employment to the poor in times of pub-lic distress. [Eng.]

Those, ... who believe that any employment given by the guardians on *relief-teorks* would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester dur-ing the cotton famine. Contemporary Rev., L11I. 51. Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into relief by poor dress. George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. relier ( $r\bar{e}$ -lī'er), n. [ $\langle rely1 + -er1$ .] One who relies or places confidence.

My frienda [are] no reliers on my fortunes. Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, L 3.

relievable (rē-lē'va-bl), a. [< relieve + -able.] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive re-lief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of thinga wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. Sir M. Hale.

Sir M. Hale. relieve (rē-lēv'), v.; pret. and pp. relieved, ppr. relieving. [Early mod. E. also releeve;  $\langle$ ME. releven,  $\langle$  OF. relever, F. relever = Pr. Sp. Pg. relevar = It. rilerare, lift up, relieve,  $\langle$  L. relevare, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, re-lieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort,  $\langle$  re-, again, + lerare, lift: see levant<sup>1</sup>, levity, etc., and cf. relief, relevant, etc.] I. trans. 1+. To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble. assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore amerta, To be *releved* by him afterward. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeeman'a Tale, 1, 319.

That that deth down brouhte deth shal releve. Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 145.

2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.

Misery . . . never relieved by any. Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 708. I cannot behold a beggar without *relieving* his necessi-ties with my purse, or his soul with my prayers. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, il. 13.

Accident in some measure relieved our embarrassment. Goldsmith, Vicar, vii,

3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or any-thing that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to; help; aid; support; succor: as, to relieve the poor and needy.

He relieveth the fatherless and widow. Ps. cxlvi. 9. And to remember the lady's love That last reliev'd you out of pine. Foung Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

The pain we feel prompts us to retieve ourselves in re-tieving those who suffer. Burke, Sublims and Beautiful. 4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besicged place); raise the siege of.

The King of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, about the 8th of July besleged Dreux; which agreed, if it were not relieved by the twentieth of that Month, then to sur-render it. Eaker, Chronicles, p. 176.

5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to relieve a sentinel or guard.

Mar. Farewell, honest soldier. Who hath relieved you? Fran. Bernardo has my place. Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 17.

6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by in-demnification for losses, or the like; right.-7. To give assistance to; support.

Parallels or like relations alternately relieve each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible to-gether. Sir T. Browne.

8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a lichen relieves the scintilisting whiteness of those skeleton cliffs. Harper's Mag., LXV. 197. 9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.

The poet must take care not to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to relieve the subject with a moral reflection. Addison, Essay on Virgil's Georgics.

The vegetation against which the ruined colonades are relieved consists almost wholly of almond and olive trees, ... both enhancing the warm tints of the stone. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189. Relieving arch. Same as arch of discharge (which see, under arch!) — Relieving officer, in England, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of a poor-law nnion to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the spplicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and gives immediate relief in urgent cases. Relieving tackles. See tackle. — To relieve nature. See nature. To relieve of, to take from; free from: said of that which is burdensome. He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss

He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfurl her umbreila, [and] had *relieved* her of her prayer-book. Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford i.

=Syn. 2. Mitigate, Assuage, etc. (see alleviate); diminish, fighten. II.; intrans. To rise; arise.

As soon as I might I releved up sgain. Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 29. Thane relevis the renkes of the rounde table Be the riche revare, that rynnys so faire. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2278.

At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde *releve*, he [Gaiashin] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende wele that he hadde be deed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

relievement# (rē-lēv'ment), n. [= F. relève-ment = Pr. relevament = It. rilevamento, < ML. relevamentum, relieving, relief, < relevare, re-lieve: see relieve.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; relief.

mitigates or lightens; rener. His (Robert's) delay yields the King time to confirm him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and mske himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxa-tion of tribute, with other *relievements* of their doleances. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.

**reliever** (rē-lē'ver), n.  $[\langle relieve + -er^1. ]$  1. One who or that which relieves or gives relief.

0 welcome, my reliever; Aristius, as thou lov'st me, ransom me. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1. It sets in three ways . . . (2) as a reliever of congestion. Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv'ts.

2. In gun., an iron ring fixed to a handle by The means of a socket, which serves to discngage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole. -3. A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the reliever, and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in. Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (Davies.)

relievo, n. See rilievo.
relight (rē-līt'), v. [< re- + light<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans.
1. To light anew; illuminate again.

Pope.

His power can heal ms and relight my eye.

2. To rekindle; set on fire again. II. intrans. To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.

The desire . . . relit suddenly, and glowed warm in her eart. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvlii. heart.

religieuse (rè-lē-zhi-èz'), n. [< F. religieuse (fem. of religieux), a religious woman, a nun, = Sp. Pg. It. fem. religious, < L. re-(rel-)ligi-osa, fem. of religious, religious: see religious.] A nun.

Thus, religioux (ré-lē-zhi- $\delta'$ ), n.; pl. religieux. [ $\langle F$ . religieux, n. and a., religious, a religious per-son, esp. a monk: see religious.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a mo-nastic order: a monk.

authorized by the church; a member of a mo-nastic order; a monk. religion (rē-lij'on), n. [< ME. religion, reli-gioun, < OF. religion, religion, F. religion = Pr. religio, religion = Sp. religion = Pg. religião = It. religione = D. religie = G. Sw. Dan. religion,  $\langle L. religio(n-), relligio(n-), reverence toward$ the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientious scru-pulousness, religious awe, conscientious scru-pulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness,exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed byancient writers themselves: (a) according to $Cicero, <math>\langle relegere$ , go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter re-tractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti read cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter re-tractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dicti re-ligiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo," etc.—Cicero, Nat. Deor., ii. 28, 72), whence ppr. religen(t-)s (rare), revering the gods, pious (cf. the opposite necligen(t-)s, negligent); cf. Gr.  $a\lambda \epsilon$ yeu, reverence. (b) According to Servius, Lac-tantius, Augustine, and others, and to the com-mon modern view,  $\langle religare, bind back, bind$ fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. obligation, of same $radical origin), <math>\langle re-, back, + ligare, bind: see$  $ligament. (c) <math>\langle relegere, the same verb as in$ (a) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, col-lect,'as if orig.'a collection of religious formu-las.' Words of religious use are especially lia-ble to lose their literal meanings, and to takeble to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their orig. meaning or formation.] 1. Recognition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

One rising, eminent In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong, Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace, And judgment from above. Millon, P. L., xi. 667.

By Religion I understand the belief and worship of Su-preme Mind and Will, directing the universe and holding morai relations with human life. J. Martineau, A Study of Religion, I. 15.

By Religion I mean the knowledge of God, of His Will, and of our duties towards Him. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378.

Religion is the communion between a worshipping sub-ject and a worshipped object — the communion of a man with what he believes to be a god. Faiths of the World, p. 345.

2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.

For religion, pure religion. I say, standeth not in wear-ing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice, and well doing. Latimer, Sermons, p. 392.

well doing. Religion is Christianity, which, being too spiritual to be seen by us, doth therefore take an apparent body of good life and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian. Donne, Letters, xxx.

Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion. M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, 1.

3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian *religion*; the *religion* of the Jews, Greeks, Hindus, or Mohammedans.

The church of Rome, they say, . . . did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

religionism

After the most straitest sect of our *religion* I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

No religion binds men to be traitors. B. Jonson, Catiline, ili. 2.

4t. The rites or scrvices of religion; the prac-tice of sacred rites and ceremonies. What she was pleased to believe apt to minister to her devotions, and the *religions* of her plous and discerning soul. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 756.

The invisible Glory of him that made them to transform Oft to the image of a brute adorn'd With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold. *Milton*, P. L., i. 872.

5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter *religion*; her name in *religion* is Mary Aloysia: now es-pecially in Roman Catholic use.

He [Dobet] is iowe as a lombe, and loneliche of speche, ... And is ronne in to *religion*, and rendreth hus byble, And precheth to the puple seynt Poules wordes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 88.

And thus when that thei were counselled, In black clothes thei them clothe, The doughter and the lady both, And yolde hem to *religion. Gower*, Conf. Amant., vili.

He buryed Bedewere Hys frend and hys Botyler, And so he dude other Echon In Abbeys of *Relygyoun* That were cristien of name. *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), 1, 488.

6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Ob-

solete or provincial.]

Out of a religion to my charge, And debt professed, I have made a self-decree Ne'er to express my person. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1. Its [a jelly's] acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth as for battle, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a *religion* of eating it. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 199. 7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness;

sense of duty.

7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sense of duty.
Ros. Keep your promise.
Orl. With no less religion than if thou wert indeed my Rosalind.
Shak, As you Like it, iv. 1. 201.
Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state. See establishment, 6. = Evidences of revealed religion. See evidences of Christianity, under Christianity. - Experimental religion. See evidences of christianity, under Christianity. - Experimental religion. See evidences of christianity, under Christianity. - Experimental religion, See evidences of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge of God and right feeling toward the positive of philosophy, under positive. - Revealed religion, that knowledge of God and right feeling toward thm, and that recognition and practice of duty toward our fellow-men, which is derived from and based upon positive revelation. - To experience religion. See evidences, Holimes, Holimes, Religion, Devite, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity, Sanctity and the controlling influence. Devotion and piective aspect of these words formal or external; in this sense it is the place of the will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the principal object of regard and the controlling influence. Devotion and price has spect of fillial feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. Sanctity is generally used objectively ; subjectively it is the same as holimess. Santitiones is more concret than sanctity, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness, or sanit, ripeness to heaven. Goddiness is higher than sanitimes ; it is likeness to God, or the endesvor to attain such likeness. Sanitismes is more concret than sanctity, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness, or something sproaching so near to absolute freedom from sin as to make the word appropriate; it includes not only

Pious.

His [Bishop Saunderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophet-ical matter. Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 638.

II. n.; pl. religionaries (-riz). Same as religionist. [Rare.]
religioner (rē-lij'on-èr), n. [< F. religionnaire = Sp. religionario, a religionist, < NL. \*religionarius, < L. religio(n-), religion: see religion.]</li>
A religionet. [Rare.]

These new fashioned religioners have fast-days. Scott, Monastery, xxv.

religionise, v. See religionize. religionism (rē-lij'on-izm), n. [< religion + -ism.] 1. Outward practice or profession of religion.

## religionism

This subject of "Political Religionism" is indeed as nice as it is curious; politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of religion that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 138.

2. Affected religious zeal. religionist (rē-lij'on-ist), n. [= Sp. religionista; as religion + -ist.] A religious bigot, partizan, or formalist; a sectarian: sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense.

From the same source from whence, among the *religion-*ists, the attachment to the principle of asceticiam took its rise, flowed other doctrines and practices, from which misery in abundance was produced in one man by the in-strumentality of another : witness the holy wars, and the persecutions for religion. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, if. 8. There is a varse.

There is a verse . . . in the second of the two detached cantos of "Mntability," 'Like that ungracious crew which feigna demurest grace," which is supposed to glance at the straiter religionists. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 167.

religionize (rē-lij'on-īz), v.; prot. and pp. re-ligionized, ppr. religionizing. [< religion + -ize.] I. trans. To imbue with religion; make reli-

I, *trans.* To initial that the group of the second second

II. intrans. To make professions of religion; play the religionist. [Recent.]

How much religionizing stapidity it requires in one to imagine that God can be propitiated or pleased with them [human inventions]. S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 138.

Also spelled religionise.

religioneless (rē-lij'on-les), a. [< rcligion + -less.] Without religion; not professing or be-lieving in religion; irreligious.

Picture to youraelf, O fair young reader, a worldly, sei-fah, graceless, thankless, *religionless* old woman, writhing in pain and fear, . . . and ere you be old, learn to love and pray! *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiv.

and pray! Thackeray, Vanty Far, XV. religiosity (rē-lij-i-os'i-ti), u. [< ME. religiositė ite, < OF. religioscte, religiouste, F. religiositė = Sp. religiosidad = Pg. religiosidade = It. re-ligiosità, < LL. religiosita(i-)s, religiousness, ML. religious or monastic life, < L. religiousness, religious: see religious.] 1. Religiousness; the sentiment of religion; specifically, in re-cent use an excessive suscentibility to the ceut use, an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments, especially wonder, awe, and reverence, unaccompanied by any corre-sponding loyalty to divine law in daily life; religious sentimentality.

One Jewiah quality these Arabs manifest, the outcome of many or of all high qualities : what we may call religi-osity. Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, il.

Away . . from that *religiosity* which is one of the curses of our time, he studied his New Testament, and in this, as in every other matter, made up his mind for himself. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 174. Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable Semitic nationality with its equally intense *religiosity* for *Schaff*, Hist, Christ, Church, I. § 17.

2. Religious exercise or service. [Rarc.]

Soportific aermons . . . closed the domeatic religiosities of those melancholy daya. Southey, The Doctor, ix. 3<sup>†</sup>. Members of the religious orders.

Hir [Diana's] law [the law of chastity] is for religiosite. Court of Love, 1. 686.

=Syn. 1. Piety, Holiness, etc. See religion. religioso (re-lē-ji-ē'sō), adv. [It: see religious.] In musie, in a devotional manner; expressing

religioso (re-ne-n-e soft) In music, in a devotional manner; expressing religious sentiment. religious (rē-lij'us), a. and n. [< ME. reli-gious, religius, < OF. religios, religius, religious, religious, < F. religieux = Pr. religios, religios = Sp. Pg. It. religioso, < L. religiosus, religious, religious, < religioso, < L. religious, religion: see religion.] I. a. 1. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; gedly; devout: as, a religious man; religious behavior: used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance (Jas. i. 26; Acts xiii. 43). Such a prince, Not only good and wise, but most religious. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 116. That sober race of men whose lives *Religious* titled them the sons of God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 622.

It [dogma] is discerned, rested iu, and appropriated as a reality by the *religious* imagination; it is held as a trnth by the theological intellect. J. H. Neuman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

2. Pertaining or devoted to a monastic life; belonging to a religious order; in the Rom. Cath. Ch., bound by the vows of a monastic order; regular.

regunar. Shal I nat love in cas if that me liste? What, pardienx, I am noght religiouse? Chaucer, Troilus, il. 759.

## 5064

## Hie thee to France,

Hie the to France, And cloister thee in some religious honse. Shak, Rich. II., v. 1. 23. The fourth, which was a painter called Iohn Story, be-came religious in the College of S. Paul in Goa. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

3. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obliga-tion; scrupulously faithful; conscientious.

Whom I most hated living, then hast made me, With thy *religious* truth and modesty. Now in his ashes honour: peace he with him. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 74.

4. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion: as, a religious society; a religious sect; a reli-gious place; religious subjects; religious books or teachers; religious liberty.

And storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim *religious* light. *Milton*, 11 Penseroso, 1. 160.

Fanes which admiring gods with pride survey, .... Some felt the silent stroke of monid ring age, Some hostile fury, some religious rage. Pope, To Addison, L 12. Poletime

Prope, to Aunson, L 12. Religious corporation. See corporation.—Religious house, a monastery or a numery.—Religious liberty. See liberty.—Religious marks, in printing, signs such as 4, 18, 7, indicating respectively "sign of the cross," 'response,' and 'veraicle.'—Religione uses. See use, =Syn. 1. Devotional.—3. Scrupulons, exact, strict, rigid. See religion. II. n. One who is bound by monastic vows,

II. n. One who is bound by monastic vows, as a monk, a friar, or a nun.
 Ac there shal come a kyng and confesse zow religiouses, And bete zow, as the bible telleth, for brekynge of zoure reule. Piers Plowman (B), x. 817.
 It is very lucky for a religious, who has so much time on his hands, to be able to amuse himself with works of this nature (inlaying a pulpit). Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 370.
 A religious in any other order can pass into the ot the

religiously (re-lij'us-li), adv. In a religious manner. (a) Ploualy; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with venera-tion.

## For their brethren sisin

Religiously they ask a sacrifice. Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 124. We most religiously kiss'd the sacred Rust of this Weapon, out of Love to the Martyr. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 27.

(b) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously: as, a vow or prom-ise religiously observed.

The privilegea justive due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are religiously to be main-tained. Bacon.

My old-fashioned friend religiously adhered to the ex-ample of his forefathers. Steele, Tatler, No. 263. religiousness (rē-lij'us-nes), n. The character or state of being religious, in any sense of that word. Baxter.

reliket, n. A Middle English form of relie. relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), a. and n. [< L. re-linquen(t-)s, ppr. of relinquere, relinquish: see relinquish.] I. a. Relinquishing. [Rare.] Imp. Diet.

II. n. One who relinquishes. [Rare.] Imp. Diet.

relinquish (re-ling'kwish), v. t. [< OF. relin-quiss-, stem of certain parts of relinquir, relen-quir, < L. relinquere, pp. relictus, leave, < re- + linquere, leave: see lieense, and cf. relie, relict, and delinquent.] 1. To give up the possession or occupancy of; withdraw from; leave; aban-der: ouit don; quit.

To be relinquished of the artists, . . . hoth of Galen and Paracelans, . . . of all the learned and authentic fellows . . . that gave him out incurable. Shak., All's Well, il. 3. 10. Para

Having formed an attachment to this young lady, . . . I have found that I must *relinquisk* all other objects not connected with her. *Monroe*, To Jefferson (Bancroft's Hist. Const., L 503).

2. To cease from; give up the pursuit or prac-tice of; desist from: as, to relinquish bad habits.

With commandement to relinquish (for his owne part) be intended attempt. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 194. the intended sttempt. Sir C. Cornwallis, in a Letter to the Lord Cranburne, as-serts that England never lost anch an Opportunity of win-ning Honour and Wealth unto it, as by relinguishing War against an exhausted Kingdom. Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng., let. 22.

3. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to reb. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to re-linquish a debt. = Syn. 1. Abandon, Desert, etc. (see for-sake), let go, yield, cede, surrender, give up, lay down. See list under desert. relinquishes (rē-ling'kwish-ėr), n. One who re-linquishes, leaves, or quits; one who renounces

or gives up.

relinquishment (re-ling'kwish-ment), n. [< relinquish + -ment.] The act of relinquishing,

leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renoun-cing of a claim.

This is the thing they require in us, the utter relin-quishment of all things popish. Hooker, Eccies. Polity, iv. § 3.

reliqua (rel'i-kwä), n. pl. [ML. (OF., etc.), neut. pl. of L. reliques, relicuus, that which is left or remains over (> Pg. relique, remaining), (relinquere, leave behind: see relic, relinquish.] In law, the remainder or debt which a person

inda, the remainder or doot which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account. Wharton. reliquaire (rel-i-kwār'), n. [ $\langle F. réliquairc:$  see reliquary1.] Same as reliquary1. Scott, Roke-by, vi. 6.

by, vi. 6. reliquary<sup>1</sup> (rel'i-kwā-ri), n.; pl. reliquaries (-riz). [< OF. reliquaire, F. réliquaire = Pr. reliquiari = Sp. Pg. relicario = It. reliquiario, < ML. re-liquiare or reliquiarium, a reliquary, < L. reli-quiæ, relics: see relic.] A repository for relics, often, though not necessarily, small enough to be carried on the person. See shrine, and cut under unbulgeterium. under phylaeterium.

Under these cupolas is ye high altar, on which is a *reliquarie* of severall sorta of jewells. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

Sometimes, too, the hollow of our Saviour's image, wrought in high relief upon the cross, was contrived for a *reliquary*, and filied full of relics. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. 1, 257.

reliquary<sup>2</sup> (rel'i-kwā-ri), n.; pl. reliquaries (-riz). [< ML. \*reliquarius, < reliqua, what is left over: see reliqua.] In law, one who owes a balance; also, a person who pays only piecemeal. Wharton.

relique, n. An obsolete or archaic spelling of relie.

A religious in any other order can pass into that of the reliquize (rē-lik'wi-ē), n. pl. [L., leavings, re-Carthusians, on account of its great austerity. Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699. religiously (rē-lij'us-li), adv. In a religious bot., same as induviæ.—3. In archæol., artifacts. See artifact.

Without the slightest admixture of either British or axon reliquiz. Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIII, 291. Saxon reliquiæ.

**reliquian** (rē-lik'wi-an), a. [<L. reliquiæ, relics (see relic), + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or being a relic or relics.

A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross. R. Hill, Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 149. (Encyc. Dict.)

reliquidate (rē-lik'wi-dāt), v. t. [< re- + liqui-date.] To liquidate anew; adjust a second time. Wright.

reliquidation (rē-lik-wi-dā'shon), n. [ $\langle reliqui-$ date + -ion; or  $\langle re- + liquidation.$ ] A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. Clarke.

relish1 (rel'ish), v. [Not found in ME. (where, **(PellSB)** (ref 18D), v. [Not found in ME. (where, however, the noun exists); according to the usual view,  $\langle OF$ . relecher, lick over again,  $\langle re$ -, again, + lecher, lescher, F. lécher, lick: see lick, and cf. lecher, etc. But the word may have been due in part to OF. relescier, releichier, res-leechier, resleccier, relescier, releichier, res-leechier, resleccier, relescier, leechier, lees-ser, etc., rejoice, live in pleasure.] I. trans. 1. To like the taste or flavor of: partake of with To like the taste or flavor of; partake of with pleasure or gratification.

No marvel if the blind man cannot judge of colours, nor the deaf distinguish sounds, nor the aick *relish* meats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 364.

2. To be pleased with or gratified by, in general; have a liking for; enjoy; experience or cause to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of na all that, in the thankagiving before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace. Shak., M. for M., i. 2, 16.

No one will ever retish an author thoroughly well who would not have been fit company for that author had they lived at the same time. Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

He's no had fellow, Biougram — he had seen Something of mine he *relished*. Browning, Bishop Biougram's Apology.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; impart a pleasing flavor to; cause to taste agreeably.

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine. Dryden, tr. of Ovid'a Metamorph., vlii. 109.

4t. To saver of; have a smack or taste of; have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and *relisheth* the soldier. *Fletcher*, Beggar'a Buah, v. 1.

Inc. Sir, he's found, he's found. Phil, Ha' where? but reach that happy note sgain, And let it reish truth, thou art an angel. Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To have a pleasing taste; in general, to give pleasure.

relish

Without which their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates. Hakewill, On Providence. Ite intimated . . . how ill it would relish, if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom we had thrust out for abusing the court. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 333.

2. To have a flavor, literally or figuratively. Nothing of friend or foe can be unwelcome unto me that asycureth of wit, or relisheth of humanity, or tasteth of any good. G. Harvey, Four Letters.

This act of Propertius relisheth very strange with me. B. Jonson, Poetaster, lv. 1.

A theory which, how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. Woodward. relish<sup>1</sup> (rel'ish), n. [ $\langle$  ME. reles, relese, relece, odor, taste; from the verb: see relish<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. A sensation of taste; savor; flavor; especially, a pleasing taste; hence, pleasing quality in general.

Veins which, through the tongue and palate spread, Distinguish ev'ry relish, sweet and sour. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xvl. Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. Dryden, Cock and Fox, 1. 22.

I would not anticipate the *relish* of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives. Addison, Omens.

What Professor Bain describes as sense of reliak, quite apart from taste proper, and felt perhaps most keenly just as food is leaving or just after it has left the region of the voluntary and entered that of the involuntary muscles of deglutition. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 253. 2. Perception or appreciation of peculiar, especially of pleasing, quality in anything; taste, in general; liking; appetite: generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*.

Who the relish of these gnests will fit Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit. *B. Jonson*, Ode to himself.

They have a relish for everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will. Addison, The Newspaper. This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite *relish* of it. Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Boswell had a genuine relish for what was superior in any way, from genius to claret. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 351.

3. A peculiar or characteristic, and especially a pleasing, quality in an object; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by auything.

His fears . . . of the same relish as ours are. Shak., Hen. V., lv. 1. 114.

In the time of Youth, when the Vanities and Pleasures and Temptations of the World have the greatest reliable with us, and when the things of Religion are most apt to be despised. Stillingfeet, Sermons, III. xiii. When liberty is gone, Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish. Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

It preserves some relish of old writing. Pope. 4. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture; smack.

## Some act

That has no relish of salvation in 't. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 92. 5. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating, as sauce; also, a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite, as caviare, olives, etc. See hors-d'œuvre.

This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Amer-leans has a right to expect; but I've known stout detach-ments of the corps glad to eat their venison raw, and without a relish too. J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohleans, v.

Happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the relish of pain and fear. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

"Knowing as you was partial to a little *relish* with your wittles, . . . we took the liberty" [of bringing a present of shrimps]. Dickens, David Copperfield, vil.

For our own part, we prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last relish, the Stilton of scandal, so it be not too high. *Loveell*, Study Windows, p. 91.

6. In harpsichord music, an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it: usually double relish, but see also single relish, under

abuote reusa, but see also single relish, under single.=syn. 2. Zest, gusto, predilection, partiality.--4. Tinge, touch.-- 5. Appetizer. relish<sup>2</sup> (rel'ish), v. t. [Origin obscure.] In join-cry, to shape (the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail). See relishing-machine. relish<sup>2</sup> (rel'ish), n. [See relish<sup>2</sup>, v.] In joinery, projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise. E. H. Knight.

relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), a. [< relish<sup>1</sup> + -able.] Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

By leaven soured we made relishable bread for the use of man. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 346.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredits. Shak., W. T., v. 2. 132. Without which their greatest dainties would not relish. Without which their greatest dainties would not relish. In joinery, a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons. It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously to different planes so as to form the piece at one operation. relisten (rē-lis'n), v. i. [< re- + listen.] To

II.; trans. To recall to life; reauimate; revive.

Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime, Shee should not then have bene relyv'd agains. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

By Faith, Saint Paul did Entichus re-lyve: By Faith, Elias rais'd the Sarcpitte. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Trinmph of Faith, iii. 12. **Rellyanist** (rel'i-an-ist), *n*. [ $\langle Relly$  (see def.) + -*an* + -*ist*.] A member of a small Universal-

+ -an + -ist.] A member of a small Universal-ist body, followers of James Relly (1720-80). reload (rē-lōd'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + loadl, v.$ ] To load again, as a gun, a ship, etc. Imp. Dict. relocate (rē-lō'kāt), v. t. [ $\langle LL. relocare$ , let out again,  $\langle L. re-$ , again, + locare, place, let: see locate. In the def. taken in lit. sense, as  $\langle re-$ + locate]. To locate are in <u>Line</u> Dict

the definition of the definition of the second sec of a lease.—Tacit relocation, the taclt or implied re-newal of a lease: inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making

relongt (re-lông'), v. t. [Accom. < OF. ralonger, prolong, lengthen (cf. reloignement, delay), < re-+ alonger, lengthen: see allonge and long1.] 1. To prolong; extend.

I thynke it were good that the trewce were *relonged*. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxii. 2. To postpone.

Then the kyng sent to Parys, commaundynge that the iourney and batayle between the squyer and ye knyght sholde be *relonged* tyl his comynge to Parys. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxl.

relovet (rē-luv'), v. t. [< re- + love1.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle*.

relucent; (rē-lū'sent), a. [ME. relusaunt,  $\langle OF.$ relusant, F. reluisant = Sp. relucente = Pg. re-luzente = It, rilucente,  $\langle L. relucen(t-)s, ppr. of$ relucere, shine back or out,  $\langle re-, back, + lucere,$ shine: see lucent.] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering; bright; eminent.

I seg by-gonde that myry mere A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt;

That coilege wherein plety and heneficence were relu-cent in despite of jealousies. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 46.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* Stream Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson*, Summer, 1. 162.

reluct (rē-lukt'), v. i. [= OF. relucter, reluic-ter, relutier, F. relutier = Sp. reluchar = Pg. re-luctar = It. reluttare, < L. reluctare, reluctari, struggle against, oppose, resist, < re-, back, + luctari, struggle: see luctation.] To strive or struggle against something; make resistance; exhibit reluctance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We with studied mixtures force our relucting appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism conjure them np, that we may lay them again. Decay of Christian Piety. I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity, and reluct at the inevitable conres of destiny. Lamb, New Year's Eve.

Such despotic talk had never been heard before in that Directora Room. They relucted a moment. T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

**reluctance** (re-luk'tans), *n*. [= Pg. *reluctancia* = It. *reluttanza*,  $\langle$  ML. *"reluctantia*,  $\langle$  L. *reluc-tan(t-)s*, reluctant: see *reluctant*.] The state of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; un-

religy ( $\bar{re}$ - $\bar{h}'$ ), v.; pret. and pp. relied, ppr. rely-ing. [Early mod. E. relye, relie;  $\langle ME.$  relyen, relien,  $\langle OF.$  relier, fasten again, attach, bind together, bind up, bandage, tie up, shut up, fix, repair, join, unite, assemble, rally, fig. bind, oblige, F. relier, bind, tie up, = Pr. religuar, willingness: often followed by to, sometimes by against. That . . . savoura only . . . Reluctance against God and his just yoke. Milton, P. L., x. 1045.

When he (Æneas) is forced, in his own defence, to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action. Dryden, Parallel of Poctry and Painting.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn re-luctances. Waterland, Works, VIII. 383.

relisten (rē-lis'n), v. i. [< rc- + listen.] To listen again or anew.</li>
rhe brook . . . seems, as I re-listen to it, Prattling the primose fancics of the boy. Tennyson, The Brook.
relive (rē-liv'), v. [< re- + livel.] I. intrans.</li>
rol live again; revive.
For I wil reliue as I sayd on the third day, & belng reliued, will goe before you into Gallie. J. Uddl, Paraphrase of Mark xili. Will you deliver How this dead queen re-lives? Shak, Pericles, v. 3, 64.
II. + trans. To recall to life; reauimate: re-

Down he fell, A monstrons serpent on his belly prone, Reluctant, but in vain; a greater Power Now ruled him. Müton, P. L. x. 515. And bent or broke The llthe reluctant bonghs to tear away Their tawny clusters. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Struggling against some requirement, demand, or duty; unwilling; acting with repug-nance; loath: as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

From better habitation spurn'd, Reluctant dost thou rove? Goldsmith, The Hermlt.

The great body of the people grew every day more reluc-tant to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay othera for undergoing them. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness: as, reluctant obedience.

My friend . . . at length yielded a *reluctant* consent. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 180. 4. Not readily brought to any specified beha-

vior or action. In Italy, Spain, and those hot countries, or else nature and experience too lies, a temporal man cannot swallow a morsel or bit of spiritnal preferment but it is *reluctant* in his stomach, up it comes spain. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 228.

The liquorice renders it [ink] easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the Isinglass alone would be somewhat reluctant. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 337. =Syn. 2. Averse, Reluctant (see averse), disinclined, opposed, backward, slow.

posed, backward, slow. reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), adv. In a reluctant manner; with opposition; unwillingly. reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), v.; pret. and pp. re-luctated, ppr. reluctating. [< L. reluctatus, pp. of reluctari, struggle against: see reluct.] I. intrans. To struggle against something; be re-luctated products or provingial luctant. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Men devise colours to delude their reluctating con-sciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. Decay of Christian Piety.

I have heard it within the past year from one of the Southern Methodist bishops: "You reluctate at giving up the good opining men have of yon." He told me that he got it from his old Scotch-Irish professor, who died a few years ago at the age of placty or more. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

II. trans. To struggle against; encounter with reluctance or unwillingness. [Rare.] The mind that *reluctates* any emotion directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness. *Hickok*, Mental Science, p. 101.

reluctation + (re-luk-ta'shon), n. [< reluctate +

-ion.] Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

I have done as many villanies as another, And with as little reluctation. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Relapse and reluctation of the breath. A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

relume (rę-lūm'), v. t.; pret. and pp. relumed, ppr. reluming. [< OF. relumer, < L. reluminare, light up again: see relumine.] To rekindle; light again.

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore The faith and moral Nature gave before ; Relumed her ancient light, not kindled new. Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 287.

relumine (rē-lū'min), v. t.; pret. and pp. re-lumined, ppr. relumining. [< L. reluminare, light up again, < re-, again, + luminare, light, < lumen, a light: see luminate. Cf. relume.] 1. To light anew; rekindle.

When the light of the Gospel was *relumined* by the Refor-ation. *Bp. Lowth*, Sermons and Other Remains, p. 168. mation. 2. To illuminate again.

Time's relumined river.

reliar = Sp. Pg. religar = It. rilegare, fasten again, bind again,  $\leq$  L. religare, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc.,  $\leq$  re-, back, again, + ligare, bind: see ligament. Cf. ally<sup>1</sup> and rally<sup>1</sup>. The verb rely, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to pin one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to the to,' colloquial faith to a thing,' 'a man to *tie* to,' colloquial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, in-transitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by some etymologists actually explained, as a barba-rous compound of re + E. *lie*<sup>1</sup>, rest, whence ap-par. the occasional physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. would then have been "*relay*, pp. "*relain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1<sup>+</sup>. To fasten; fix; attach. Therefore [they] must needs *relye* their faithe upon the

Therefore (they) must needs *relye* their faithe upon the sillie Ministers faithlesse fidelitie. *H. T.*, in Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, [etc. (1605), p. 19, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, [p. 159.

Let us now consider whether, by our former description of the first age, it may sppeare whereon these great ad-mirers and contemners of antiquitie rest and *rely* them selves. A World of Wonders (1007), p. 21, quoted in F. [Hall's Adjectives in -able, p. 160. No faith hear hundred dath to hear article

No faith her husband doth in her relie. Breton (?), Cornucopiæ (1612), p. 96, quoted in F. Hall's [Adjectives in -able, p. 160.

2t. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.

Petrins, that was a noble knyght, and bolde and hardy, relied his peple a boute hym. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

3. To polish. Coles; Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.] II. intrans. 1. To attach one's faith to a per-son or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upon the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend: used with on or upon, formerly also with in and to Compare excluded. with in and to. Compare reliable.

Because thou hast *relied* on the king of Syria, and not relied on the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xvi. 7. Bade me *rely* on him as on my father. Shak., Rich. HI., ii. 2. 25.

It is a like error to *rely upon* advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he [Paul] relies to this fort [a good conscience]. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 107.

We also reverence the Martyrs, but relyer only upon the Scriptures. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus. 21. To assemble again; rally.

Thus relyed Lyf for a litel [good] fortune, And pryked forth with Pryde. Piers Plowman (B), xx. 147.

Whan these saugh hem comynge thei *relien* and closed hem to-geder, and lete renne at the meyne of Ponnce An-tonye. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393. 3†. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean.

34. To rest, iii a physical sense; rechne; lean.
 Ah se how His most holy Hand relies
 Vpon His knees to vuder prop His charge.
 Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (Davies.)
 It [the elephant] sleepeth against a tree, which the Hunters observing doe saw almost asonder; whereon the beast relying, by the fall of the tree falls also down itselfe and is able to rise no more.
 Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., ili. 1.

Sur T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., iii. 1. relye<sup>1</sup>, v. See rely. relye<sup>2</sup>t, v. t. [ME. relyen, a reduced form of releven, E. relieve; cf. reprie, similarly related to reprieve.] To raise; elevate. To life ayin lykynge that lorde the relyede. Religious Pieces, etc., edited by the Rev. G. H. Perry (1867), [p. 87, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *adde*, p. 159.

(p. 87, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in adder, p. 159.
remain (rē-mān'), v. i. [Early mod. E. remayne;
OF. remaindre (ind. pres. impers. il remaint, it remains) = Pr. remandre, remainer, remaner = OSp. remaner = It. rimanere (cf. mod. Pg. Sp. remaneer, remain), < L. remanere, remain, < cre, behind, back, + manere, remain, = Gr. µévev, remain, stay. From the same L. verb (manere) are also ult. E. mansel, mansion, manor, etc., menagel, menial, immanent, permanent, remanent, remanent,

He should have remained in the city of his refuge. Num. xxxv. 28.

You dined at home; Where would you had *remain'd* until this time! Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 69. And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 180.

2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified: as, to remain active in business; to remain a widow.

If she depart, let her remain unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11.

Great and active minds cannot remain at rest. Macaulay, Dante. 3. To endure; continue; last.

They shall perish; but thou remainest; ..., thy years Heb. 1. 11, 12. shall not fail.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered. Ezck. xvii. 21.

Hitherto I have liv'd a servant to ambitions thoughts And fading glories: what remains of life I dedicate to Virtue. Fletcher and another (?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

Shrine of the mighty ! can it be That this is all *remains* of thee? *Eyron*, The Glaour, 1. 107.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: for-merly followed in some instances by a dative.

And such end, perdis, does all hem remayns That of such falsers freendship bene fayne. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Norfolk, for thee remains a heavier doom. Shak., Rich. II., l. 3. 148.

The easier conquest now Remains thee. Milton, P. L., vi. 38. That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren remains to be proved. Locke.

Remaining velocity. See velocity.=Syn. 1. To walt, tarry, rest, solourn.-2. To keep. remain (rē-mān'), n. [< remain, v.] 1†. The state of remaining; stay; abode. A most miraculous work in this good king, Which often a time work on the market of the stard

A most miraculous work in this good sins, Which often, since my here-*remain* in England, I have seen him do. Shak, Macbeth, iv. 3. 148. 21. That which is left to be done.

I know yonr master's pleasure and he mine; All the *remain* is "Welcome!" Shak., Cymbeline, lii. 1. 87.

That which is left; remainder; relic: used 3 chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor remains of friends, rest on this rock. Shak., J. C., v. 5. 1.

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient. Addison, Remarks on Italy, Rome.

Their small remain of life. Pope.

Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no remain as respectable as would be a common ditch for the drain-ing of lands: unless indeed it be the Barrows, of which many are to be found all over the country. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156. Specifically—4. pl. That which is left of a hu-man being after life is gone; a dead body; a

corpse.

Be kind to my remains; and oh, defend, Against your judgment, your departed friend ! Dryden, To Congreve, 1.72. A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, ... had charge of the remains, which they watched turn bout, Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xil. about. about. Thackeray, Vanity Falr, xli.
5. pl. The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthumous works: as, "Coleridge's Literary Remains." – Fossil remains, fossils. See fossil. – Organic remains. See organic.=Syn. 3. Scrsps, fragmeuts... 3-5. See relic.
remainder (rē-mān'der), n. and a. [< OF. remaindre, inf. used as a noun: see remain.] I: n. 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.</li>

ing of a part.

As much as one sound endgel of four foot — You see the poor *remainder* — could distribute, I made no spare, sir. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 20.

The last remainders of unhappy Troy ? Dryden, Æneld, v.

Dryden, Eneld, v. 2. In math., the sum or quantity left after sub-traction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division: thus, if 19 be divided by 4, the remainder is 3, because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmetics called the remainer.—3. In law, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another es-tate (as a life-interest) is determined: a rem possession and enjoyment after another es-tate (as a life-interest) is determined; a rem-nant of an estate in land, depending upon a par-ticular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (Kent.) It is thus distinguished from a rezer-sion, which is the estate which by operation of law arises in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created without creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distinguished also from an executory interest, which may take effect although there be no prior estate upon the ter-mination of which it is to commence in possession. At the time when by the common law no grant could be made **TEMANENCE** but by livery of seizin, a person who wished to give to an-other a future estate was obliged to create at the same time an intermediate estate commencing immediately, and he could limit this temporary estate by the event which he wished to fix for the commencement of the ultimate es-tate, which was hence called the *remainder* — that is, what remained after the precedent or particular estate. And was said to be supported by the precedent or particular estate. (See *particular estate* and *escentory estate*, both under *estate*.) A remainder is *vested* when the event which will terminate the precedent estate is certain to happen, and the person designated to take in remainder is in exis-tence. The fact that the person may not survive to enjoy the estate, or that others may come into existence who will also answer the designation and therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the *remainder* from being deemed vested meanwhile.

With Julius Caesar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in remainder after his nephew. Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887). 4. In the *publishing trade*, that which remains of an edition the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price.

In 1843 hs felt strong enough to start as a publisher in Soho Square, his malu dealings before this having been in remainders, and his one solitary publication a failure. Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 850.

remainders, and his one solitary publication a failure. Attenzeum, No. 3191, p. 850. Contingent remainder, in low, a remainder which is not vested. The epithets contingent and vested are, how-ever, often loosely used to indicate the distinction between remainders of which the enjoyment is in any way contin-gent and others.—Cross remainder, in law, that attee of affairs in which each of two grantees or deviacea bassre-ciprocally a remainder in the property in which a partic-ular estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be deviaed, one half to A for life with remainder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in fee simple, these remainders are called cross remainders. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as ten-ants in common, a particular estate being limited to each of the grantees in his share, with remainder to the other or others of them.=Syn. 1. Rest, Remainder, Remmant, Residue, Balance. Rest is the most general term; it may represent a large or a small part. Remainder and rem-mant a part not only very small, but of little or no account. Rest may be applied to persons as freely as to things; re-mainder and residue only to things; hut we may speak of the remainder of a party. Remain and residue are favor-it words in the Bible for rest or remainder, and Mat. xxii c and Ias. xxii I7, but such use of them in application to persons is now antique. Balance cannot, litersly or by legitimate figure, be used for rest or remainder, we say the balance of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a cant word of trade. A try as the zemainder is lisenit.

## II.; a. Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the *remainder* biacuit After a voyage. Shok., As you Like it, li. 7. 39.

remainder-man (rç-man'der-mau), n. In law. one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remainer (rē-mā'ner), n. 1. One who remains.

—21. Same as remainder, 2. remake (rē-māk'), v. t. [< re- + make1.] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to remake myself, But mske the absolute best of what God msde, Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

**Remak's fibers.** See nerve-fiber. **remanation** (rē-mā-nā'shon), n. [<L. remana-tus, pp. of remanare, flow back, < re-, back, + manare, flow: see emanation.] The act of re-turning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]

[Buddhism's] paniheistic doctrine of emanation and re-manation. Macmillan's Mag.

remand (rē-mànd'), v. t. [< late ME. remand den, < OF. remander, send for again, F. reman-der = Sp. remandar, order several times, = It. rimandare, < L. remandare, send back word, < re-, back, + mandare, enjoin, send word: see mandate.] 1. To send, call, or order back: as, to remand an officer from a distant place.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear that light of day.... But the remedy is, not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the raya of the sun. Macaulay, Milton.

The ethical writer is not likely to remand to Psychology proper the analysis of Conacience. *A. Bain*, Mind, XIII. 536.

2. In *law*, to send back, as a prisoner, on re-fusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.

Norgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am re-banded. Smollett, Roderick Random, xxx., Contenta. manded.

remand (rē-mànd'), n. [< remand, v.] The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.

over; the act of remanding. He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete. *Dickens*, Bleak House, lii.

remandment (ré-mand'ment), n. [< remand + -ment.] The act of remanding. remanence (rem'a-nens), n. [< remanen(t) + -ce.] 1. The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Augustin nor Calvin denied the remanence of the will in the fallen spirit. Coleridge.

2†. That which remains; a residuum. This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it aublime into finely figured crystals without a remanence at the bottom. Boyle, Works, III. 81.

remanence at the bottom. Eoyle, Works, III. 81. remanency+ (rem'a-nen-si), n. [As remanence (see -cy).] Same as remanence. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392. remanent (rem'a-nent), a. and n. [I. a.  $\langle L.$ remanent (rem'a-nent), a. and n. [I. a.  $\langle L.$ remanen(t-)s, ppr. of remanere, remain: see re-main. II. n.  $\langle ME.$  remanent, remanant, reme-nant, remenant, remelant, also syncopated remnant, remlant,  $\langle OF.$  remenant, remanent = Sp. remanente = It. rimanente, a remnant, residue,  $\langle L.$  remanent(t)s, remaining: see I. Cf. remnant, a syncopated form of remanent.] I. a. 1. Remaining. I. a. 1. Remaining.

There is a remanent felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or remanent magnetism of the electro-mag-nets is neutralised by the use of a second and indepen-dent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App., p. exvit. 2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and remanent members of a church court. [Scotch.]

II. † n. The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the remanent of the iast term of three years. Bacon.

Breke as myche as thou wylie ete, The remelant to pore thou shalle lete. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

Babess Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300. remanet (rem'a-net), n. [< L. remanere, re-main: see remain.] In Eng. law, a suit stand-ing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred. remanié (rè-man-i-ā'), a. [F., pp. of remanier, handle again, change, < re- + manier, handle: see manage.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. Sir C. Lyell. remark<sup>1</sup> (rē-märk'), v. [< OF. remarquer, re-merquier, F. remarquer, mark, note, heed, < re-, again, + marquer, mark: see mark<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. re-mark<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expres-sion. sion.

Then with another humourous ruth remark'd The justy mowers laboring dinnerless, And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have remarked his expression. O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way

of comment or observation.

The writer well *remarks*, a heart that knows To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows ... is all in all. *Couper*, Hope, 1. 429.

Bastian remarks that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociel., § 122.

3t. To mark; point out; distinguish.

They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and remarked by punishments, . . . and separated from soher persons by laws. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

Offic. Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek. Chor. His manacles remark him; there he sits. Millon, S. A., 1. 1309.

II. intrans. To make observations; observe. remark<sup>1</sup> (rē-märk'), n. [ $\langle OF$ . remarque, re-merque, F. remarque (= It. rimarco, impor-tance),  $\langle remarquer$ , remark: see remark<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; no-tice or observation tice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude Conjecture, and remark, however ahrewd. *Comper*, Table-Taik, i. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observa-tion: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *re*marks made in conversation; the remarks of a critic.

Then hire a slave . . . to make *remarks*, Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . . "That makes three members, this can choose a mayor." *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note.

4. In line-engraving and etching: (a) A distin-guishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indi-cating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The remark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a remark; or in a line-engraving it may consist in the presence of some minor ob-

ject, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

which in a later state of the plate are removed or added. The old legend still lingers that the remargue began when some unknowu etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the remargue testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as mat-ter of fact the remargue has become any kind of a fanelfui aupplementary aktch, not necessarily appropriate, not al-ways done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 remargue proofs announced, and sgain 300. New York Tribune, Feb. 6, 1887.

anuounced, and sgain 300. New York Tribune, Feb. 6, 1887. (b) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written remarque. =Syn. 2. Remark, Observation, Comment, Commentary, Reflection, Note, An-notation, Gloss. A remark is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and preaunably without pre-vious thought. An observation is made with some thought and care. A comment is a remark or observation bear-ing closely upon some situation of facta, some previous utterance, or some published work. Remark may be substituted by modesty for observation. When printed, remarks, observations, or comments may be called reflections: as, Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a commentary: as, Lange's "Commentary on Matthew." A note is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: notes is sometimes used modestly for commentary: as Barne's "Notes on the Paalms"; Trench's "Notes on the Parables." A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by annotation. A gloss is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a pecular dialect. **remark**2 (re-märk'), v. t. [< re- + mark<sup>1</sup>; cf.

remark<sup>2</sup> (rē-märk'), v. t. [< re- + mark<sup>1</sup>; cf. F. remarquer = Sp. remarcar, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable (ré-mär'ka-bl), a. and n. [ $\langle OF$ . (and F.) remarquable = It. rimareabile; as re-mark1 + -able.] I. a. 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

Thia day will be remarkable in my life By some great act. Milton, S. A., l. 1388.

'Tia *remarkable* that they Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of par-cular notice; such as may excite admiration wonder: conspicuous; distinguished. Therefore, Aima, it. remede (rē-mēd'), n. [Also remead, remeed, Sc. remeid; < OF. remede, F. remède, a remedy: see remedy.] Remedy; redress; help. [Old Eng. 2 ticular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing ieft *remarkable* Beneath the visiting moon. Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 67. I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a remarkable one-Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell. Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 207.

=Syn. Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, un-common, singular, striking. II.; n. Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circum-

stance.

Jeruaalem won by the Turk, with wofuli remarkables nereat. Fuller, Holy War, ii. 46 (title). (Davies.) thereat. Some few remarkables are not only atill remembered, but also well attested. C. Mather, Mag. Chria., iv. 1.

remarkableness (rê-mär'ka-bl-nes), n. The character of being remarkable; observable-ness; worthiness of remark; the quality of de-

serving particular notice. remarkably (rē-mär'kā-bli), adv. able manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or de-

of notice; in an extraoramery mean gree; singularly; surprisingly. remarked (rë-märkt'), p. a. 1. Conspicuous; noted; remarkable. You speak of two The most remark'd i' the kingdom. Shak, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 33.

2. In plate-engraving and etching, bearing or characterized by a remark. See remark1, n., 4. remarker (rē-mär'kėr), n. One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretenda to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body. Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

remarque, n. See remark<sup>1</sup>, 4. remarriage (rē-mar'āj), n. [< OF. (and F.) re-marriage; as re- + marriage.] Any marriage

after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and remarriages, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use. Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 18.

There was a man of special grave remark. Thomson, Castle of Indelence, i. 57. remarry (rē-mar'i), v. t. and i. [< F. remarier line-engraving and etching: (a) A distin-pr. remaridar; as re- + marry<sup>1</sup>.] To marry again or a second time.

again or a second time. remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), v.t. [< re- + mas-ticate. Cf. F. remastiquer.] To chew again, as the cud; ruminate. Imp. Diet. remastication (rē-mas-ti-kā'shon), n. [< re-masticate + -ion.] The act or process of re-masticating; rumination. Imp. Diet. remberget, n. Same as ramberge.

remediless

remblai (roń-blā'), n. [ $\langle$  F. remblai,  $\langle$  remblay-er, OF. remblayer, rembler, embank,  $\langle$  re- + cm-blayer, emblaer, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see emblement.] 1. In fort., the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—2. In engin., the mass of earth brought to form an embank-ment in the case of a railway or canal travers-ing a natural depression of surface. ing a natural depression of surface.

remble (rem'bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. rembled, ppr. rembling. [Perhaps a var. of ramble: see ramble.] To move; remove. [Prov. Eng.]

Theer wur a boggle in it [the waste], ... But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, and raäved an' rembled 'um oot. Tennyson, Northern Farmer (Old Style). Remboth, n. See Remoboth.

Remboth, n. See Remoboth.
Rembrandtesque (rem-bran-tesk'), a. [< Rembrandt (see def.) + -esque.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in art, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroseuro.</li>
Rembrandtish (rem' brant-ish), a. [< Rembrandt + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Same as Rembrandtesque. Athenaeum, No. 3201, p. 287.
reme<sup>2</sup>t, v. i. A Middle English form of ream<sup>1</sup>.
remead, n. See remede.
remeat, (rép-mön'), v. t. [ME. remenen; < re- + mean<sup>1</sup>.] To give meaning to; interpret. Wyelif. Of love y schalle hem so remene.

Of love y schalle hem so remene That thou schalt knowe what they mene. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. (Halliwell.)

remeant (rô'mē-ant), a. [{L. remean(t-)s, ppr. of remeare, go or come back, < re., back, + meare, go: see meatus.] Coming back; returning. [Rare.]

g. [Luard.] Most exalted Prince, Whose peerless knighthood, like the remeant sun After too long a night, regidia our clay. *Kingsley*, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

or Scotch.] But what is thanne a remede unto this,

But that we shape us soone for to mete? Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1272.

If it is for ony heinous crime, There's nac remeid for thee. Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 276). The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight —but no remead. Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 230. (Jamieson.)

An' strive, wi' al' your wit an' lear, To get remead. Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representativea. remediable (rē-mē'di-a-bl), a. [< OF. remediable, F. remédiable = Sp. remediable = Pg. remediavel = It. rimediabile, < ML. \*remediabilis, capable of being remedied, < remediare, reme-: see remedy, v.] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not remediable by courts of equity. Bacon, Advice to the King.

In a remark- **remediableness** (rē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), n. The egree worthy state or character of being remediable. Imp. Dict.

Diet. remediably (rē-mē'di-a-bli), adv. In a remedi-able manner or condition; so as to be suscep-tible of remedy or cure. Imp. Diet. remedial (rē-nē'di-al), a. [< L. remedialis, healing, remedial, < remediare, remediari, heal, cure: see remedy, v.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an orable as to adout remediar maximum. evil: as, to adopt remedial measures.

They shall have redress by audita querela, which is a writ of a most remedial nature. Elackstone, Com., III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the remedial force of spirit? Emerson, Nature, p. 85.

Remedial statutes. See statute. remedially (rē-mē'di-al-i), adv. In a remedial manner. Imp. Dict. remediate; (rē-mē'di-āt), a. [< L. remediatus,

pp. of remediari, heal, cure: see remedy, v.] Remedial.

Remedial. All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth, Spring with my tearal be aidant and remediate In the good man's distreas! Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 17. remediless (rem'g-di-los), a. [< ME. remedy-lesse; < remedy + -less.] 1; Without a remedy; ret preserving a namedy not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am remedylesse, For me no thyng may comforte nor amend. MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, 1. 131. (Halliwell.) 2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.

## 5067

The other sought to stanch his remediless wounds. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

As if some divine commission from heav'n were de-scended to take into heaving and commiseration the long remedilesse afflictions of this kingdome. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Irreparable, as a loss or damage.

She hath time enough to bewail her own folly and reme-diless infelicity. Jer. Taylor, Worka (ed. 1835), II. 139. This is the affliction of hell, anto whom it affordeth de-apair and remediless calamity. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4t. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. Spenser.=Syn. 2 and 3. Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless. remedilessly (rem'e-di-les-li), adv. In a man-ner or degree that precludes a remedy.

He going away remedilesly chafing at his rebuke. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

remedilessness (rem'e-di-les-nes), n. The state of being remediless, or of not admitting of a remedy; incurableness.

The remedilessness of this disease may be justly ques-toned. Boyle, Works, 11. ii. 3. tioned

the set  $C_{1}$  and  $C_{2}$  a process which promotes restoration to health or alleviates the effects of discase: with for be-fore the name of a disease.

A cool well by, . . . Growing a bath and healthful *remedy* For men diseased. Shak., Sonnets, cliv. When he [a scorpion] is hurt with one Poison, he seeks his Remedy with another. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, L 165.

Colchicum with alkalis and other remedies for gont, such as a course of Friedrichshall or Carlabad waters, will prove of great service. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 188.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation.

For in holi writt thou made rede, "In helle is no remedie." Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50. Things without all remedy Should be without regard. Shak, Macbeth, ili. 2. 11.

3. In *law*, the means given for obtaining through a court of justice any right or compensation or redress for a wrong. - 4. In *coin*ing, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins: same as allowance<sup>1</sup>, 7.-5<sup>†</sup>. A course of action to bring about a certain result.

action to oring about a certain result.
Ye! nere it [were it not] that I wiste a remedye To come ageyn, right here I wolde dye. *Chaucer*, Troiins, iv. 1623.
Provisional remedy. See provisional. - The divine remedy. See divine.=Syn. 1 and 2. Cure, restorative, specific, antidote, corrective.
remedy (rem'e-di), v. t.; pret. and pp. remedied, ppr. remedying. [< late ME. remedyen, < OF. remedier, F. remédier = Pr. Sp. Pg. remediare It, rimediare. < L. remediare remediare head</li> It. rimediare, < L. remediare, remediari, heal, cure,  $\langle remedium, a remedy: see remedy, n. ] 1.$ To cure; heal: as, to remedy a disease. -2. To repair or remove something evil from; restore to a natural or proper condition.

I desire your majesty to remedy the matter. Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. 3. To remove or counteract, as something evil; redress.

If you cannot even as you would remedy vices which use and custom have confirmed, yet for this cause you must not leave and forsake the common-wealth. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Whose believes that aprirtual destitution is to be reme-died only by a national church may with some abow of reason propose to deal with physical destitution by an analogous instrumentality. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 348.

remeed, remeid, n. See remede. remelant, n. A Middle English form of rema-

nent, remnant.

nent, remnant. remember (rē-mem'bèr), r. [< ME. remembren, < OF. remembrer (refl.), F. remembrer = Pr. remembrar = OSp. remembrar = Pg. lembrar = It. rimembrare (also in mod. form directly after L., F. rémemorer = Pr. Sp. Pg. rememorar = It. rimemorare), < LL. rememorari, ML. also re-memorare, recall to mind, remember, < L. re-, again, + memorare, bring to remembrance, mention, recount. (memor, remembring, mindmention, recount, < memory, remembring, mind-ful: see memorate, memory.] I. trans. 1. To bring again to the memory; recall to mind; recollect.

Now calleth us to remember our sins past. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 36.

5068

To remember is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness that it was known or perceived before. Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. 20.

2. To bear or keep in mind; have in memory; be capable of recalling when required; preserve unforgotten: as, to remember one's lessons; to remember all the circumstances.

An the circumstances. Remember thee! Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat In this distracted globe. Remembering no more of that other day Than the hot noon remembereth of the night, Than summer thinketh of the winter white. William Morris, Earthly Paradisa, I. 427. To be continue lift the subterly of the locations.

3. To be continually thoughtful of; have present to the attention; attend to; bear in mind: opposed to forget. Remember whom thou hast aboard. Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 20.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste. Milton, P. L., viii. 327.

But still remember, if you mean to please, To press your point with modesty and ease, *Couper*, Conversation, L 108. 4t. To mention.

The selfe same sillable to be sometime long and some-time short for the cares better satisfaction, as hath bene hefore remembred. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Possie, p. 89.

hefore remembred. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poeste, p. 89. Now call we our high court of parliament. . . . Gur coronation done, we will accite, As I before remember'd, all our state. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 142. Pliny, Solinus, Ptolemy, and of late Leo the African, re-member unto us a river in Æthiopia, famous by the name of Niger. B. Jonson, Masque of Elackness.

5<sup>†</sup>. To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to re-mind one's self (to be reminded).

This Eneas is comen to Paradys Out of the awolowe of helle : and thus in joye Remembreth him of his estaat in Troye. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1105.

I may not case me hert as in this case, That doth me harme whanne I remembre me. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 583.

Gne only thing, as it comes into my mind, let me re-member you of. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

I'li not remember you of my own lord. Shak., W. T., iil. 2. 231.

She then *remembered* to his thought the place Where he was going. B. Jonson, A Panegyre.

Ile tell ye, or at least remember ye, for most of ye know it already. Milton, Church-Government, ii., Conc. 6. To keep in mind with gratitnde, favor, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8. If thou will indeed hock on the affliction of thine hand-maid and remember me. 1 Sam. i. 11. That they may have their wages duly paid 'en, And something over to remember me by. Shak., Hen. VIII., tv. 2. 151.

Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit, The power of beauty I remember yet. Dryden, Cym. and Iph., 1. 2.

7. To take notice of and give money or other present to: said of one who has done some ac-tual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.

[Koocking within.] Porter. Anon, anon! I pray you remember the porter. [Opens the gate.] Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 23. Stak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 23. Remember your courtesyi, be covered; put on your hat: addressed to one who remained bareheaded after saluting, and intended to remind him that he had al-ready made his salute.

I do beseech thee, remember thy courtesy; I heseech thee, apparel thy head. Shak., L. L. v. 1. 103.

Pray you remember your courts'y. . . . Nay, pray you e cover'd. be

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Gifford), i. 1. To be remembered, to recall; recollect; have in re-membrance. Compare def. 5.

To your extent I canna right wele agree; Ther is a land I am remembryd wele, Men call it Perse, a plentenous contre. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 619.

Now by my troth, if I had been remember'd, I could have given my uncle's grace a flont. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 23. She always wears a muff, if you be remembered. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

serve or assist the memory; a record; mention. Anferius, the welebelouyd kyng That was of Ynd, and ther had his dwellyng Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce, Wherof be fore was made remembraunce. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), t. 2177. Let the understanding reader take with him three or four short remembrances... The memorandums I would commend to him are these. Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ans. to Fifth Chapter, [§ 29. To remember one to or unto, to recall one to the re-membrance of; commend one to: used in complimentary messages; as, remember me to your family.

Remember me In sli humility unto his highness. Shak, Hen, VIII., iv. 2. 160. Remember me to my old Companions. Remember me to my Friends. N. Bailey, tr. of Colioquies of Erasmus, I. 27. my Friends. N. hautey, it or concurres or ensuring that a = Syn. 1. Remember, Recollect. Remember implies that a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. Recollect means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present to the miod. Remembrance is the store-house, recollection the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He remembers everything he hears, and can recollect any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot remember a thing when we mean we cannot recollect it. See memory. II. intrans. 1. To hold something in remembrance; exercise the faculty of memory.

remembrance

I remember Of such a time ; being my sworn servant, The duke retain'd him his. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 190.

As I remember, there were certain low chairs, that iooked like ebony, at Esher, and were old and pretty. *Gray*, Letters, I. 217.

2t. To return to the memory; come to mind: used impersonally.

But, Lord Crist ! whan that it remembreth me Upon my yow the and on my jolitee, It tikleth me aboute myn herte roote. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wite of Bath's Tale, I. 469. rememberable (rē-mem'bèr-a-bl), a. [ $\langle re-member + -able$ .] Capable or worthy of being remembered.

The earth And common face of Nature spake to me Rememberable things. Wordsworth, Prelude, i. rememberably (rē-mem'bėr-a-bli), adv. In a rememberable manner; so as to be remembered.

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as perspicuously, and as *rememberably* as possible. Southey, 1805 (Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, II. 77). (Davies.)

rememberer (rē-mem'ber-er), n. One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a rememberer of the least good office; for his flock, he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. Sir II. Wotton. (Latham.) remembrance (rē-mem'brans), n. [Early mod. E. also remembraunce; < ME. remembrance, re-membraunce, < OF. remembrance, remembraunce, F. remembrance = Pr. remembransa = Sp. remem-The membrance  $\equiv 11$  remembrance, lembrance  $\equiv 15$  remembrance membrance,  $\{ML, as if * remembrance, lembrance <math>z, crememo-$ rare, remember: see remember.] 1. The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory.

All knowledge is but remembrance.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 2. *Eacon*, Advancement of Learning, 1, 2, *Remembrance* is but the reviving of some past know-dge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. 4, 9, *Remembrance* and reflection, how allied; What thin partitions sense from thought divide! *Pope*, Easay on Man, 1, 225. ledge.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; mem-ory; also, the limit of time over which the memory extends.

The of have beard relating what was done Ere my remembrance. Müton, P. L., viii. 204. When the word perception is used properly and without any figure, it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from remembrance. Reid, Intellectual Powers, L 1.

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honorably in memory.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance Ps. cxii. 6,

Grace and remembrance be to you both. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 76. Oh! scenes in strong remembrance set! Scenes never, never to return f Burns, The Lament.

4. That which is remembered; a recollection.

The sweet remembrance of the just Shall flourish when he sleeps in dast. Tate and Brady, Ps. cxii. 6.

[p. 435.

How sharp the point of this remembrance is! Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 138.

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in

I pray, Sir, be my continual remembrance to the Throne

grace. W. Bradford, in Appendix to New England's Memoriai,

(a) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to pre-serve or assist the memory; a record; mention.

And it is of trouble, as they saye there, and as it is as-sygned by token of a fayre stone layde for remembraunce, yt our blessyd Lady and seynt John Euangelyste stode not aboue vpon the hyghest pite of the Mounte of Caluery at the passyon of our Lord. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

If I neuer deserve anye better remembraunce, let mee . . be epitaphed the Inuentor of the English Hexameter. G. Harvey, Four Letters.

(b) A monument ; a memorial.

mind.

## remembrance

I am glad I have found this napkin; This was her first remembrance from the Moor. Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 291.

I pray you accept This small remembrance of a father's thanks For so assur'd a benefit. Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something ab. remevet, v. A Middle English variant of resent.

sent. In what place that euer I be in, the moste remembraunce that I shall have shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.) i. 49. We with wisest sorrow think on him, Together with remembrance of ourselves. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the remembrance of their unity one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the Indians, named their forest settlement Concord. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

7†. Admonition ; reminder.

I do commit into your hand The unstained sword that you have used to bear; With this remembrance, that you use the same With the like boid, just, and impartial spirit As you have done 'gainst me. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See remembrancer, 2.-To make remembrancet, to bring to remembrance; recount; relate.=Syn. 1, 2, and 4. Recollection, Reminis-cence, etc. See memory.

remembrancer (re-mem'bran-ser), n. [< re-membrance + -er1.] 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was knowne to Abraham, to whom the heauenly stars might be *Remembrancers* of that promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65. Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sor-ow. Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dauce, and, taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remem-brancer, she notes them down. Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papera, Dorothea.

An officer in the Exchequer of England, employed to record documents, make out processployed to record documents, make out process-es, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number — the king's remembrancer, the lord treasurer's remembran-eer, and the remembrancer of first fruits. The queen's re-membrancer's department now has a piace in the central office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an officer of certain corporations: as, the remembrancer of the city of London. city of London.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoc, etc.] are now received hy the Queen's *Remembrancer* a few days be-fore the beginning of Michaemas term. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 8.

rememorancet, n. [ME. rememoraunce, a var., after ML. \*rememorantia, of remembraunce: see remembrance.] Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call, by all rememoraunce, Constantyne nobic, wher to dwell he did enciyne. Hardyng'e Chronicle, f. 50. (Halliwell.) rememorate; (rē-mem'o-rāt), v. t. [< LL. reme-moratus, pp. of rememorari, remember: see re-member.] To remember; revive in the memory. We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we re-

memorale or learns snew. L. Bryskett, Civil Life (1606), p. 128.

rememoration (re-mem-o-ra'shon), n. [Early mod. E. rememoracioun; < OF. rememoration, F. remémoration, < ML. rememoratio(n-), < LL. rememorari, remember: see remember, rememorate.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular rememoration. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorativet (re-mem'e-ra-tiv), a. [< F. rememoratif = Sp. Pg. rememorativo; as rememrate + -ive.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute rememoratiif signes of a thing, or of thingis, the rememoracionn or the remembraunce, of thilk thing or thingis must need is be the febler. *Pocock*, quoted in Waterland's Works, X. 254.

remenanti, n. An obsolete form of remnant.

remenanti, n. An obsolete form of remnant. remene<sup>1</sup>t, v. t. See remcan. remene<sup>2</sup>t, v. t. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) remener (= Pr. ramenar = It. rimenare),  $\langle re.$ , again, + memer,  $\langle ML.$  minare, conduct, lead, bring: see mien.] To bring back. Vernon MS. (Halliwell.) remerciet, remercyt (rē-mėr'si), v. t. [ $\langle OF.$ F. remercier (= Pr. remarciar), thank,  $\langle re.$ , again, + mercier, thank,  $\langle merci$ , thanks: see mercy.] To thank. She him remercied at the Determined

She him remercied as the Patrone of her life. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 16.

remerciest, n. pl. [< remercie, v.] Thanks. So mildely did he, beying the conquerour, take the vn-thankefulnesse of persones by hym conquered & subdued who did ... not render thankes ne saie remercies for that thei had been let bothe safe and sounde. Udail, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, ii. Philippos, § 7.

remercy;, v. t. See remercic.

That each, who seems a separate whoic, Should move his rounds, and, fusing ali The skirts of seif again, should fail Remerging in the general Soul, Is faith as vagne as all unsweet. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvli.

move.

remewi, remuei, v. t. [ME. remewen, remuen, < **remewt, remuet,** v. t. [ML. remewen, remain, OF. remuer, F. remuer, move, stir, = Pr. Sp. Pg. remudar = It. rimutare, change, alter, trans-form,  $\leq$  ML. remutare, change,  $\leq$  L. re., again, + mutare, change: see mew<sup>3</sup> and muc. The sense in ME. and OF. is appar. due in part to confusion with remove (ME. remeven, etc.).] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be remewed, It stant as it were to the ground yglewed. *Chaucer*, Squire's Taie, 1, 173. Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,

And hem is best in Feveryers remewe. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (re<sup>'</sup>meks), n.; pl. remiges (rem'i-jēz). [NL., < L. remex (remig-), a rewer, oarsman, < remus, an oar, + agere, move.] In ornith, one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the recmost of its spread and correspond to the rec-trices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having afterahafts, and by being almost entirely of penna-coons structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertiaries or tertials, according to their seat upon the phinon, the forearm, or the upper arm. See diagram under birdl. **remiform** (rem'i-form), a. [ $\langle L. remus$ , an ear, + forma, form.] Shaped like an ear. **remigable** (rem'i-ga-bl), a. [ $\langle L. remigare$ , row ( $\langle remus$ , an ear, + agere, move), + -able.] Ca-pable of being rowed upen; fit to float an eared boat.

hoat.

Where steril *remigable* marshes now Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough. Cotton, tr. of Montalgne, xxiv. (Davies.) Plural of remex.

remiges, n. Plural of remex. Remigia (rē-mij'i-ä), n. [NL. (Guenée, 1852),  $\langle$  L. remigium, a rowing: see remex.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family Remi-giidæ, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The

remigial (re-mij'i-al), a. [< NL. remex (remig-+ -al.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the remigial streamers do not iose their barbs. A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., X. 712.

Remigiidæ (rem-i-jī'i-dê), n. pl. [NL. (Gue-née, 1852), < Remigia + -idæ.] A family of nectuid meths, typified by the genus Remigia, with steut bodies, and in the male sex with very

with steut bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woelly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed fam-ily, comprising 7 genera. Usually written Re-migidæ, and, as a subfamily, Remiginæ. **remigrate** (rem'i-grāt or rē-mi'grāt), v. i. [ $\langle$ L. remigratus, pp. of remigrare, go back, return,  $\langle$  re-, back, + migrare, migrate: see migrate.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state: return. state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retsiaed or deprived it of the suiphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the iiquor, will remigrate into phlegm. Boyle, Works, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā'shon or rē-mī-grā'shon), n. [< remigrate + -ion.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration te a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland. Hale.

Remijia (rē-mij'i-ā), n. [NL. (A. P. de Can-dolle, 1829), named from a surgeon, *Remijo*, who used its bark instead of cinchona.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs of the order Rubia-ceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ, and subtribe Eucinchoneæ. It is characterized by a wooliy and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate iobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septicidal two-celied and somewhat ovoid esp-sule, with numerous peitate seeds and subcordate seed-leaves. The 13 species are ail natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorted rev-olute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lancelate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragmat, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See cupren-bark, cupreine, and einchon-amine. nus of gamepetalous shrubs of the order Rubia-

(c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keep-sake. I an giad I have found this napkin; This was her first remembrance from the Moor. Shak, Othelio, iii. 3. 291. That each, who seems a separate whoic, Shak and the memory is keep-in or immerse again,  $\langle re-, again, + mergere, dip remind (rē-mīnd'), v. t. [<math>\langle re- + mind^{\dagger}; appar.$ suggested by remember.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to remind a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and iove. Courper, Retirement, i. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to remind myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn'dėr), n. [< remind + -erl.] One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd'ful), a. [< remind + -ful.] 1. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. Southey.

The stanting light touched the crests of the clods in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, re-mindful of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

## 2. Remembering.

Meanwhile, *remindful* of the convent bars, Blanca did not watch these signs in vain. Hood, Bianca's Dream, st. 32.

remingtonite (rem'ing-ton-īt), n. [Named af-ter Mr. Edward *Remington*, at one time super-intendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-knewn mineral occurring as a thin rosecolored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt. Remington rifle. See rifle<sup>2</sup>.

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), n. [( OF. remi-niscence, F. réminiscence = Pr. Sp. Pg. reminis-cencia = It. reminiscenza, reminiscenzia, < LL. reminiscentiæ, pl., remembrances, < L. reminiscen(t-)s, ppr. of reminisci, remember: see rem-iniscent.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or reminiscence. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind. (Latham.)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts — the laws, as they are called, of mental association. If these laws are al-jowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called suggestion or spontaneous sugges-tion. Whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of reminiscence or recol-lection. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph, xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the reminiscences of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my reminiscences, viz, that in my childhood my mother was to me everything. II. C. Robinson, Diary, Reminiscences and Correspon-

idence. i

3. In music, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment.=Syn. 1. Recollection, Remembrance,

Remembrance, etc. See memory. reminiscency; (rem-i-nis'en-si), n. [As reminiscence (see -cy).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she [the soul] searches ont some-thing that she has let slip out of her memory. Dr. If. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), a. and n. [(L. reminiscen(t-)s, ppr. of reminisci, remember,  $\langle re-$ , again, + min-, base of me-min-isse, remember, think over, akin to men(t-)s, mind: see mental<sup>1</sup>, mind<sup>1</sup>, etc. Reminiscent is not connected with remember.] I. a. Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, in-clined to recall the past; habitually dwelling en the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously con-tions and are now reminiscent. Sir W. Hamilton.

Some other state of which we have been previously con-scious, and are now reminized. Sir W. Hamilton. During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, im-agination, being almost exclusively reminizeent, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

II. n. One who calls to mind and records

past events reminiscential (rem'i-ni-sen'shal), a. [< remi-niscent + -ial.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of oid stamps which stood pate is the sout here. paie in the soul before. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. i.

At the sound of the name, no reminiscential atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themseives in my brain. Lowell, Fireaide Travels, p. 90.

reminiscentially (rem"i-ni-sen'shal-i), adv. In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to

The second Sunday in Lent. Also Reminiscere. **Reminisciont**, n. [Irreg.  $\langle reminisc(ent) + -ion.$ ] Remember and  $\langle reminiscere definition endown e$ 

Remembrance; reminiscence.

## Stir my thoughis With reminiscion of the spirit's promise. Chapman, Busay D'Ambols, v. i.

**reminiscitory** (rem-i-nis'i-tō-ri), a. [< reminis-c(ent) + -it-ory.] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscential. [Rare.]

I still bore a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson, which I was fnify resolved to wreak. Bulwer, Pelham, lxxifi.

remiped (rem'i-ped), a. and n. [< LL. remipes, oar-footed, < L. remus, an oar, + pes (ped-) = E. foon] I. a. Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. n. A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

an insect. Remipes (rem'i-pēz), n. [NL.: see remiped.] 1. In Crustacea, a genus of crabs of the fam-ily Hippidæ. R. testudinarius is an Australian species.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of coleop-terous insects. (b) A genus of hemipterous insects. insects.

insects. remise (rē-mīz'), n. [< OF. remise, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, otc., F. remise, a delivery, release, allowance, de-lay, livery (voiture de remise, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. remissa, pardon, remission; < L. re-missa, fem. of remissus (> F. remis), pp. of remittere (> F. remettre), remit, release: see remit.] 1. In law, a granting back; a surren-der; release, as of a claim.—2. A livery-car-riage: so called (for French voiture de remise) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a flacre or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and com-mon, so that even many of the Fiscres or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before. *Lister*, Jonrney to Paris, p. 142.

3. In fencing, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged, be-ing often ignored by indges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and partice the return blow of his opponent. **remise** (rē-mīz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. remised, ppr. remising. [< remise, n.] 1+. To send back; remit

remit.

Yet think not that this Too-too-Much remises Ought into nonght; it but the Form disgnises. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeka, i. 2. 2. To give or grant back; release a claim to;

resign or surrender by deed. The words generally need therein [that is, in releases] are remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed. Elackstone, Com., II. xx.

remiss (rē-mis'), a. and n. [= OF. remis, F. remis = Sp. remiso = Pg. remiso = 1t. rimesso,  $\langle$  L. remissus, slack, remiss, pp. of remittere, remit, slacken, etc.: sce remit.] I. a. 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not comply-ing with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

The prince must think me tardy and remiss. Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 143. It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most api to be remiss and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail. Stillingsteet, Sermons, II. i.

Bashfulneas, melancholy, timorousneas, cause many of us to be too backward and *remiss*, *Burton*, Anat. of MeL, p. 197.

Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and remiss. Woodward.

=Syn. 1. Neglectful, etc. (see negligent), careless, thought-less. inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand. II.; n. An act of negligence.

Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and remisses of lawes, enery countrie breedeth great store of. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

remissailes, *n. pl.* [ME. remyssailes,  $\langle OF. *remissailes, \langle remis, pp. of remettre, cast aside:$ 

Laade not thy trenchour with many remyssailes. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

5070

remissibility (rē-mis-i-bil'i-ti), n. [<remissible + -ity (see -bility).] Capability of being remit-ted or abated; the character of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the re-missibility of our greatest sins. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 5.

The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of remissibility. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

remissible (rē-mis'i-bl), a. [< OF. remissible, F. rémissible = Sp. remisible = Pg. remissivel = It. remissibile, < LL. remissibilis, pardonable, easy, light, < L. remittere, pp. remissus, remit, pardon: see remit, remiss.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

They [papiats] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardon-able: remissible, of course, or expitable by an easy peni-tence. Feitham, Resolves, fit. 9.

remissio injuriæ (rē-mis'i-ō in-jö'ri-ē). [L.: remissio, remission; injuriæ, gen. of injuria, in-jury: see injury.] In Scots law, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

condonation. remission (rē-mish'on), n. [< ME. remission, remissiou, < OF. remission, F. rémission = Pr. remissio = Sp. remision = Pg. remissão = 1t. re-missionc, rimissione, < L. remissio(n-), a sending back, relaxation, < remittere, pp. remissus, send back, remit: see remit.] The act of remitting. (at) The act of sending back.

The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice and her remission into hell, for her huaband's turning to look upon her. Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, ili. 1. (Latham.)

The act of aending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

The remission of a million every year to England. Swift, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(c) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of paln, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient en-tirely for a time.

Remittent [fever] has a morning remission ; yellow fever as not. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1335. has not. (d) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; re-laxation; moderation: as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much remission apoyleth the minde. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

Darkness feil Without remission of the blast or shower.

Wordsworth.

(e) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up: as, the remission of a tax or duty. Another ground of the bishop's fears is the remission of the first fruits and tenths. Swift.

(f) The act of forgiving ; forgiveness; pardon ; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

Neuerthelesse, to them that with denocion beholde it afer is graunted ciene remyssyon. Sir R. Guylforde, Pyigrymage, p. 30.

My penance is to call Lucetta back, And ask *remission* for my folly past. Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 65.

All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore With God or man will gain thee no remission. Milton, S. A., 1, 835.

Milton, S. A., L 835. Intension and remission of formst. See intension. —Romission of sins, in Serie, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word ( $a\phi cors$ ) is in the author-ized version translated remission (Mat. xxvl. 23, etc.), for-giveness (Col. L. 14), and deliverance (Luke iv. 18).—Re-mission Thursday. Same as Maundy Thursday (which ace, under maundy).=Syn. (f) Absolution, etc. See par-don.

remissive (rē-mis'iv), a. [= Sp. remisivo, < L. remissivus, relaxing, laxative: see remiss.] 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield; Whene'er he breathed remissive of his might, Tired with the incessant slaughters of the fight. Pope, Ifiad, xfii. 887.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of thy abounding love To my offence remissive be. Wither, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (Latham.) remissly (rę-mis'li), adv. In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close atten-tion; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

see remiss, remit.] Leavings; scraps; pieces remissness (rē-mis'nes), n. The state or char-acter of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; Laade not thy trenchour with many remyssailes. negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry. The extraordinary remissenesse of disciplino had (til his coming) much detracted from the reputation of that Col-ledg. Erelyn, Diary, May 10, 1637.

 teious. [Rare.]
 Iedg.
 Etteyn, Diary, May 10, 1007.

 As though the Heavens, in their remissful doom, Took those beat-lov'd from worser days to come. Drayton, Barons' Wars, 1. 11.
 Iedg.
 Etteyn, Diary, May 10, 1007.

 Syn. Oversight, etc. See negligence.
 Syn. Oversight, etc. See negligence.
 Syn. Oversight, etc. See negligence.

 issibility (rē-mis-i-bil'i-ti), n. [< remissible ity (see -bility).] Capability of being remit-or ahated: the character of being remissible.
 ML. \*remissorius, remits serving or tending to remit; ob-to remission; serving or tending to remit; ob-to remission.

 taining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propifia-tory, by a sacrifice explatory or remissory. Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough. remit (rē-mit'), v.; pret. and pp. remitted, ppr. remitting. [Early mod. E. also remytte; < ME. remitten, < OF. remettre, remetre, also remitter, F. remettre = Pr. remetre = Sp. remitir = Pg. remittir = lt.rimettere, < L.remittere, send back, abate, remit (LL. pardon), < re-, back, + mit-tere, send: see missile, mission. Cf. admit, com-mit, emit, permit<sup>1</sup>, etc.] I. trans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To send back. back.

And, reverent maister, remitte me summe leiter by the bringer her of. Paston Letters, II. 67.

Whether earth's an animal, and air Imbibes, her lunga with coolness to repair, And what ahe sucks, remits, ahe still requires Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires. Dryden, tr. of Ovid'a Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, ixxvf.

He promised to remit me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after. Franklin, Antobiog., p. 58. 3. To restore; replace.

In this case the law remits him to his ancient and more certain right. Blackstone. (Imp. Dict.) 4. To transfer. [Rare.]

He that vsed to teache did not commonlie vse to beate, but remitted that oner to an other mana charge. Ascham, The Schoiemaster, p. 48.

5. In law, to transfer (a cause) from one tribu-nal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original juris-diction. See *remit*, n.—6. To refer.

Wheche mater I remytte ondly to youre ryght wyse dis-rection. Paston Letters, I, 321. crecion.

crection. Paston Letters, I. 321. In the sixth Year of his Reign, a Controversy arising between the two Archbiahopa of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope remitted it to the King and Biahopa of England. Baker, Chronicles, p. 28. How 1 have Studied your fair opinion, I remit To tine. Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 4. The arbiter, an officer to whom the prætor is supposed to have remitted questions of fact as to a jury. Encyc. Brit, II. 312. 7. To give or deliver up: surrender: resign

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.

Prin. Will you have me, or your pearl again? Biron. Neither of either; I remail both twain. Shak., L. L. v. 2, 459. The Egyptian crown I to your hands remait. Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iil. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

Those other motives which gave the animadversions no leave to *remit* a continuall vehemence throughout the book. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

As when a bow is auccessively intended and *remitted*. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 222.

Lu a short time we remit our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end. Johnson, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part: as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal Remit thy other forfetts. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 526. emit thy other forfens. Sman, Remit awhile the harsh command, And hear me, or my heart will break. Crabbe, Works, I. 243.

10. To pardon; forgive.

Whose soever ains ye remit, they are remitted unto them.

Tis the law That, if the party who complains remit The offender, he is freed: is 't not so, lords? Beau. and FL, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Remit What's past, and I will meet your best affection. Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11+. To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]

I have remitted my verses all this while; I think I have forgot them. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1. =Syn. 2. To forward .- 9. To release, relinquish.

## remit

II. intrans. 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorons.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey. (Johnson.) Ilow often have I blest the coming day, When toil remitting lent its turn to play. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., f. 16.

Sha [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods remit, What slender shade of doubt may fiit, And makes it vassal unto love. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xiviii.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they remitted of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. South. 3. In med., to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever remits at a cer-

tain hour every day.-4. In com., to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to ... They obliged themselves to ... Remitting billious fever, remitting leteric fever. Remitting billious fever, remitting leteric fever. a remission; a sending back. In Judicial procedure, a formal communication from a body hav-istico, or a formal communication from a body hav-istico, or a formal communication from a body hav-a distico, the remission; a sending back. In Judicial procedure, a distico, the remission; a sending back. In Judicial procedure, a formal communication from a body hav-a distico, the remission; a sending back. In Judicial procession; a sending back. In Judicial proce

Yet all iaw, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remiments*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Müton*, Tetrachordon.

remittable ( $\bar{r}e_{mit}a_{-bl}$ ), a. [ $\langle remit + -able.$ ] Same as remissible. Cotgrave. remittal ( $\bar{r}e_{mit}a_{l}$ ), n. [ $\langle remit + -al.$ ] 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.

I received letters from some bishops of Ireland, to so-ficit the Earl of Wharton about the *remutal* of the first-fruits and tenths to the clergy there. Swift, Change in the Ministry.

remittance (rē-mit'ans), n. [ $\langle remit + -ance.$ ] 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—2. A sum, bills, etc.,

remitted in payment. remittancer (rē-mit'an-sèr), n. [ $\langle ren + -cr^1$ .] One who sends a remittance. [< remittance

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his remittancers at Madrid. Cumberland, Memoirs, II. 170. (Latham.)

remittee (re-mit-e'), n. [ $\langle remit + -ee^1$ .] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent (rā-mit'ent), a. and n. [= F. rémet-tant = Sp. remitente = Pg. remittente = It. ri-mettente,  $\langle L. remitten(t-)s, ppr. of remittere,$ remit, abate: see remit.] I. a. Temporarilyabating; having remissions from time to time:noting diseases the symptoms of which di-minish very considerably, but never entirelydisappear as in intermittent diseases.-Biliary,epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever. Seeepidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever. See fever1.—Remittent bilious fever. See fever1.—Re-mittent fever. See fever1.—Yellow remittent fever. fever1.

See fever1. II. n. Same as remittent fever (which see, under  $fever^1$ ).

remitter<sup>1</sup> (rē-mit'er), n. [< remit + -er1.] One who remits. (a) One who makes remittance for payment. (b) One who pardons.

Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke*, Against Alfen, p. 143. (Latham.) remitter<sup>2</sup> (rē-mit'èr), n. [ $\langle OF. remitter, re-$ mettre, inf. used as a noun: see remit, <math>v.] In *law*, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of pos-session, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if pos-sessing under his original title, free of encum-brances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

s suffered by the possession In Hillsry term I went. You said, if 1 returned next 'size in Lent, I should be th *remitter* of your grace. Donne, Satires, il.

remittor (rē-mit'or). n. [< remit + -orl.] In law, same as remitter<sup>2</sup>.
remnant (rem'ngnt). a. and n. [Contr. from remenant, remenant, < ME. remenant, remenaunt, < OF. remenant, remenaunt, remainder: see remanent.] I. a. Remaining; yet left.</li>

## But when he ones had entred Paradise, The *remnant* world he justly did despise. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., Eden.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* Life To the just Duties of a humble Wife. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

II. n. 1. That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The remenant were anhanged, moore and lesse, That were consentant of this correctnesse. *Chaucer*, Physician's Taie, 1. 275. The remnant that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. Neb. t. 3.

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight, Pleas'd with the *remnants* of departing light. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., 1. 78.

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

and were accused of reaching working and dis-orderly lives. Also called Sarabaitze.
remodel (rē-mod'el), v. t. [< F. remodeler, re-model; as re- + model, v.] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.
remodification (rē-mod'i-fi-kā'shọn), n. [< re-modify + -ation, after modification.] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change Imn Dict. change. Imp. Dict. remodify (rē-mod'i-fī), v. t. [< re- + modify.]

To modify again; shape anew; reform. Imp. Dict.

remold, remould (rē-mōld'), v. t. [< re- + mold<sup>4</sup>.] To mold or shape anew. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this [book] . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bac-teria possess in the *remoleculization* of matter, they causa the formation and diffusion through the system if organic alkafies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 134.

remollient (re-mol'i-ent), a. [< L. remollien(t-)s, ppr. of remollire, make soft again, soften : see re-and mollify.] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.] remolten (ré-môl'tn), p. a. [Pp. of remelt.] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoulten* do leesse any weight. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 799. remonetization (rē-mon"e-ti-zā'shen), n. [ $\langle F$ . rémonétisation; as remonetize + -ation.] The

remonetization (rē-mon"e-ti-zā'shon), n. [<F. rémonétisation; as remonetize + -ation.] The act of remonetizing.
remonetize (rē-mon'e-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. remonetized, ppr. remonetizing. [< F. rémoné-tiser; as re- + monetize.] To restore to circu-lation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled remonetise.
remonstrablet (rē-mon'stra-bl), a. [< remon-stra(te) + -able.] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is remonstrable in the event. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 356.

remonstrance (rē-mon'strans), n. [< OF. re-monstrance, F. rémontrance = It. rimostranza, < ML. remonstrantia, < remonstran(-)s, ppr. of remonstrare, remonstrate: see remonstrant.] 1; The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; rep-resentation resentation.

## Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 397.

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general remonstrance to be made of the state of the kingdom." Clarendon, Civil Wars, I. 157.

Tis strange, Having seven years expected, and so much Remonstrance of her husband's loss at sea, She should continue thus. Shirley, Hyde Park, 1.1.

The act of remonstrating; expostulation; remonstrator (rē-mon'strā-tor), n. [ $\langle$  remonong representation of reasons, or statement strate + -or1.] One who remonstrates; a restrong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something com-plained of or opposed; hence, a paper contain-ing such a representation or statement.

3. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., same as monstrance .-4. [cap.] In cocles. hist., a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of diver-gence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) gence of the Ditch Arminians (remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—The **Grand Remonstrance**, In *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance pre-sented to King Charles I., after adoption by the Honse of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms.=**Syn.** 2. Pro-test. See censure, v.

test. See censure, v. remonstrant (re-mon'strant), a. and n. [= F. remontrant = lt. rimostrante,  $\langle$  ML. remon-stran(t-)s, ppr. of remonstrare, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate.*] I. a. 1. Expostula-tory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities...." said Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable?..." said Dorothea, with more remonstrant energy. George Eikol, Middlemarch, xxii.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.

II. n. 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are in-formed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no isw of Massachusetts. W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 159.

Specifically - 2. [cap.] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the Remonstrance.

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Luthersns and the Csivinists, the *remonstrants* and con-tra-remonstrants. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 54. remonstrantly (re-mon'strant-li), adv. In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, remonstrantly, "don't let us think of it in that way." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, Iiii.

**remoleculization** (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā'shon), *n*. **remonstrate** (rē-mon'strāt), *v*.; pret. and pp.  $[\langle re- + molecule + -ize + -ation.]$  Ä rearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of neurons of a body. remonstrated, ppr. remonstrating. [< ML, re-monstratus, pp. of remonstrate (> IL rimostrate = F. remontrer), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < L. re-, again, + monstrare, show, exhibit: see monstration, monster, v., and cf. demonstrate.] I. intrans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It the death of Lady Carbery 1 was not... of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soil was dear to him. Jer. Taylor, Funerai Sermon on Lady Carbery.

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate: as, to remonstrate with a person on his conduct; conscience remonstrates against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to remonstrate. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

=Syn. 2. Reprove, Rebuke, etc. (see censure), object, pro-test, reason, complain. II. + trans. 1. To show by a strong represen-tation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show

clearly. I consider that in two very great instances it was re-monstrated that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world. Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pret. p. 15.

De L'Isie, alarmed st the cruef purport of this unex-pected visit, remonstrated to his brother officer the unde-signing and good-natured warmth of his friend. *Hist. Duelling* (1770), p. 145.

2. To show or point out again.

I will remonstrate to you the third door. B. Jonson.

remonstration (rē-mon-strā'shon), n. [< ML. remonstratio(n-), < remonstrarē, exhibit: see remonstrate.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judg-ment of the doctor, his own repeated remonstration. Harper's Mag., LXIV. 243.

remonstrative (rē-mon'strativ), a. [< remon-strate + -ive.] Of, belonging to, or charac-terized by remonstrance; expostulatory; re-monstrant. Imp. Dict.

remonstratively (rē-mon'stra-tiv-li), adv. In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. Imp. Dict.

monstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief remonstrators. Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1660.

## remonstratory

remonstratory (re-mon'strā-to-ri), a. [< re-monstrate + -ory.] Expostulatory; remon-strative. [Rare.]

"Come, come, Sikes," and the Jew, appealing to him in a remonstratory tone. Dickens, Oliver Twiat, xvi. remontant (rē-mon'tant), a. and n. [< F. re-montant, ppr. of remonter, remount: see re-mount.] I. a. In hort., blooming a second time late in the season: noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. The Century, XXVI. 350. II. n. In hort., a hybrid perpetual rose which

blooms twice in a season. Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. The Century, XXVI. 350.

remontoir (re-mon-twor'), n. [< F. remontoir, c remontoir (re-institutor), n. [(F. remontoir, ( remonter, wind up: see remount.] In horol., a kind of escapement in which a uniform im-pulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance npon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating

of wheter-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance. remora (rem'ō-rä), n. [= F. rémora, rémore = Sp. rémora = Pg. It. remora,  $\leq$  L. remora, a de-lay, hindrance, also the fish echeneis, the sucking-fish (cf. remorari, stay, delay), < re-, back, + mora, delay, the fish ccheneis (see Echeneis).]

1+. Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

14. Delay; obstacle; hindrance. A gentle answer is an excellent remora to the progresses of anger, whether in thyself or others. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214. We had his promise to stay for us, but the remora's and disappointments we met with in the Road had put us backward in our Journey. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jernsalem, p. 46.

2. (a) The sucking-fish, Echeneis remora, or any fish of the family Echeneididæ, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmface by means of which it can attach itself hrm-ly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or con-veyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See cuts under *Echencis* and *Rhombochirus*. (b) [eap.] [NL. (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named. All adapted there close nuto her keele

All sodainely there clove unto her keele A little fish, that men call Remora, Which stopt her course, Spenser, Worlds Vanitie, 1. 108.

I am acized on here By a land *remora*; I cannot stlr, Nor move, but as he pleases. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. In med., a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood. -4. In surg., an instrument to retain parts in place: not now in use. -5. In her., a ser-

parts in place: not now in use.— 5. In her., a serpent: rare, confined to certain modern blazons. remorated (rem'ō-rāt), v. t. [< L. remoratus, pp. of remorari, stay, linger, delay, hinder, defer, < re-, back, + morari, delay. Cf. remora.] To hinder; delay. Imp. Dict. remordet, n. An obsolete spelling of remorse. remorder, F. remordre = Pr. remordre = Cat. re-mordir = Sp. Pg. remorder = It. rimordere, < L. remordere, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < re-, again, + mordere, bite: see mordant. Cf. re-morse.] I. trans. 1. To strike with remorse; touch with compassion.

Ye alul dullen of the rudenesse Of us sely Trojans, but if routhe Remorde yow, or vertu of youre trouthe. Chaucer, Troilns, iv. 1491. 2. To afflict.

God . . . remordith som folk by adversite. Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. 6. 3. To rebuke.

Noght euere-like man that cales the lorde, Or mercy askes, sal hafe thi blise, His consciences bot he remorde, And wirke thi wil, & mende his lyfe. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108. Rebukynge and remordyng, And uotbynge eccordynge

**US**.

And nothynge accordynge. Skelton, Against the Scots.

II. intrans. To feel remorse.

His conactence remording agayne the destruction of ac oble a prince. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 5. noble a prince. remordency; (rē-môr'den-si), n. [< \*remor-den(t) (< L. remorden(t-)s, ppr. of remordere, vex: see remord) + -ey.] Compution; remorse.

That remordency of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. Killingbeek, Sermona, p. 175. remoret, v. t. [< L. remorari, stay, hinder: see remorate.] To check; hinder.

## 5072

No bargains or accounts to make ; Nor Land nor Lease to let or take : Or if we had, should that remore us, When all the world'a our own before us? Brome, Jovial Crew, I.

remorse (rē-môrs'), n. [Formerly also remorce;  $\langle ME. remors, \langle OF. remors, F. remords = Pg.$ remorso = It. rimorso,  $\langle LL. remorsus, remorse,$ Temorso = it. Timorso, ( LL. Temorsus, removes,  $\langle L. remordere, pp. removes, vex: see remord. \rangle$ 1. Intense and painful regret due to a con-sciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty con-science; deep regret with self-condemnation. The Remove for his [King Richard's] Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died. Baker, Chronicles, p. 67.

It is natural for a man to feel especial remores at hiasina when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance. J. II. Neuman, Parochial Sermons, 1. 182.

We have her own confession at full length, Made in the first *remorse*. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 104.

21. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. "Pity," she cries, "some favour, some remorse !" Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 257.

I am too mereiful, i find it, i fienda, Of too soft a nature, to be an officer; I bear too much remore. Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, lii. 2.

=Syn. 1. Computation, Regret, etc. (ace rependance), aelf-reproach, self-condemnation, angulah, stingsof conscience. remorsed† (rē-môrst'), a. [< remorse + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Feeling remorse or compunction.

The remorsed sinner begins first with the tender of burnt fferings. Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 169. offerings.

remorseful (rē-môrs'ful), a. [Formerly also re-morceful; < remorse + -ful.] 1. Full of re-morse; impressed with a sense of guilt.-2t. Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these remorseful men, Gentle and affable; but flerce at all times, and mad then. Chapman, Illad, xx.

3t. Causing compassion; pitiable. Eurylochus straight hasted the report Of this his fellowes most *remore ful* fate. *Chapman*, Odyssey, x.

=Svn. 1. See repentance. remorsefully (rē-môrs'ful-i), adv. In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (re-mors'ful-nes), n. The state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rē-môrs'les), a. [Formerly also remorceless; < remorse + -less.] Without re-morse; unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou atern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

Atropos for Lucina came, And with remorseless cruelty Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree. *Müton*, Epitaph on M. of Win., l. 20.

=Syn. Pitliess, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savag

remorselessly (rē-môrs'les-li), adv. In a re-morseless manner; without remorse. remorselessness (rē-môrs'les-nes), n. The state

or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote (rē-mōt'), a. [< ME. remote, < OF. remot, m., remote, f., = Sp. Pg. remoto = It. remoto, rimoto, < L. remotus, pp. of removere, remove: see remove.] 1. Distant in place; not near; see remove.] 1. Distant in place; not near; far removed: as, a remote country; a remote people.

Here oon [tree], there oon to leve a fer remote I holde is goode. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow, Or by the lazy Scheidt, or wandering Po. Goldsmith, Traveller, 1. 1.

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. (a) Distant in time, past or future: as, remote antiquity. It is not all remote and even apparent good that affects

The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear, Death still draws nearer, never seeming near. Pope, Essay on Man, ili. 75. When remote futurity is brought Before the keen inquiry of her thought. Coorper, Table Talk, 1. 492.

Some say that gleams of a remoter world Visit the soul in aleep. Shelley, Mont Blanc, ili. Do we not know that what is remote and indefinite af-fects men far less than what ia near and certain? Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

(b) Mediate; hy intervention of something else; not proxi-

From the effect to the remotest cause. Granville. Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, ... And gains remote conclusions at a jump. Couper, Conversation, l. 154.

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never remote. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 61.

## remount

(c) Alien; foreign; not agreeing: as, a proposition remote from reason. (d) Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more *remole* from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World. Stilling/leet, Sermona, 11. vi.

These amall waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface. Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or remote from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4. (c) Distant in consanguinity or affinity : as a remote kins-man. (f) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having alight relation: as a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the law of evidence, having too slight a bearing upon the ques-tion in controversy to afford any ground for inference. (g) In music, having but slight relation. See relation, 8. (h) In zoël, and bot, distant from one another; few or aparse, as apots on a surface, etc. — Remote cause, the cause of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind. — Remote key. See keyl. — Remote matter (a) In metaph, matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. (b) In logic: (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositiona, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossi-ble that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of matter remote or unnatural? When the predicat agreeth no manner of way with the subject: as, a man is a horse. Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), ifi. 3. Remote mediate mark. See mark1.—Remote possi-bility, in law. See possibility, 3. remoted; a. [< remote + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Removed; distant

distant.

I nust now go wander like a Catne In forraigne Countries and *remoted* climes. *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

remotely (rē-möt'li), adv. In a remote manner. (a) At a distance in space or time; not nearly. (b) Not proximately; not directly: as, remotely connected. (c) Slightly; in a amall degree: as, to be remotely affected by an event.

remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), n. 1. The state of being remote, in any sense.—2. In the law of conveyancing, a ground of objection to the va-lidity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would

remotion (rē-mē'sban), n. [< OF. \*remotion = Sp. remotion = Pg. remoção = It. rimozione, < L. remotion, a removing, removal, < re-movere, pp. remotus, remove: see remove, re-mote.] It. The act of removing; removal.

This act persuades me That this remotion of the dake and her Is practice only. Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 115. The state of being remote; remoteness. 2.

[Rare.] The sort of idealized life – life in a state of *remotion*, nnrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity — which the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincey*, Theory of Greek Tragedy.

remotive; (rē-mō'tiv), a. [< remote + -ire.] Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible. - Remotive proposition, in logic, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible: thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of aceing is remotive. remould, v. t. See remold. remount (rē-mount'), v. [< ME. remounten, < OF. (and F.) remonter, mount again, reascend, F. remouter, mount again, furnish again wind

F. remonter, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc., = Sp. Pg. remontar = It. rimontare, < ML. remontare, mount again, < re., again, + montare, mount: see mount<sup>2</sup>, v.] I. trans. To mount again or anew, in any sense.

So peyned thei that were with kynge Arthur that thei hane hym remounted on his horse. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 119.

One man takes to pieces the syringes which have just been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 858.

II. intrans. 1. To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, hacke returning by the Yvorie dore, Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 44.

Stont Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two His rival'a head. Dryden, Cym. and Iph., 1.600.

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning. The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught to removant to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. Bolingbroke, Idea of a l'atriot King.

## remount

remount (ré-mount'), n. [< remount, r.] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifi-cally, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry. removability (ré-mö-vä-bil'i-ti), n. [< re-movable + -ity (see -bility).] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station;

being removable, as from once of a station, liability to removal.
removable (rē-mö'va-bl), a. [< remove + -able.</li>
Cf. Pg. removiel = It. rimovibile.] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. Ayliffe, Parergon.

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with removable freight sheds. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 92.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 92. removably (rē-mö'va-bli), adv. So as to admit of removal: as, a box fitted removably. removal (rē-mö'val), n. [<remove + -al.] The act of removing, in any sense of that word.=Syn. Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dis-missal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement. remove (rē-möv'), v.; pret. and pp. removed, ppr. removing. [Early mod. E. also remeve; < ME. removen, remeven, < OF. \*remover, \*remou-cer, later removoir, remouvoir = Sp. Pg. remover = It. rimuovere, remuvorer, < L. remover, move = It. rimuovere, remover,  $\langle L. removere, movere]$ = It. rimuovere, removere,  $\langle L. removere, move$  $back, draw back, set aside, remove, <math>\langle re-$ , back, + movere, move: see move.] I. trans. 1. To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som wyght is a preve Of trouthe, and forthy wolde I fayne *remeve* Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 691.

Thy wrong conceyte. Remeve thi rewle up and down til that the stremes of the sonne shyne thorgh bothe holes of thi rewle. Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 2. Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 2.

Whan thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote on hem so harde that thei made hem remeve place. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 410.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark. Deut. xix. 14.

Moved ! in good time ; let him that moved you hither Remove you hence. Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 197.

Does he not see that he is only removing the difficulty one step farther? Macaulay, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation. He removed the Bishop of Hereford from being Tressurer, and put another in his Place. Baker, Chronicles, p. 146.

But does the Court a worthy man remove, That instant, I declare, he has my love. Pope, Epil. to Satires, il. 74.

3. To take or put away in any manner; take away by cansing to cease; cause to leave or depart; put an end to; do away with; banish. Remove sorrow from thy heart. Eccl. xi. 10.

Good God, betimes remove The means that makes us strangers ! Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 162. What drop or nostrum can this plague remove? Pope, Prol. to Sathes, 1. 29.

If the witch could produce disease by her lncantations, there was no difficulty in believing that she could also remove it. Leeky, Rationalism, I. 92. 4. To make away with; cut off; take away by death: as, to remove a person by poison.

When he's removed, your highness Will take again your queen as yours at first. Shak., W. T., i. 2. 335.

Forgive my grief for one removed, Thy creature, whom I found so fair. I trust he lives in thee. Tennyson, In Memorism, Int.

5. In law, to transfer from one court to another. Wee remove our cause into our adversaries owne Court. Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

=Syn. 1. To dislodge, transfer. -2. To dismiss, eject, oust. -3. To shate, suppress. II. intrans. To change place in any manner; move from one place to another; change the place of residence: as, to remove from Edin-burgh to London. burgh to London.

Merlin seide he neded not nothinge ther-ol hym to prayen, and bad make hem redy, "for to-morowe moste we remove." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), fi. 360.

**remove** (rē-möv'), n. [ $\langle remove, v. \rangle$ ] 1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed; removal; change of place.

1 do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid . the giving way to the remove of divers persons, ss . will be demanded by the parlisment. Lord Northumberland (1640), quoted in Hallan's Const. [Hist., II. 105.

319

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom, By the remove of Alexander, but To serve your country. Shirley, The Traitor, H. I.

To serve your country. Three removes is as bad as a fire. Franklin, Way to Weslth.

The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation or descent

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most but a remove from nothing. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, 1. 60.

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth remove, all re-membered their affinity. Goldsmith, Vicar, i.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly more, T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 9. remove

The desire of getting his remove with Julian. F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, iii. Heuce -(b) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head master In some class, division, or remove. Westminster Rev., N. S., XIX. 496. A posting-stage; the distance between two

resting-places on a road.

Here's a petition from a Florentline, Who hath for four or five removes come short To tender it herself. Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 131. 5t. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the remove Bring up your army. Shak., Cor., i. 2. 28.

6<sup>†</sup>. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nalls. Swift, Advice to Servants (Groom).

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else; also, a course. **removed** (rē-mövd'), p. a. [< ME. removed; pp. of remove, v.] Remote; separate from others; specifically, noting a grade of distance in rela-tionship and the like: as, "a lie seven times removed," Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 71.

Look, with what courteous action It waves you to a more *removed* ground. Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

The nephew is two degrees removed from the common ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titius. Blackstone, Com., 11. xiv.

removedness (rē-mö'ved-nes), n. The state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-tovedness. Shak., W. T., iv. 2. 41.

**remover**<sup>1</sup> (rē-mö'ver), n. [ $\langle remove + -er^1$ .] 1. One who or that which removes: as, a remover of landmarks.

# Love is not love Which alters when it alteration finds, Or bends with the *remover* to remove. Shak, Sonnets, cxvi.

2†. An agitator.

In entom., a genns of coleopterous insects. Waterhouse, 1836.

rempli (ron-plē'), a. [< F. rempli, pp. of remplir, fill up, < re- + emplir, fill, < L. implere, fill up: see implement.] In her., having an-other tincture than its own laid

over or covering the greater part: thus, a chief azure rempli or has a broad band of gold occupying nearly the whole space of the chief, so that only a blue fimbriation shows around it. Also eousu.



Argent, a chief az-ure rempli or.

[Rare.]

[Rare.]

in

remplissage (ron-plē-säzh'), n. [ $\langle F. remplissage, \langle rempliss.$ , stem of certain parts of remplir, fill up: see rempli.] That which serves only to fill up space; filling; pad-ding: used specifically in literary and musical 

 Mertin (E. E. I. S.), it will be remove."
 Mertin (E. E. I. S.), it will be remove.

 Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
 which serves only to fill up space; mining, particular server shortly from that criticism.

 They [the Carmelife nump] remove shortly from that wherein they now live to that which is now building.
 which serves only to fill up space; mining, particular server shortly from that criticism.

 wherein they now live to that which is now building.
 corgat, Crudities, I. IS.

 Corgat, Crudities, I. IS.
 the much server.

 State of the server.
 change-able, < remuer.</td>

 Corgat, Crudities, I. IS.
 the server.

 Corgat, Crudites,

 fickle; inconstant.
 Ifer fate remained to the remained tother re remuet, v. t. Sce romew. remugientt (rē-mū'ji-ent), a. [< L. remugi-en(t-)s, ppr. of remugire, bellow again, reëcho,

remutation

resound, < re-, back, + mugire, bellow, low: see mugient.] Rebellowing.

Esthquskes accompanied with *remugient* echoes, and ghastly murnurs from below. Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

remunert (rē-mū'ner), v. t. [< OF. remunerer, F. rémunérer = Sp. Pg. remunerar = It. rimune-rare, < L. remunerari, remunerare, reward, remunerate: see remunerate.] To remunerate.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte last; and ever do wele, sud atte last thou shal be *remun-*ered therfor.

Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, sig. [E. iii. b. (Latham.)

3. In English public schools: (a) Promotion **remunerability** (rē-mū<sup>s</sup>ne-ra-bil'i-ti), n. [<re-from one class or division to another. Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly being remunerated or rewarded.

The liberty and remunerability of human actions. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, il. remunerable (rē-mū'ne-ra-bl), a. [= Sp. re-munerable; as remuner + -able.] Capable of

munerable; as remuner + -able.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed. Bailey. remunerate (rē-mū'ne-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. remunerated, ppr. remunerating. [< L. remu-neratus, pp. of remunerari, remunerare, reward, remunerate, (re-, again, + munerari, munerare, give: see munerate. Cf. remuner.] To reward; recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice. other sacrifice.

She no doubt with royal favour will remunerate The least of your deserts. Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.

The better hour is near That shall remunerate thy toils severe. Cowper, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1792. = Syn. Recompense, Compensate, etc. (see indemnify), re-

DAV remuneration (rē-mū-ne-rā'shon), n. [< OF. remuneracion, remuneration, F. rémunération = Pr. remuneration = Sp. remuneracion = Pg. remuneração = It. remunerazione, < L. remuneratio(n-), a repaying, recompense, reward,  $\langle re-$ nunerari, remunerate: see remunerate.] 1. The act of remunerating, or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices. -2. What is given to re-munerate; the equivalent given for services,

numerate; the equivalence of the section o

H. Spener, Frin. of Sociol., § 375.
 =Syn. 1. Repayment, indemnification. -2. Reward, recompense, compensation, payment. See indemnify.
 remunerative (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv), a. [= F. ré-munératif = Pg. remunerativo = It. rimunerativo; as remunerate + -ive.] 1. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a remunerative occupation. -2. Exercised in rewardine: remunerativo.

A hasty fortune maketh an entorpane Bacon, Fortune (ed. 1851). remover<sup>2</sup> (rē-mö'vėr), n. [< OF. \*remover, inf. used as a noun: see remove, v.] In law, the removal of a suit from one court to another. Rowrier. TLL. Rempham, Gr. So as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended. Fit oujeus the upon. Cudworth, Interactional upon. Summeratively (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv-li), adv. So as to remuneratively (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv-li), adv. So as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner; so as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended. (nā-mū'ne-rā-tiv-nes), n.

The character of being remnnerative. The question of remunerativeness seems to me quite of a secondary character. Etect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. lx. 6.

remuneratory (rē-mū'ne-rā-tē-ri), a. [= F. ré-muneratore = Sp. Pg. II. remuneratorio; as re-munerate + -ory.] Affording recompense; re-warding; requiring.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. Johnson, Rambler, No. 145.

remurmur (rē-mèr'mèr), v. [< L. remurmurare, murmur back, < re-, back, + murmurare, mur-mur: see murmur, v.] L. intrans. To repeat or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound.

Swans remurnuring to the floods, Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods. Dryden, Æneld, xi. II. trans. To utter back iu murmurs; return

murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds.

The tremhling trees, in every plain and wood, Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. Pope, Winter, 1. 64.

## remutation

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. Southey, The Doctor, ccxvii.

ren<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, v. i.; pret. ran, ron, pp. ronnen. A Mid-dle English form of run<sup>1</sup>.

Pitee renneth soone in gentil herte. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 742. ren<sup>2</sup>t, v. i. [ME. remen,  $\langle$  Icel. ræna, rob, plunder; only in the phrase to rape and ren (which see, under rape<sup>2</sup>).

ren<sup>3</sup> (ren), n.; pl. renes (rē'nēz). [NL.,  $\langle L. rien$ (rare), sing. form of renes, pl., the kidneys: see reins, renal.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as renal, adrenal, are in conthe derivatives, as renal, adrenal, are in con-stant employ.—Renes succenturiati, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules.—Renes succenturiati accee-sorii, accessory adrenals.—Ren mobilis, movable kid-ney; floating kidney. rena, reina (rā'nä), n. [NL., < Sp. reina, < L. regina, queen, fem. of rex (req-), king: see rex.] A small rockfish of the family Scorpænidæ, Sc-bastiehthys elongatus. [California.] renable (ren'a-bl), a. [Also rennible; < ME. renable, also resnable, resonable: see reasonable.] 1; A Middle English form of reasonable.

The third things by the nyeduolls to all the thingss that in the erthe worth. Guod molde, wornesse noris-synde, and renable hete. A yenbite of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 95. 2. Talkative; loquacious. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A raton of renon, most renable of tonge. Piers Plowman (B), Prol., 1. 158.

renablyt, adv. [ME., < r reasonably.] Reasonably. [ME.,  $\langle renable + -ly^2$ . See

Sometime we . . . apeke as *renably* and faire and wel As to the Phitonesse dide Samuel. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, I. 211.

renaissance (re-nā-sons' or re-nā'sans), n. and a. [F. renaissance, OF. renaissance, renaiseance,  $\langle$  ML. renascentia, new birth: see renascence.] I. n. A new birth; hence, the revival of any-1. A. A new Dirit; hence, the revival of any-thing which has long been in decay or desue-tude. Specifically [cap.], the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and espe-cially the time, apirit, and activity of the revival of classi-cal arta and letters. The earliest traces and most charse-teriatic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the four-teenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of By-zantine scholars, who bronght the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Torks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo del Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Machhavelli, Politian, Ariosto, Corregio, Titian, and Aldus Manntins. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the apirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century—the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the rounding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Ref-ormation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Eraamus, Colet, Grooyn, More, and their fellowa, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1498-1515) and Francia I. (1515-47). Also, in English form, renascence. thing which has long been in decay or desne-

I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance*—destined to become of more common use amongat ua as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest ua—an English form [*Renascence*]. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.

The Renaissance and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of recon-ciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the con-crete. E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 25.

clinicity was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract to the construction was at last passing true the distract passing true the distract to the class of the formation of the true the attract to the class of the distract to the distract to the class of the distract to the class of the distract to the distract to the class of the distract to the class of the distract to the class of the distract to the distract to the class of the distract to the distract the distract to the distr

During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *roceco* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.



Renaissance Architecture.— French Renaissance tomh of Loys de Brézé (died 1531), Grand Seneschal of Normandy, etc., in the cathe-dral of Rouen; erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

dial of Rouell' erected by his wife, Diane de Polders, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin. In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of nigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contem-poraries - St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medleval building of the beat time, it represents a dis-tinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medleval decadence. For an Italian example, see ut under Italian, see also cuts ander Loggia and Palla-dian<sup>2</sup> - Renaissance braid-work, a kind of needlework similar in Ita make to needle-point lace, but of much stoutcr material, as fine braid. - Renaissance lace. Same as Renaissance braid-work, a kind of needlework similar in Ita make to needle-point lace, but of much stoutcr material, as fine braid. - Renaissance lace. Same as Renaissance braid-work, a kind of needlework sindiar of the middle agea, a number of the Renaissance had by far its most important and characteristic develop-ment in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine atrices of the middle agea, a number of important art reports of the middle agea, a number of important art artist Gloto in the early part of the Grueteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Glotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico Fra Glovanni da Fiesole). Masolino, Massecio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and Leonardo as K influenced the development of the strut strute at the advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained fore, or has since reached. For other schools of Re-maisance painting, see Bolognese, Roman, Sienese, Um-toria, Venetian; and see Italien painting, under Italian. - Remaissance acultpure, the scinpture of the Remais-ance, characterized primarilly by seeking its models and



Renaissance Sculpture.-The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.

renascence

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or vein; renal structure or function; renal dis-Case. — Renal alterative. Same as divertic. — Renal apoplexy, a hemorrhage into the kidney-aubstance. [Ob-solescent] — Renal artery, one of the arterics arising from the sides of the sorta about one half-linch helow the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a trifle lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deep-ly linto the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule. — Renal asthma, paroxyamal dyspuce occurring to Bright's disease. — Re-nal calculua, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvia. The kidneys of the Mammalis vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the orifice of the known as the renal cand. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trana.), p. 607. or vein; renal structure or function; renal dis-

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trana.), p. 607. Renal capsule. Same as adrenal. — Renal cast, colic, ganglion. See the nouns. — Renal cyst, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with aerous, rarely sauguluolent or gelatinous contenta. Renal dropsy, dropsy resulting from disease of the kid-ney. — Renal gland. Same as adrenal. — Renal impres-sion. See impression. — Renal ischuria, retention of urine from some kidney trouble. — Renal nerves, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexns and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery. — Renal plexus. See plexus. — Renal voins, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called emulgent reins. renaldt, n. An obsolete form of reynard.

renaldt, n. An obsolete form of reynard. renaldry, n. [< renald + -ry.] Intrigue; cnn-ning, as of a fox.

First, ahe used all malifious renaldrie to the end I might stay there this night. Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares.)

rename (rē-nām'), v. t. [< re- + namel.] To give a new name to.

renard n. See reynard. renardine (ren'är-din), a. [< renard + -ineI.] Of, pertaining tö, or characteristic of the legend of "Reynard the Fox."

There has been much learning expended by Grimm and othera on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales. Athenæum, Ang. 7, 1886, p. 165.

renascence (ré-nas'ens), n. [= F. renaissance = Pg. renascença = It. rinascenza, (ML. \*renas-centia, new birth, (L. renascen(t-)s, new-born: see renascent. Cf. renaissance.] 1. The state of being renascent.

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of re-nascence is varied. Coleridge. (Webster.) A new birth; specifically [cap.], same as

Renaissance. "For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind accmed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It stacked every prov-

## renascence

ince of knowledge, and In a few years it transformed all. Experimental science, the science of philology, the science of politics, the critical investigation of religious truth, all took their origin from this *Renascnee*—this "New Birth" of the world. J. R. Green, Short Hist, Eng., vl. 4.

renascency (rē-nas'en-si), n. [As renascence (see -cy).] Same as renascence.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his renascency. If he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ili. 25.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as possible, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots. Evelyn, Sylva, III. 3.

renascent (rē-nas'ent), a. [=F. renaissant = Sp. renascente = Pg. renascente = It. rinascente, L. renascen(t-)s, ppr. of renasci, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < rc-nasci, be born: see nascent.] Springing or ris-ing into being again; reproduced; reappear-ing: reinvented ing; rejuvenated.

renascible ( $r\bar{e}$ -nas'i-bl), a. [ $\langle L. renasci$ , be born again (see renascent), + -ible.] Capable

of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. Imp. Dict. renat; n. An obsolete form of rennet<sup>2</sup>. renate<sup>1</sup> $\dagger$  (rē-nāt'), a. [= F. rené = It. rinato,  $\langle$  L. renatus, pp. of renasci, be born again: see renascent.] Born again; regenerate.

Father, you shall know that I put my portion to use that you have given me to live by; And, to confirm yourself in me *renate*, I hope you'll find my wit's legitimate. Beau, and FL, Wit at Several Weapons, 1. 2.

renate<sup>2</sup>t, n. An obsolete form of rennet<sup>2</sup>. renated<sup>†</sup> (rē-nā'ted), a. [ $\langle renate^1 + -ed^2$ .] Same as renate<sup>1</sup>.

Suche a pernycious fable and ficcion, being not onely straunge aud marveyious, but also prodigious and unnat-urall, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne. Hall, Hen. VII., 1. 32. (Hallivell.)

edly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to hand. rencounter (ren-koun'ter), n. [Also rencontre,

and early mod. E. also *rc-encounter*;  $\langle OF$ . (and F.) *rencontre* = It. *rincontro*, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see *rencounter*, v.] 1.

Counter; from the verb: see rencounter, v. 1 1. An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat. The Vice-Admiral of Portugal... was engaged in close Fight with the Vice-Admiral of Holland, and after many tough Rencounters they were both blown up, and burnt together. Howeld, Letters, I. vi. 40.

## The justling chlefs in rude rencounter join. Granville, Progress of Beauty.

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden con-test or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

Will reckons every misfortune that he has met with among the women, and every rencounter among the men, as parts of his education. Addison, The Man of the Town.

=Syn. 2. Skirmish, Brush, etc. Sce encounter. renculus (reng'kū-lus), n.; pl. renculi (-lī). [NL., < L. reniculus, a little kidney, dim. of ren,

pl. renes, the kidneys: see ren3, reins.] A lobe

pl. renes, the kidneys: see ren<sup>3</sup>, reins.] A lobe of a kidney. rend<sup>1</sup> (rend), v.; pret. and pp. rent (formerly also rended), ppr. rending. [< ME. renden, reen-den (pret. rende, rente, rent, pl. rendden, pp. rended, irend, rent), < AS. (ONorth.) rendam (pret. pl. rendun, rindon), also hrendan (and in comp. tö-rendan: see torcnd), eut down, tear down, = OFries. renda, randa, North Fries. ren-ne, tear, break; perhaps akin to hrindan (pret. hrand), push, thrust, = Icel. hrinda (pret. hratt), push, kiek, throw; Skt. √ krit, eut, eut down, Lith. kirsti, eut, hew; cf. L. crēna, a notch: see crenatel, cranny<sup>1</sup>. Cf. rent<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden vio-lence; tear asunder; split. separate into parts with force of lence; tear asunder; split. He reat the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe, He bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem be blithe. *Chaucer*, Good Women, 1. 646.

An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

With this, the grave venerable bishop, giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have rended a rock asunder. Howell, Twelve Several Treatises, etc., p. 331.

Aloud they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair, Rending around with Shricks the suff ring Alr. Congreve, Illad.

2. To remove or pluck away with violence; tear

away. 1 will surely rend the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xl. 11.

If I thought that, I tell thes, homicide, These naüs should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks. Shak., Rich. IfI., i. 2. 126.

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend, Nor without gages to the needy lend. Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

Nor without gages to the needy lend. Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv. To rap and rend. See rap2. = Syn. 1. Rip, Tear, Rend, Split, Cleave, Fracture, Chop. In garments we rip along the line at which they wers sewed ; we tear the texture of the cloth; we say, "It is not torn; it is only ripped." More broadly, rip, especially with up, stands for a cutting open or spart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to rip up a body or a sack of meal. Rend implies great force or vio-lence. To split is primarily to divide lengthwise or to by the grain: as, to split wood. Cleave may be a more dignified word for split, or it may express a cutting apart by a straight heavy stroke. Fracture may represent the next degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaking, the parts in place: as, a fractured bone or piste of giass; or it may be a more formai word for break. To chop is to cut apart with a heavy stroke, which is generally across the grain or natural cleavage, or through the nar-row dimension of the material: chopping wood is thus dis-tinguished from splitting wood. II. intrans. 1. To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder. The very principals did seem to rend, And all to torma.

The very principals did seem to rend, And sil-to topple. Shak, Pericles, iii. 2. 16. She from the rending earth and bursting skles Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise. Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 253.

2. To cause separation, division, or strife. But ye, keep ye on earth Your lips from over-speech, . . . For words divide and rend, But slience is most noble to the end. Swinburne, Atalants in Calydon.

Institute to try to t der, rendezvous. Besides the intrusion of n by dissimilation of the orig. dd, this word in E. is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination -er. It would be reg. \*rend; cf. de-fend, offend, from OF. defendre, offendre. The form of the verb render, however, may be due to conformity with the noun, which is in part the OF. inf. used as a noun (like *remainder*, *tro-*ver, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with back. 1 will render vengesnes to mine enemies. Dent, xxxil. 41.

See that none render evil for evil unto any man. 1 Thes. v. 15.

1 Thes. v. 15. And render back their cargo to the main. Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pesaro, etc., to Rome. What shall I render to my God

For all his kindness shown? Watts, What shall I Render?

Watts, What shall I Render?
Ston. [Ousofeee or prov. Eng.] Newness
Ston. [Ousofee or prov. Eng.] Newness
Ston. [Ousofee or prov. Eng.] Newness
Ston. [Ousofee or prov. Eng.] Newness
Stat. And be exfleted for euromore, as orble of dede. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13069.
To Cassar will 1 render My legions and my horse. Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 33.
My sword lost, but not fore'd; for discreetly I render d it, to save that imputation. Beau. and FL, King and No King, iv. 3.
To give; furnish; present; afford for use or benefit; often, to give officially, or in com-pliance with a request or duty: as, to render assistance or service; the court rendered judg-ment.
Ston. [Ousofee or prov. Eng.] Newness
Ston. [Ousofee or prov. Eng.] Newness
Of Cloten's death . . . may drive us to a render Where we have lived, and so extort from 's that Which we have doue. Shak, C. ymbeline, iv. 4. 11.
Plaster put directly on at wall.— Render and set, in plaatering, two-coat work applied directly on stone or brick.— To lie in ren-der, in old Eng. Law, to be subject to an obligation of offer-ing todeliver the thill, as set net, release, heriots, etc., which it was for the obligor to perform: distinguished from to ke in prender, which is said of things that might be taken by the lord without any offer by the tenant, such as an escheat.
Capable of being rendered. Cotgrave. -able.] Capable of being rendered. Cotgrave. -able.] Capable of being rendered. Cotgrave.

The sluggard is where in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason. Prov. xxvl. 16. Cres. In kissing, do you render or receive? Patr. Both take and give. Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 36. You buy much that is not rendered in the bill. Emerson, Conduct of Life.

4. To make or cause to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to render a fortress more secure or impregnable. (b) vagods New Fork Produce Exenange Report (100 of produce) rendering<sup>6</sup>(ren'dèr-ing), n. [< ME. renderynge; verbal n. of render<sup>2</sup>, v.] 1. The act of translat-ing; also, a version; translation.

Oh ye gods, Render me worthy of this noble wife i Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 303.

## rendering

What best may ease The present misery, and render hell More tolerable. Milton, P. L., H. 459.

5. To translate, as from one language into another.

Thus with Mammonaes monele he hath made hym frendes, And is ronne in-to Religioun, and hath *rendred* the bible, And precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vill. 90.

The Hebrew Sheôl, which signifies the abode of depart-ed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the un-der world, is variously rendered in the Anthorised Ver-sion by "grave," "pit," and "hell." Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).

6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to render a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.

I observe that in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to render the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody. Emerson, Books.

Under the strange-statued gate, Where Arthur's wars were render'd mystically. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7t. To report; exhibit; describe. I have heard him speak of that same brother; And he did *render* him the most unnatural That lives amongst men. Shak., As you Like it, lv. 3, 123.

8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming: said of fats: as, kettle-rendered lard. Tailow is chiefly obtained from the fat of sheep and oxen, the tailow being first *rendered*, as it is technically called — that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suct. Watt, Sosp-making, p. 26.

9. In *building*, to plaster directly on the brick-work and without the intervention of laths.— 10. To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.—Account rendered. See account.— To render up, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; touch not a hair of his head; Render him up nuscathed. Tennyson, Princess, iv

=Syn. 1. To restore. -3. To contribute, supply. -5 and 6. Interpret, etc. See translate. II. intrans. 1+. To give an account; make ex-6. 1

planation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentleman may render Of whom he had this ring. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135. To be put or passed through a pulley or the

like render<sup>2</sup> (ren'dèr), *n*. [ $\langle render^2, v.; in part \langle OF. rendre, used as a noun: see render<sup>2</sup>, v.] 1.$ A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household (as well as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific renders of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the re-spective demesnes. Elackstone, Com., I. vili. Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a cer-tsin head-money and certain renders in kind to the lord, as a personal payment. Erougham.

One who renders.

The rent or render was 2s. yearly. Baines, Hist. Lancashire, 11. 49.

2t. A giving up; surrender.

Take thon my oblation, poor but fres, Which is not mlx'd with seconds, knows no art But mutuai *render*, only me for thee. Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Three Years after this the disinherited Barons held out, this at length Conditions of *Render* are propounded. *Baker*, Chronicies, p. 88.

3. An account given; a statement; a confes-3. An account given, a survey sion. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] Newness

The heathen astrologera and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 679.

The renderer's name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce at the time of packing, with metallic brand, mark-ing-iron, or stenell. New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 172.

In cases of doubt the alternative rendering has been given In the margin. Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).

## rendering

tion; delineation; reproduction; representation: exhibition.

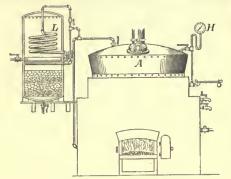
When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flow-ers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory rendering of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human the objects intended, than the outlines of the human of the body. Ruskin

An adequate rendering of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. Grove, Dict. Music, II. 741. 3. In plastering: (a) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (b) The coat thus laid on.

The mere . . . rendering is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 121.

4. The process of trying out or clarifying. rendering-pan (ren'der-ing-pan), n. Same as rendering-tank.

rendering-tank (ren'der-ing-tangk), n. A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for atirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering-tank and Condenser. A, tank or kettle Jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace : L, condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed, and subsequently either purified for illumination or utilized as tuel in the furnace : H, pressure gage. For regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided. There are also a safety-valve (shown at the right of the figure), and a manhole at the top for charging and cleansing.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire-heat, and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed. **rendezvous** (nen'de-vö or ron'dā-vö), n.; pl.

rendezvous (ren'de-vö or ron'dā-vö), n; pl. rendezvous (formerly rendezvouses). [Formerly also rendesvous, randevous, renderous;  $\langle$  F. ren-dez-vous, betake or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed),  $\langle$  rendez, 2d pers. pl. impv. of rendre, render, betake (see render<sup>2</sup>), + rous, you, yourself, yourselves,  $\langle$  L. ros, you, pl. of tu, thou.] 1. A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; spe-cifically a place appointed for the assembling cifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain. . . . You know the rendezvous. Shak., Hamlet, Iv. 4. 4.

The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excel-lent rendezvous. Dekker and Webster, Westward Ilo, ii. 3.

The air is so vast and rich a rendezvous of innumerable seminal corpuscies. Boyle, Ilidden Qualities of Air. To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley rendezvous of all the lackeys of litera-ture—the very high 'change of trading authors and job-bing critics! Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

An inn, the free rendezvous of all travellers. Scott, Keniiworth, i.

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday, . . . perhaps, in mem-ory of the first occasions of their *Rendezvouses*. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist, Royal Soc., p. 93. The general place of *rendezvous* for all the aervants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time. - 4t. A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the ren-dezvous of cracked brains. Bacon.

5t. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A rendezvous, a home to fly unto. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 57.

Within a taverne ; whilst his coine did last Ther was his randevous. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Ad-dress to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee unto. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

In the fine arts and the drama, interpreta- rendezvous (ren'de-vö or ron'dā-vö), r.; pret. and pp. rendezvoused, ppr. rendezvousing. rendezvous, n.] I. intrans. To assemble at particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others rendezvoused upon Blackheath. Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.

Our new recruits are rendezvousing very generally. Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 183.

a certain place.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly. J. T. Phillips, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries [(trans.), 1719, p. 810.

rendezvouser (ren'de-vö-er), n. One who makes a rendezvous; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeofry Palmer that all the old rendezvousers with his nordship. Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 291. (Davies.)

rendible<sup>1</sup>t (ren'di-bl), a. [ $\langle rend^1 + \cdot ible;$  more prop. rendable.] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. Imp. Diet. rendible<sup>2</sup>t (ren'di-bl), a. [Prop. \*rendable,  $\langle$ OF. rendable,  $\langle$  rendre, render: sce render<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—2. Capable of being translated. Four Laurgage beth certain Idleme Provente accellent

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of it's own, which are not rendible in any other, but paraphrastically. Howell, Lettera, iii. 21.

rendition (ren-dish'on), n. [ $\langle F. rendition = Sp. rendicion = Pg.$  (obs.) rendição = It. reddi-zione,  $\langle L. redditio(n-)$ , a giving back,  $\langle reddere, ML. rendere, give back: see render<sup>2</sup>. Cf. red-$ dition.] 1. The act of rendering or translat-ing; a rendering or giving the meaning of aword or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that dot hose easily beset us." as we read the words of the apos-tle; hut St. Chrysostom's rendition of them is better. Jer. Taylor, Works, III. ii. renes, n. Plural of ren3.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] o Oxford, where they remained till the rendition of the dace. Hutchinson, Memoirs, II. 133. place. 3. The act of rendering or reproducing artisti-

eally. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not insoluble problems of *readition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 554.

rendle-balk (ren'dl-bâk), n. Same as randlebar.

rend-rock (rend'rok), n. [ $\langle rend^1, r., + obj.$ rock<sup>1</sup>.] Same as lithofracteur.

rene1t, n. A Middle English form of reign.

rene<sup>2</sup>, n, and v. An obsolete form of rein<sup>1</sup>. reneaguet, v. See renege. Shak. reneg, v. An obsolete or dialectal form of remene.

renegade (ren'ē-gād), n. [Also renegada; ⟨Sp. Pg. renegado, a renegade: see renegate.] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were renegades or sons of renegades; the native Turk lay almost under a ban. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

IIe [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*. *Macauloy*, Nugent'a Hampden.

Macautay, Nugent a Hampuen. =Syn. 1. Neophyte, Proselyte, etc. (see convert), backslider, turncoat. - 2. Traitor, runaway. renegado (ren-ō-gā'dō), n. [ ≤ Sp. Pg. renegado: see renegade.] Same as renegade. He was a Renegodo, which is one that firat was a Chris-tian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 186.

You are first (I warrant) some Renegado from the Inns of Court and the Law; and thou't come to suffer for 't by the Law — that is, be hang'd. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

Wycnereg, Fian Dealer, n. n. renegate (ren'6-gāt), n. and a. [< ME. renegat (= D. renegat = G. Sw. Dan. renegat), < OF. renegat, F. renégat (OF. vernacularly renié, renoié) = Pr. renegat = Sp. Pg. renegado = It. rinegato, rinnegato, < ML. renegatus, one who denies his religion, pp. of renegare, deny again, < L. re-, again, + negare, deny: see negate and renay, reny. Hence, by corruption, runagate.] I. n. A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.] prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke womman han this atrengthe life to defende agayn this renegat? Chaueer, Man of Law's Tale, 1. 835.

II. a. Apostate; false; traitorous.

## renewability

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegate* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 11, 187.

renegation (ren-ē-gā'shon), n. [< ML. \*renega-tio(n-), < renegare, pp. renegatus, deny: see rene-gate.] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worae than the worst hereay, being absolute rene-Milman gation of Christ.

II. trans. To assemble or bring together at certain place. All men are to be rendezvoused in a general assembly. J. T. Phillips, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries ((trans.), 1719, p. 810.

Shall I renege I made them then? Shall I denye my cunning founde? Mir. for Mags., I. 113.

His captain's heart, Which in the acufiles of great fights hath burst The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. Shak., A. and C., I. 1. 8. II. intrans. 1+. To deny.

intrans. 17. 2020 Such amiling rogues as these ... Renege, affirm, and turn their haleyon beaks With every gale and vary of their measters. Shak, Lear, it. 2. 84.

2. In card-playing, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also renig. [U. S.]

renegert (rē-nē'ger), n. One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformera by most of these modern *Renegers*, Separates, and Apostates. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 57. (Davies.)

reneiet, v. See reny. renerve (rē-nėrv'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + nerve, r.]$  To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The sight *rc-nerved* my courser's feet. *Byron*, Mazeppa, xvii.

2. The act of rendering up or yielding posses-sion; surrender. These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the rendition of the

or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilgal and renew the kingdom there.

1 Sam, xi, 14. Thou renewest the face of the earth. Pa. eiv. 30. Restore his years, renew him, like an eagle. B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thou wilt renew thy beauty morn by morn; I earth in earth forget these empty courts. Tennyson, Tithonus.

2. To make again: as, to renew a treaty or cove-nant; to renew a promise; to renew an attempt.

They turne afresh, and oft renew their former threat. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 45. And [1 have] endeavoured to renew a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again.

Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but often nued. Babeea Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67. renued

Come, bumpers high, express your joy, The bowl we mann *renev* it, Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart. 4. To begin again; recommence.

Either renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5, 27.

Day light returning renu'd the confilct. Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate.

Then gan he all this storie to renew. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vili. 64. The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds Attest their joy. Milton, P. L., il. 494.

Attest their joy. The lady renewed her excuses. Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on

7. In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation*, 2. Be renewed in the spirit of your mind. Eph. iv. 23.

Syn. 1. To reëstablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild. II. intrans. 1. To become new; grow afresh.

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still renew.

renewability (rē-nū-a-bil'i-ti), n. [<renewable + -ity (see -bility).] The quality of being re-newable.

2. To begin again; cease to desist.

Renew I could not, like the moon. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 68.

egill again, conserve Polydamas Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas Hath beat down Menon. Shak., T. aud C., v. 5. 6.

Dryden.

**renewable** (rē-nū'a-bl), a. [ $\langle renew + -able$ .] Capable of being renewed: as, a lease renewable at pleasure.

renewal (rē-nū'al), n. [ $\langle renew + -e act of renewing, or of forming anew.$ 

Renewal Sunday, a popular name for the second Sunday after Easter: ao called because of the post-communion of the mass, according to the Sarum rite, formerly used on that day.

renewer (rē-nū'er), n. One who renews. See bounder, 3.

The restfull place, *renuer* of my smart. *Wyatt*, Complaint vpon Loue.

renewing (rē-nū'ing), n. [< ME. renewyng; verbal n. of renew, v.] The act or process of making new again, in any sense.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. Rom. xii. 2.

renewlt, v. Same as renovel. reneyet, v. Same as reny. renfierset, v. t. [Appar. a var., but simulating fierce, of renforce, reinforce.] To reinforce. Whereat renferst with wrath and aharp regret, He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade That it empierst the Pagans burganet. Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

renforcet, v. t. An obsolete form of reinforce. rengt, n. An obsolete form of rung<sup>2</sup>. renge<sup>1</sup>t, n. A Middle English form of rank<sup>2</sup>. renge<sup>2</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of range. reniantt, n. [< OF. rcniant, ppr. of renier, deny: see reny and renegate.] A renegade. Testament of Large

- of Lave.

of Love. renicapsular (ren-i-kap'sū-lär), a. [< renicap-sule + -ar<sup>3</sup>.] Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules; adrenal. Also reniglandular. renicapsule (ren-i-kap'sūl), n. [< L. ren, kid-ney, + NL. capsula, capsule: see capsule.] The adrenal or suprarenal capsule. renicardiac (ren-i-kär'di-ak), a. [< L. ren, kid-ney, + cardiacus, cardiac: see cardiac.] Per-taining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk; renipericardial: as, the renicardiac orifice. orifice

reniculus (rē-nik'ū-lūs), n.; pl. reniculi (-lī). [LL., dim. of ren, kidney: see ren<sup>3</sup>, reins.] In entom., a small reniform or kidney-shaped spot.

**renidification** (rē-nid<sup>x</sup>i-fi-kā'shon), n. [< re-nidify + -ation (see -fication).] Renewed nidi-fication; the act of nidifying again, or building another nest. renidify (rē-nid'i-fī), r. i.  $[\langle re- + nidify.]$  To

make another nest.

reniform (ren'i-fôrm), a. [< L. ren, kidney, + forma, form.]

Having the form or shape of the human kidney; kidneyform; bean-shaped; in bot. (when said of flat organs), organs), having the out-line of a longi-tudinal section



Reniform Structure .- Hematite.

through a kidney (see cut under kidney-shaped).
--Reniform spot, a large kidney-shaped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth, near the center. It is rarely absent in this family.
renig (rē-nig'), v. t. A form of renege (II., 2).
[U. S.]

Teniglandular (ren-i-glan'dū-lär), a. [ $\langle L. ren$ , kidney, + NL. glandula, glandule, + -ar<sup>3</sup>.] Same as renicapsular. renipericardial (ren-i-per-i-kär'di-al), a. [ $\langle L. ren$ , kidney, + NL. gericardium: see pericar-dial.] Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk: as, a renipericardial communication. Also, less properly, renoperi-cardial. E. R. Lankester. reniportal (ren-i-pōr'tal), a. [ $\langle L. ren$ , kidney, + porta, gate: see portal<sup>1</sup>.] In zoöl, and anat., noting the portal venous system of the kidneys, an arrangement by which venous blood circu-lates in the capillaries of the kidneys before

5077

One of those renewals of our constitution. Bolingbroke, On Parties, xviii. Such originality as we all share with the morning and the spring-time and other endless renewals. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii. Tenitence, F. rénitence, resistance, = renitencie = It. renitenza, < ML. \*reniter remitence, F. rémitence, resistance, = Sp. Pg. **remnishly** (ren'ish-li), adv. [ $\langle$  ME. remyschly; remitencia = It. remitenza,  $\langle$  ML. \*remitentia,  $\langle$  L.  $\langle$  remnish +  $-ly^2$ .] Ficreely; furiously. [Prov. remiten(t-)s, resistant: see remitent.] Same as Eng.] renitency.

that day. renewedly (rē-nū'ed-li), adv. Again; anew; once more. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. renewedness (rē-nū'ed-nes), n. The state of being renewed. The Apostle here[Gal. vi.] shewethe unprofitableness of to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral victure hes form'd the mind of man with the same happy Victure hes form'd the mind of man with the same happy Which is a strange thym to other which is the transformet of the pressure. Which is a strange thym to other which is the transformet of the pressure. Which is a strange thym to other which is the transformet of the pressure. Which is a strange thym to other which is the transformet of the pressure. Which is a strange thym to other heigh bountee. The transformet of the pressure of the pre

resistance; reinculate; unstitution. Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *reintency* gainst conviction which is observed in old dogs — "of not learning new tricks." Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 84.

sterne, tristram shandy, in. 34. renitent (ren'i-tent or rē-nī'tent), a. [ $\langle OF$ . renitent, F. rénitent = Sp. Pg. It. renitente,  $\langle L$ . reniten(t-)s, ppr. of reniti, strive or struggle against, resist,  $\langle re$ -, back, + niti, struggle: see nisus<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. renitent (ren'i-tent or rē-nī'tent), a. [< OF. renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt), v. t. [< re- + nom-inate, F. rénitent = Sp. Pg. It. renitente, < L. reniten(t-)s, ppr. of reniti, strive or struggle against, resist, < re-, back, + niti, struggle: see nisus<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. To me it seems most probable that it is done by an infation of the musclea, whereby they become both soft and yet renitent, like ao many pillowa. Ray, Works of Creation, ii.
2. Persistently opposing.
renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt), v. t. [< re- + nom-inate] To nominate again or anew. renomination (rē-nom-i-nā'shon), n. [< renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt'shon), n. [< renominate not nomination.</li>
renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt'shon), n. [< renominate not nomination.</li>
renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt'shon), n. [< renominate not nomination.</li>
renominate (re-nom'i-nāt'shon), n. [< renominate not nomination.</li>
renominate not nomination.
renominate (re-nom'i-nāt'shon), n. [< renominate not nomination.</li>
renominate not nomination.
renomina

2. Persistently opposing.

rennelesset, n. [ME.: see rennet1.] Same as rennet1

rennet<sup>1</sup>. rennet<sup>1</sup> (ren'et), n. [Early mod. E. renet; also dial. runnet,  $\langle ME. renet, var. of *renel, *rennels,$ rcnnelesse, renels, renlys, rendlys (= MD. rinsel, $runsel), rennet, <math>\langle rennen, run: see run^{1}.]$  1. The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curding milk; the rennet-bag.—2. Anything used to curdle milk.

It is likely enough that Galium, or, as it is popularly called, lady's bedstraw, is atill næd as *rennet* in some neighbourhoods, ita use having formerly been common all over England, especially in Cheshire. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., ViII. 231.

rennet1 (ren'et), v. t. [< rennet1, n.] To mix or treat with rennet.

Come thou not neere those men who are like bread O're-leven'd, or like cheese o're-renetted. Herrick, To His Booke.

-li). In **rennet**<sup>2</sup> (ren'et), *n*. [Formerly also renat, ren-pot. ate (simulating renate<sup>1</sup>, as if in allusion to  $r_{e}$  grafting) (= D. renet = G. renette = Sw. renett idi-idi-pin, rennet; either (a)  $\langle OF$ , reinette, roynette,  $\langle OF$ , reinette,  $\langle OF$ , reinette,  $\langle OF$ , reinette,  $\langle OF$ ,  $\langle OF$ pin, rennet; either (a)  $\langle OF, reinette, roynette,$ a little queen (a name given to meadow-sweet), dim. of reine,  $\langle L. regina, queen; fem. of rex$  $(reg-), king (see rex); or (b) <math>\langle OF, rainette, a$ little frog (because, it is supposed, the apple was speckled like the skin of a frog), dim. of raine, a frog,  $\langle L. rana, a frog: see Rana^{1}]$  A kind of apple, said to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. Also called rennetina. renneting.

Pippins graffed on a pippin stock are called *renates*, bet-tered in their generons nature by such double extraction. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 264.

Fuller, Worthiës, Lincomsnuc, IA. 207. There is one sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire [Lin-colnshire], growing at Kirton and thereahouta, and from thence called Kirton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock are much bettered, and then called *Renales. T. Coze*, Magna Britannia (Lincolnshire), p. 1457 (an. [1720].

rennet-bag (ren'et-bag), *n*. The abomasum, or fourth stomach of a ruminant. Also called rced.

rennet-ferment (ren'et-fer"ment), n. The fer-

), a. [ $\langle renew + -able$ .] reaching the heart, as it does in those of the second system. See portal vein, under portal system. [ $\langle renew + -al.$ ] The renisexual (ren-i-sek/sū-al), a. [ $\langle L. ren, kid$ -forming anew. our constitution. Eblingbroke, on Parties, xviii.  $renisexual (ren-i-sek/sū-al), a. [<math>\langle L. ren, kid$ -functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the mephridium of mollusks.  $renisexual (ren-i-sek/sū-al), a. [<math>\langle L. ren, kid$ -functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the renise function of mollusks.  $renisexual (ren-i-sek/sū-al), a. [<math>\langle L. ren, kid$ -functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the renise function of mollusks. renise function of mollusks.

Than has sire Dary dedeyne and derfely he lokes; Rysys him up *renysche* and reat in his sete. *King Alexander*, p. 100.

The fyste with the fyngeres that fisyed thi hert, That rasped renyschly the woge with the rog penne. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1724.

ont of indignation, and an excessive renitence, not sep-stating that which is true from that which is false. Wollaston, Religion of Nature. (Latham.) renomed; Middle English forms of

For gentilesse nys but *renomee* Of thyne suncestres for hire heigh bountee, Which is a strange thyng to thy persone. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 303.

renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt), v. t. [< re- + nam-

nown, renowned.

2. Persistently opposing. renk<sup>1</sup>t, n. See rink<sup>1</sup>. renk<sup>2</sup>t, n. An obsolete form of rank<sup>2</sup>. Nomi-nale MS. rennet, rennert. Middle English forms of run<sup>1</sup>, runner. runnerunner F. renoncer = FT. Sp. Fg. renunctar = 11. ri-nunziare, renunziare, renounce,  $\langle L$ . renuntiare, renunciare, bring back a report, also diselaim, renounce,  $\langle rc-; back, + nuntiare, nunciare,$ bring a message,  $\langle nuntins, a$  messenger: see nuncio. Cf. announce, denounce, cnounce, pro-nounce.] I. trans. 1. To declare against; dis-own; diselaim; abjure; forswear; refuse to own, acknowledge, or practise.

My ryght I renorse to that rynk sone. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13629. Minister. Dost thon renounce the devil and all his worka, the vain pomp and glory of the world, . . . and the sinful desires of the flesh . . .? Answer. I renounce them all; and, by God's help, will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them. Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Yeara. the interspible to exercise theta whole aution of mere

It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men should all publicly reject and *renounce* what every one of them, certainly and infallibly, knew to be a law. Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 11.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; forsake.

She that had renounc'd Her sex's honour was renounc'd herself By all that priz'd it. Cowper, Task, iii. 76.

The conditions of earthly existence were renounced, rather than sanctified, in the religious ideal [of the medi-eval church]. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 208. He only lives with the world's life Who hath renounced his own. M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.

M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.
3. In card-playing, to play (a suit) different from what is led: as, he renonneed spades.
Syn. Renounce, Recaut, Abjure, Forswear, Retrad, Revoke, Recaul, abandou, forsake, quit, forego, resign, reinquish, give up, abdicate, decline, cast of, lay down. Renounce, to declare strongly, with more or less of formality, that we give up some opinion, profession, or purshif forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may renounce his claim. Recaut, to make publicly known that we give up some opinion, profession, or purshif forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may renounce his claim. Recaut, to make publicly known that we give up a principle or belief formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness; the word therefore implies or or lise erroneousness; the word therefore implies and ntterly. They do not necessarily imply any change of opinion. Retract, to take back what has been pronounced by an act of authority, as a decree, a command, a grant. Recaut, the nost general word for literal or figurative calling back: as, to recall an expression. Forsuear is somewhat out of nse. A man may renounce his bithright, forswear ababit, recaut his professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions, revoke his play and the professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions, revoke his play and the professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions, revoke his play and the professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions, revoke his play and the professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions, revoke his play and the professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions.

He of my sons who fails to make it good By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 143.

2. In card-games in which the rule is to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that led; in a restricted sense, to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led. Compare revoke. **renounce** (rē-nouns'), n. [ $\langle$  F. renonce = Sp. Pg. renuncia = It. rinunzia, a renounce; from

## renounce

the verb: see *renounce*, v.] In *eard-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

**renouncement** (re-nouns' ment), n. [ $\langle$  OF. F. renoncement = Pr. renunciamen = Sp. renuncia-miento = It. rinunziamento; as renounce, v., + ment ] The set of several se ment.] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

## I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted, By your renouncement an immortal spirit. Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 35.

renouncer (rē-noun'ser), n. One who renounces;

renouncer (rē-noun'sèr), n. One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.
renovant (ren'ō-vant), a. [< OF. renovant, < L. renovant (ren'ō-vant), a. [< OF. renovant, < L. renovate.] Renovating; renewing. Cowel.</li>
renovate (ren'ō-vāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. renovated, ppr. renovating. [< L. renovatus, pp. of renovare, renew (> It. rinovare, rinnovare = Sp. Pg. renovar), < re-, again, + norus, new, = E. new: see new. Cf. renew.] 1. To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to renovate a building.</li>

Then prince Edward, renouating his purpose, tooka shipping againe. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 37.

In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incan-tations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovale* their father's life. Burke, Rev. in France. Till food and wine again should renovate his powers. Crabbe, Works, V. 93.

To give force or effect to anew; renew in

effect. He renovateth by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him. Latimer, Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

renovater (ren'o-vā-ter), n. [< renovate + -er1.] Same as renovator.

renovation (ren-o-va'shon), n. [( OF. renovaeion, F. rénovation = Pr. renovacio = Sp. reno-vacion = Pg. renovação = It. rinovazione, rinno-vazione, < L. renovatio(n-), a renewing, renewal, < renovare, renew, renovate: see renovate.] 1.
The act of renovating, or the state of being
renovated or renewed; a making new after de-</pre> cay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

This ambassade was sent . . . for the renovation of the d league and amitie. Grafton, Hen. VII., an. 19. old icague and amitie.

## Death becomes

His final remedy; and, . . to second life, Waked in the *renovation* of the just, Resigns him up with heaven and earth renew'd. *Milton*, P. L. xi. 65.

The regular return of geniai months, And *renovation* of a faded world. *Couper*, Task, vi. 124. Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre [Drury Lane], together with the renovation of the patent. Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

In theol., the renewal wrought by the Holy 2. In theol., the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. Reno-vation differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while re-generation is a single act, and confers a divine life, which can never be wholy lost in this life, or, according to Cai-vinistic theology, continues forever, renovation is a con-tinuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured. **renovationist** (ren-ō-vā'shon-ist), n. [< reno-vation + -ist.] One who believes in the im-provement of society by the spiritnal renova-tion of the individual supernaturally wrought

- tion of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the de-velopment of human nature through purely natural and human influences.
- renovator (ren' $\bar{0}$ -v $\bar{a}$ -tor), n. [= OF. renova-teur, F. rénovateur = Sp. Pg. renovador = It. rinnovatore,  $\langle L. renovator, a renewer, \langle reno-$ vare, renew: see renovate.] One who or thatwhich renovates or renews.

Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor, so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tuliius and [Quinctus Ciccoro].

renovelt, v. t. and i. [ME. renovelen, renovellen (also contr. renewlen, renulen, simulating new),  $\langle OF. renoveler, renuveler, renouveler, renouvel-$ ler, F. renouveler = Pr. renovellar = It. rinoler, F. renouveler = Pr. renovellar = 1t. rino-vellare, rinnovellare, renew,  $\leq$  L. re-, again, + novellus, new: see novel.] To renew.

Yet sang this foule, I rede yow alle awake, . . . And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise, Yet at the ieste *renoveleth* your servyse. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, 1. 17.

renovelancet, n. [ME. renovcilaunee, < OF. re-novelaunee, < renoveler, renew: see renovel.] A renewal.

Renoveüaunces Of olde forleten aqueyntannces. Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 693.

In eard-games in renowmi, renowmedi. Obsolete forms of re-

nown, renowned. renown (rē-noun'), v. [< ME. renownen, renou-men, renomen (in pp. renowned, renomed), < OF. renomer, renumer, renommer, make famous (pp. renommé, renowned, famous), F. renommer, name over, repeat, rename, = Pr. renomnar, renompnar, renomenar = Sp. renombrar = It. rinomare () G. renommiren, boast),  $\langle$  ML. reno-minare, make famous,  $\langle$  L. re-, again, + nomi-nare, name: see nominate.] I. trans. To make famous.

The memorials and the things of fame That do renown this city. Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 24.

Soft elocution does thy style renown. Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 19.

II. intrans. To behave or pose as a renown-er; swagger; boast: with indefinite it. [Slang, imitating German.]

To renownit... is equivalent to the American phrase "spreads himself." C. G. Leland, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The [Hartz Journey, note. A general tumuit ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor.... He was renowning it. Longfellow, Hyperion, ti. 4.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{renown} (re-noun'), n. \quad [Early mod. E. also re nowm, renoum; \langle ME. renoun, renowne, renom, renowne, \langle OF. renoun, renowne, renom, renom, renom, renom = Pr. Cat. renom = Sp. renombre = Pg.$ renome = It. rinomo, fame, renown; from theverb: see renown, r.] 1. The state of havinga great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; ex-alted reputation derived from the widely spreadprayse of great exchivements or secomplish. The state of the spin ofpraise of great achievements or accomplishments.

. "O perie," quoth I, "of rych renoun, So watz bit me dere that thou con deme, In thys veray avysyoun." Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1183.

Better it is to have Renowme among the good sorte then to be lorde over the whole world. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), f. 12.

I loved her old *renown*, her stainless fame — What better proof than that I loathed her shame? *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

21. Report; rumor; éclat.

And [they] diden so weii that the worde and the renon com to Agrausin and to Gaheret that the childeren fought-en be-nethe fer from hem. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), fi. 285.

Socrates, . . . by the . . . universali renoume of all peo-ie, was approved to be the wisest man of all Grecia. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

The Rutherfoords, with grit renown, Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out. Raid of the Reidswire (Chiid's Ballads, VI. 182).

A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

Y. For I ride on the milk-white steed, And aye nearest the town; Becanse I was a christen'd knight, They gave me that renorm. The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4t. Haughtiness.

Then out spake her father, he spake wi' renown, "Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown." Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Chiid's Ballads, II. 169).

=Syn. 1. Fame, Honor, etc. (see glory1, n.), repute, note, distinction, name. renowned (rē-nound'), p. a. [< ME. renowned, renomed (Sc. renownit, renommit); pp. of renown, v.] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

To ben riht cieer and renomed. Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2. And made his compere a godsone of hys, that he hadden houe fro the fontstone, and was cleped after the kynge ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renomede*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

They that durat to strike At so exampless and unblamed s iffs As that of the renowned Germanicus. B. Jonson, Sejanus, H. 4.

=Syn. Celebrated, Illustrious, etc. (see famous), famed, far-famed.

renownedly (re-nou'ned-li), adv. With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. Imp. Diet.

renowner (re-nou'ner), n. 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame.

Through his great renowner I have wronght, And my safe saile to sacred anchor brought. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxtif. Above them all I preferr'd the two famous renowners of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verse. Muton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

2. [= G. renommist, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome

rent fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored nustache as soft as the silk of Indiao corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, H. 4.

renownful; (rē-noun'ful), a. [< renown + -ful.] Renowned; illustrious.

Man of large fame, great and abounding glory, Renounefull Scipio. Marston, Sophonisba, i. 1.

rense (rens), v. t. A dialectal form of rinse. rensselaerite (ren-se-lār'it), n. [After Stephen Van Rensselaer.] A variety of massive tale or steatite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other orticle.

Nor yron bands abord The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast My volume shall renovene, so long since past. Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 1.48, My colume shall renovene, so long since past. Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 1.48, Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 1.48,

rent<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, v. An obsolete variant of rend<sup>1</sup>.

Maligne interpretours whiche fayie not to rente and deface the renounce of wryters. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, 'The Proheme.

Though thou rentest thy face with painting [enlargest (margin, Heb. rendest) thine eyes with paint, R. V. L in vain shalt thou make thyself fair. Jer. iv. 30.

In an extreame rage, renting his clothes and tearing his haire. Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 230.

Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

They assaulted me on ali sides, buffeting me and rent-ing my Cloaths. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

ek. You ali do know this mantic. . . . Look, in this piace ran Cassius' dagger, through; See what a *rent* the envious Cases made. Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a rent in the church.

Heer sing I Isaac's civili Brauis and Broits; Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoifs: Their cursed Wrack, their Godded Csiues; the rent Of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isbeans Regiment. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which is the fiercest rent and disunion of all. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 53.

=Syn. Tear, rupture, rift. rent<sup>2</sup> (rent), n. [< ME. rent, rente = D. G. Dan. rente = Sw. ränta, < OF. rente, F. rente, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pensiou, funds, = Pr. renta, renda = Sp. renta = Pg. renda = 1t. ren-dita, income, revenue, rent,  $\langle$  L. reddita (sc. peeunia), 'money paid,' fem. of redditus, pp. of reddere, give back, pay, yield: see render<sup>2</sup>.] 17. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

Litel was hire catei and hire rente. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 7.

She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal Ben humbie snget, trewe in myn entente, As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al For everemo myn hertes lust to rente." Chaucer, Troflus, ff. 830.

Of ali the tulkes of Troy, to telle ihem by name, Was non so riche of rentles, ne of renke godes, Of castels full close, & mony clene tounes. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3945.

Thus the poete preiseth the pocok for hus federes, And the riche for hus rentes, othere rychesse in hus schoppe, Piers Plouman (C), xv. 185.

Money, if kept by us, yields no rent, and is liable to loss.

(b) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodi-cally, or fixed with reference to a period of ten-

ure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of

chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed real, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the par-ticular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by ap-pointment of isw, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotiand Martinmas and Whitsunday.

Take (user toon) to the This Farm's demains, . . . And th' only *Rent* that of it I reserve is Gue Trees fair fruit, to shew thy sute and service. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Wecks, ii., Eden. Take (deer Son) to thee

Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrear at the first moment of the day following. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 275.

(e) The right to such compensation, particu-

larly in respect of lands. Rents at common law, are of three kinds : rent-service, rent-charge or fee-farm

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 213.

2. In law: (a) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property

of any kind.

rent rent, and rent-seck. Reat-service is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; rent-charge, or fee-farm rent, is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear (in other words, it is a charge on lands, etc., in the torm of rent, in favor of one who is not the landlord); rent-seck is a like rent, but without any clause of distress. There are also rents of assize, certain es-tablished rents of freeholders and copyholders of manots, which cannot be varied: also called quit-rents. These, when payable in silver, are called ukile rents, in contra-distinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called black rents or black mail. 3. In polit. econ., that part of the produce of the soil which is left after deducting what is necessary to the support of the producers (in-

the soil which is left after deducting what is necessary to the support of the producers (iu-cluding the wages of the laborers), the interest on the necessary capital, and a supply of seed for the next year; that part of the produce of a given piece of cultivated land which it yields over and above that yielded by the poorest land in cultivation under equal circumstances in respect to transportation, etc. The rent theo-retically goes to the owner of the soil, whether cultivator or landlord. Also called *economic rent*.

Real is that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and in-destructible powers of the soil. It is often, however, con-founded with the interest and profit of capital, and, in pop-ular language, the term is applied to whatever is sumusily paid by a farmer to his landlord. *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., ii.

Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of Loudon, fonnded the Monas-tery of S. Saviour's at Bermondsey in Southwark, and gave the Monks there divers *Rents* in London. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 29. Annual rent. See annual. — Biack rent. (a) See black. (b) See def. 2 (c). — Double rent, rent payable by a tenanti who continues in possession after the time for which he has received notice to quit until the time of his quitting possession. — Forehand rent. (a) A fine or premium giv-en by the lessee at the time of taking his lesse: otherwise called a fore-gift or income. (b) Rent paid in advance.— Paschal rents. See paschal. — Peppercorn rents. See peppercorn.— Rents of assize. See def. 2 (c).— Titho Rent-charge Redemption Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 32), which extends the Commuta-tion of Tithes Act (which see, under commutation) to all rents or payments charged on lands, by virtue of any act, in lieu of tithes.

rent<sup>2</sup> (rent), v. [< ME. renteu, < OF. renter, give rent or revenue to, = Sp. rentar, produce, yield; from the noun.] **I**. trans. 1<sup>\*</sup>. To en-dow; secure an income to.

And actic scoleres to scole or to somme other craftes; Releue religioun [religious orders] and renten hem bet-ters. Piers Plowman (B), vil. 32. Here is a stately Uospitall built by Cassachi, or Rosa, the Wile of great Soliman, richily rented, and nourishing many poore people. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 271. 2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of rent-gatherert, n. [ME. rente-gaderer;  $\langle rent^2 + gatherer$ .] A collector of rents. Prompt.

There is no reason why an honourable society should rent their estate for a triffe. Swift, To Mr. Alderman Barber, March 30, 1737.

3. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent: as, the tenant rents his farm rent-roll (rent'rol), n. A rental; a list or acfor a year.

Not happier . . . In forest planted by a father's hand Than in five acres now of *readed* land. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, **11**. ii. 136. Who was dead, Who married, who was like to be, and how The races went, and who would rent the hall. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. To hire; obtain the use or benefit of for a consideration, without lease or other formality, but for a more or less extended time: as. to rent a row-boat; to rent a piano.=Syn. 3 and 4. Lease, etc. Sce hire1. II. intrans. To be leased or let for rent:

as, an estate rents for five thousand dollars a

yean, rent3, v. i. An obsolete variant of rant. rent3, v. i. A Middle English contracted form of rendeth, 3d person singular present in-dicative of rend<sup>1</sup>. Unancer.

**rentable** (ron'ta-bl), a. [< rent<sup>2</sup> + -able.] Ca- **renumber** (rē-num'bér), v. t. pable of being rented. To count or number again; a

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rentage; (ren'tāj), n. [ $\langle OF. rentage, rentage, \langle renter, give rent to: see rent<sup>2</sup> and -age.]$ Rent.

Nor can we pay the fine and rentage due. P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. **rental** (ren'tal), n. [ $\langle ME. rental, \langle rent^2 + -al. Cf. OF. rental, charged with rent.] 1. A schedule or an account of rents, or a roll$ wherein the rents of a manor or an estate are

The nations were admonished to cease their factions; the heads of honses were ordered to surrender all their charters, donations, statutes, bulls, and papistical muni-ments, and to transmit a complete *rental* and inventory of all their effects to their Chancellor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church. of Eng., iv.

2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an

estate or other property: as, the rental of the estate or other property: as, the rentat of the estate is five thousand a year. - Minister's rental. See minister. - Rental right, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called rentallers or kindly tenants. rentaller (ren'tal-èr), n. [< rental + -er1.] One who holds a rental right. See rental.

In anguage, the term is applied to whatever is annually volume (to for a giver), it. The rent is applied to whatever is annually volume (to for a giver), it. The rent is applied to whatever is annually volume (to for a giver), it. The rent is applied to whatever is annually volume (to for a giver), it. The rent is that portion of the any land will yield, is the exact set of is produce beyond what would be returned to the same capital if employed on the worst land in cultivation. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. xvi. § 3.
Rent is that portion of the regular net product of a piece of land which remains after deducting the wages of lator who koalway who formed in the Middle Ages a very nurerous and powerful body. Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 194.
Rent is that portion of the regular net product of a piece of land which remains after deducting the wages of lator in the country in corporated into it.
No part of Ricardo's theory is more elementary or more machallenged than this, that the rent of land constitute no part of the price of bread, and that high rent is not the cause of dear bread, but dear bread the canse of high rent. Rae, contemporary Socialism, p. 428.
A. An endowment ; revenue.
The kynge hym graunted, and yaf hym rentes, and leftwith hym of his auoir grete plents for to make the hospital, and ther left the clerke in this manere, that was after a goode man and holy of li.
Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of London, founded the Monase after a goode man and holy of li.
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Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of London, founded the Monase after a goode man and holy of li.
Alwyn Child

estate or a tenement on rent.

The estate will not he let for one penny more or less to the renter, amongst whomsoever the rent he paya be di-tided.

vided. Locke. 2. One who rents or hires anything. renter<sup>2</sup> (ren'ter), v. t. [Also ranter;  $\langle F. ren traire, sew together, <math>\langle re-, again, + en-, in, +$ traire, draw: see trace, tract, etc.] 1. In tap-estry, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design. Hence -2. To finedraw; sew together, as the edges of two pieces of eloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible. renterer (ren'tèr-èr), n. [ $\langle renter^2 + -cr^1$ .] One who renters, especially in tapestry-work. See renter<sup>2</sup>, v. t., 1.

renter-warden (ren'ter-wär"dn), n. The warden of a company who receives rents. rent-free (rent'frē), adv. Without payment of

rent.

All such inmates which fell to decay, and so to be kept by the parish, they were to be continued in their houses rent-free, and to be kept at the only charge of the landlord which admitted them. Court and Times of Charles I., II. 282.

+ gatherer.] Parv., p. 430.

entier (roi-tiā'), n. [F. rentier: see renter1.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, etc.; a fund-holder. rentier

count of rents or income. See rental.

Godfrey Bertram... succeeded to a long pedigree and a short rent-roll, like many lairds of that period. Scott, Guy Mannering, il.

Scott, Guy Mannering, it. rent-seck (rent'sek), n. See rent<sup>2</sup>, 2 (c). rent-service (rent'ser<sup>4</sup>vis), n. See rent<sup>2</sup>, 2 (c). renuent (ren'ū-ent), a. [< L. rennen(t-)s, ppr. of renuere, nod back the head, deny by a mo-tion of the head, disapprove (> Pg. rennir, re-fuse; ef. Sp. renuencia, reluctance), < rc-, back, + \*nuere (in comp. abnuere, etc.), nod: see nu-tation.] Throwing back the head: specifically applied in anatomy to muscles which have this effect. effect.

renule<sup>1</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of renovel. renule<sup>2</sup> (ren' $\hat{u}$ ], n. [ $\langle$  NL. \*renulus, dim. of L. ren, kidney; see ren<sup>3</sup>, and cf. renculus.] A small kidney; a renal lobe or lobule, several of transferred to re-obtain (re-ob-tan'), v. t. [ $\langle$  re- + obtain.] To obtain again. I came to re-obtaine my dignitie, which may compose a kidney. Eucyc. Brit., XV. 366.

enumber (rē-num'bėr), v. t. [< re- + number.] To count or number again; aflix a new number to, as a house.

renumerate (rē-nū'me-rāt), r. t. [< L. renu-meratus, pp. of renumerare, count over (> It. ri-numerare), < re-, again, + numerare, number:

number and ef, enumber.] To count or number again. Imp. Dict.
renunciance (rē-nun'gians), n. [< L. renuntian(t-)s, ppr. of renuntiare, renounce: see renounce.] Renunciation. [Rare.]</li>

wherein the vertex of a rent-roll. I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I ciance, did find that the other states of the call books and control of the call books and control of the call books and control of the call books are admonished to cease their factions: The nations were admonished to cease their factions: The nations were ordered to surrender all their renunciation (renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Sp. renunciation, f. renoneiation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. nunciation, renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Sp. renunciation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. nunciation, renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Sp. renunciation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. nunciation, renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Sp. renunciation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. renunciation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. nunciation, renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Sp. renunciation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. renunciation, renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Carlyle, French Rev., 11. v. o. renunciation, renoneiation, F. renoneiation = Pr. renunciation = Sp. renunciation, context of a = It. rinumization, context of a state of a renoneing. (In the state of a s can entry the set of renunciation of the set of the se

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and renunciation of the world. Jer. Taylor.

Renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3. Memorial and the sense of the sense sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of

toward, with, < L. inversus, turned upside down, inverted: see inverse.] 1. To overthrow; overturn; upset; destroy.

God forbid that a Business of ao high a Consequence as this . . . should be *ranversed* by Differences' twixt a few private Subjects, tho' now public Ministers, *Howell*, Letters, I. iil. 20.

2. To turn upside down; overthrow.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent, Then from him reft his shield, and it renverst. Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

Whiles all my hopes were to the winds disperst, Erected whiles, and whiles againe *renuerst*. Stirling, Amrora, at. 77. renverse (ren-vèrs'), a. [< renverse, v.; cf. F. adv. à la renverse, on one's back, upside down.] In her., same as reversed.

renversement; (ren-vers'ment), n. [< OF. renversement, < renverser, reverse: see renverse and -ment.] The act of renversing.

-ment.] The act of renversing. A total renversement of the order of nature. Stukeley, Paleographia Sacra, p. 60. **renvoyt** (ren-voi'), v. t. [< OF. renveier, ren-voyer, F. renvoyer (= It. rinviare), send back, < re-, back, + envoyer, send: see envoy<sup>1</sup>.] To send back. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VIII. **renvoyt** (ren-voi'), n. [< OF. renvoy, renvoi, F. renvoi, a sending back: see renvoy, v.] The act of sending back or dismissing home. The sentent of the Ampeloniana was ill taken by the royal

The reavoy of the Ampeloniana was ill taken by the royal ine. Howelt, Vocall Forrest. (Latham.) vine. renyt, v. i. and t. [Also renay; < ME. renyen, reneyen, reneien, renayen, < OF. renier, reneier, renoier, F. renier, < ML. renegare, deny: see rene-gate, and cf. renege, a doublet of reny. Cf. deny,

denay.] To renounce; abjure; disown; abandon; deny.

That Ydole is the God of false Cristene, that han reneyed ire Feythe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 173. hire Feythe. For though that thou *reneged* hast my lay. As other wrecches han doon many a day, If that thou live, thou shalt repenten this. *Chaueer*, Good Women, 1. 336.

**renye**t, n. [ME., < OF. renié, < ML. renegatus, one who has denied his faith, a renegade: see renegate.] A renegade.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste, Pervertede with Paynyms that Cristene persewes; ... The *renye* relys abowte and rusches to the erthe. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2795.

agam. I came to *re-obtaine* my dignitie, And in the throne to seate my aire sgaine. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 752.

oppose again.

We shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or re-oppose any pen that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. 6.

reordain (rē-ôr-dān'), v. t. [= OF. reordonner, F. réordonner = Sp. reordenar = Pg. reordenar, reordinar = It. riordinare, reordain (cf. ML. reordinare, restore to one's former name or place); as re-  $\pm$  ordain.] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective or other-wice invalid wise invalid.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist, Reformation, il. 2.

A person, if he has heen validly ordained by bishops of the apostolic succession, cannot be *reordained*. . . . It is not a reordination to confer orders upon one not episco-pally set apart for the ministry. But it is reordination to do this to one previously so ordained. If it is done at all, it is a mockery, and the parties to it are guilty of a profanity. Church Cyc.

reorder (rē-ôr'der), v. t. [< re- + order.] 1. To order a second time; repeat a command to or for.-2. To put in order again; arrange anew.

At that instant appeared, as it were, another Armie comming out of a valley, . . . which gave time to Assan to reorder his disordered squadrons. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 13.

reordination (rē-ôr-di-nā'shon), n. [= F. ré-ordination = Pg. reordenação; as re-tordina-tion.] A second or repeated ordination.reorganization (rē-ôr'gan-i-zā'shon), <math>n. [= F.réorganisation;  $\langle reorganize + -ation. ]$  The act or process of organizing anew. Also spelled reorganisation. reorganisation.

reorganize (rē-ôr'gan-īz), r. t. [= F. réorga-niser; as rc- + organize.] To organize anew; bring again into an organized state: as, to re organize a society or an army. Also spelled reorganise.

re-orient (rē-ô'ri-eut), a. [< re- + orient.] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The life re-orient out of dust. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvi.

reossify (rē-os'i-fī), v. i.  $[\langle re-+ ossify.]$  To ossify again. Lancet, No. 3487, p. 1424. reotrope, n. See rheotrope. rep<sup>1</sup> (rep), n. [Also repp, reps; origin unknown; supposed to be a corruption of rib.] A corded fabric the cords of which run across the width of the curff. course the cords of which run across the width of the stuff. Slik rep is used for women's dresses, ec-clesiastical vestments, etc., and is narrow; woolen rep is used for upholstery and curtains, and is about a yard and a half wide. It is sometimes figured, but more often dyed in plain colors.

The reception-room of these ladies was respectable in threadbare brussels and green reps. Howells, A Woman's Reason, viii.

**Cotton rep.** See cotton1. **rep**<sup>2</sup> (rep), n. An abbreviation of reputation, formerly much used (as slang), especially in the asseveration upon or 'pon rep.

In familiar writings and conversations they [some of ur words] often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob. rep. pos. incog. and the like. Addison, Spectator, No. 135.

Nev. Madam, have you heard that Lady Queasy was lately at the play-house incog? Lady Smart. What! Lady Queasy of all women in the world? Do you say it upon rep?Nev. Pozz; I saw her with my own eyes. Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

rep. Same as repet. repace (rē-pās'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + paee$ ]. Doublet of re-pass.] To pace again; go over again in a contrary direction. Imp. Diet. repacify (rē-pas'i-fī), v. t. [ $\langle re- + pacify.$ ] To pacify again.

Dacify again.
 Which, on th intelligence was notify'd Of Richard's death. were wrought to mutiny;
 And hardly came to be repacify'd, And kept to hold to their fidelity. Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 9.

**repack** (rē-pak'), v. t. [< re- + paek<sup>I</sup>, v.] To pack a second time: as, to repack beef or pork. Imp. Dict.

repacker (rē-pak'er), n. One who repacks. Imp. Dict.

5080

Thenne themperour dyde doo repayre the chirches. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

Seeking that beautoous roof to ruinate Which to *repair* should be thy chief desire. Shak., Sonnets, x. To *repair* his numbers thus impaird. Milton, P. L., ix. 144.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; give indemnity for; make good: as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

1'll repair the misery thou dost bear With something rich about me. Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 79.

King Henry, to *repair* the Loss of the Regent, caused a great Ship to be built, such a one as had never been seen in England. Baker, Chronicles, p. 257.

She [Elizabeth] gained more . . . by the manner in which she *repaired* her errors than she would have gained by never committing errors. *Macaulay*, Burleigh. 3t. To fortify; defend.

Whan the Soudan vnderstode his malice, he caused the Holy Lande to be better repared and more suerly kept, for y° more displesur of the Turke. Arnold's Chron., p. 162.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire*, His side ali bare and naked overtooke, And with his mortal ateel quite throngh the body atrooke. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 13.

spenker, F. Q., V. XI. IS. repair-shop (rē-pār'shop), n. A building de-voted to the making of repairs, as in the roll-ing-stock of a railway. repair (rē-pār'), n. [Early mod. E. also re-payer; < ME. repaire, repeire = Sp. Pg. reparo, defense (cf. rampart); from the verb.] 1. Res-toration to a sound or good state after decay. waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss: reparing. loss; reparation.

Even in the instaut of *repair* and health, The fit is strongest. Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 113.

We have suffer'd beyond all repair of honour. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

It is not that during the period of activity (of the nerve-centers) waste goes on without *repair*, while during the period of inactivity *repair* goes on without waste; for the two always go on together. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37. Though they [pictures] be drawn *repandous*, or convex-

2. Good or sound condition kept up by repairing as required; with a qualifying term, con-dition as regards repairing: as, a building in good or bad repair.

Her sparkling Eyea she still retains, And Teeth in good *Repair*. Congreve, Doris. All highways, causewaya, and bridges . . . within the bounds of any town shall be kept in *repair* and amended . . . at the proper charge and expense of such town. *R. I. Pub. State.*, ch. 65, § 1.

3+. Reparation for wrong; amends.

In the quier make his *repayer* openly, and crave for-giveness of the other vicars choral and clerks. Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, L111. 60.

4<sub>†</sub>. Attire; apparel.

Rial repeire, riche roobis, and rent, What mowe thei helpe me at myn eende? Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivally, p. 201. repair<sup>2</sup> (rē-pār'), r. i. [ $\langle ME. repairen, repeirer$ , reparallt, r. See reparel. en, reparen,  $\langle OF. repairer, repairier, repeirer, reparation (rep-a-rā'shon), n. [<math>\langle ME. repara-reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation, reparation = Pr. Sp. reparation = Pr. Sp. reparation = It. ripatriare, return to one's country, <math>\langle L. re, back, + patria, native land: see patria, and cf.$ where the Munestress of the back, + patria, native land: see patria, and cf. repatriate. The It. repararsi, frequent, repair to, is a reflexive use of reparar, shelter, defend, repair: see repair<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To go to a (specified) place; betake one's self; resort: as, to repair to a sanctuary for safety.

"Lete be these wordes," quod sir Ewein, "and take youre borse, and lete vs repeire hom to the Court." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 572.

Bid them repair to the market-place. Shak., Cor., v. 6. 3.

21. To return.

Natheles, 1 thoughte he was so trewe, And eek that he *repaire* shulde ageyn Withinne a litel whyle. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, 1. 581.

repair<sup>2</sup> (ré-pãr'), n. [< ME. repair, repayre, < OF. repaire, F. repaire, haunt, den, lair, = Pr. repaire = Sp. Pg. reparo, haunt; from the verb:

reparation

see repair<sup>2</sup>, r.] 1. The act of betaking one's self to a (specified) place; a resorting. This noble marchaunt heeld a worthy hous, For which he hadde alday so greet repair For his largesse, and for his wyf was fair, That wonder is. Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, 1. 21. Lastly, the king is sending letters for me To Athens, for my quick repair to court. Ford, Broken Heart, ill. 1.

2. A place to which one repairs; haunt; resort.

I will it be cleped the mountain of the catte, flor the catte hadde ther his repeire, and was ther slain. Merlint (E. E. T. S.), iii. 669.

Where the fierce winds his tender force assail, And beat him downward to his first repair. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 220.

31. Probably, an invitation or a return.

As in an evening when the gentle ayre Breathea to the sullen night a soft repaire. W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4. (Nares.)

repairable (re-par'a-bl), a. [< repair1 + -able. Cf. reparable.] Capable of being repaired; reparable.

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repent-able ain or *repairable* malice. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (Davies.)

repairer (re-par'er), n. One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Sleep, which the Epicureana and others have repre-sented as the image of death, is, we know, the *repairer* of activity and strength. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversationa (Marcus Thllius and [Quinctus Cicero).

Holy Lande to be better reparea and more such y app. 102.
y° more displesur of the Turke. Arnold's Chron. p. 102.
4t. To recover, or get into position for offense ment = Sp. reparamiento = It. riparamento, < ment = Sp. reparamiento = It. riparamento, <</li> ML. reparamentum, a repairing, restoration, < L. reparare, repair, restore: see repair<sup>1</sup>.] The

act of repairing.

repair-shop (re-par'shop), n. A building de-voted to the making of repairs, as in the roll-ing-stock of a railway.

In bot., wavy or wavy-mar-gined; tending to be sinuate, but less uneven; undulate: said chiefly of leaves and leafmargins.



repandodentate (rē-pan #dō-den 'tāt), a. In bot., repand and Repand Leaf of So-lanum nigrum. toothed.

Though they [pictures] be drawn *repandous*, or convex-edly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

**reparability** (rep<sup>*t*</sup>a-ra-bil'<u>i</u>-ti), *n*. [< *reparable* + -*ity* (see -*bility*).] The state or property of being reparable.

of being reparable. reparable (rep'a-ra-bl), a. [<OF. reparable, F. réparable = Pr. Sp. reparable = Pg. reparavel = It. riparabile, < L. reparabilis, that may be re-paired, restored, or regained, < reparare, re-pair, restore, regain: see repair1.] Capable of being repaired; admitting of repair. An additioned that future

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury so far as it is *reparable* and can be made to the wronged person. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. § 4, 9. =Syn. Restorable, retrievable, recoverable. reparably (rep'a-ra-bli), adv. So as to be rep-

arable

Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony reparacyoun of the Chirche or of ony of the Ydoles, thei taken Gold and Silver... to quyten the Costages. Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever requires so much *reparation* as a woman's face. Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnifi-cation for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends.

I am aensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. Dryden. 3t. A renewal of friendship; reconciliation.

Mo dissymulaciouns And feyned *reparaciouns* . . . Ymade than greynes he of sondes. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, 1, 688. =Svn. 1. Restoration.-2. Compensation.

## reparative

reparative (ré-par'a-tiv), a. and n. [= Sp. reparativo, < ML. \*reparatirus, < L. reparare, repair: see repair<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. 1. Capable of ef-fecting or tending to effect repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend de-fect or make good: as, a reparative process.

Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity stud-ies to help and repair defects or deformities. Jer. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness (?), p. 60. (Latham.)

2. Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends.

Between the principle of *Reparative* and that of Retrib-utive Justice there is no danger of confusion or colli-sion, as one is concerned with the injured party, and the other with the wrongdoer. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 256.

II. n. That which restores to a good state;

II. n. That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. repare<sup>1</sup> $_{1}$ , r. t. A Middle English form of repair<sup>1</sup>. repare<sup>1</sup> $_{1}$ , v. i. A Middle English form of repair<sup>2</sup>. reparell (ré-par'el), v. t. [ $\zeta$  ME. reparellen, re-parellen, reparailen,  $\zeta$  OF. repareiller, repareil-lier, etc., repair, renew, reunite,  $\zeta$  ve-, again, + apareiller, prepare, apparel: see apparel. The word seems to have been confused with repair<sup>1</sup>.] To repair. He salle... come and reparelle this citee, and bigge

He salle... come and reparelle this citee, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11. (Halliwell.)

reparel; (re-par'el), n. [Also reparrel; < re-parel, v.] Apparel.

Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by my reparrel? Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungsy.

Let them but lend him a snit of reparel and necessaries. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

repart (rē-pärt'), v. t. [< OF. repartir, divide again, subdivide, reply, answer a thrust, < ML. \*repartiri, divide again, < L. re., again, + par-tire, part, divide, share: see part, v., and party1.] To divide; share; distribute.

To gine the whole heart to one [friend] is not much, but howe much lesse when amongst many it is *reparted*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Heliowes, 1577), p. 77.

First, these Judges, in al cities and townes of their ju-risdiction, do number the housholds, and do repart them in ten and tenne honsholds; and upon the tenth house they do hang a table or signe, whereon is writen the names of those ten housholders, &c. R. Parke, Ilist. China, etc. (1588), p. 83. (F. Hall, Adjec-litives in -able, p. 205.)

repartee (rep-är-té'), n. [Formerly also reparty (the spelling repartee being intended at the time (the 17th century) to exhibit the F. sound of the last syllable);  $\langle OF. repartie, an answer-$ ing thrust, a reply, fem. of reparti, pp. of re-partir, answer a thrust with a thrust, reply,divide again: see repart.] 1. A ready, perti-pent ond with reply.nent, and witty reply.

They wicked men know there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that [conscience] within them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting repartees, which are uneasie to bear, but impossible to answer. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged *repartees* under the rich peacock hangings of Mrs. Montagne. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Such replies in general or collectively; the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts.

As for *repartee* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

You may allow him to win of you at Play, for you are sure to be too hard for him at *Repartee*. Since you mo-nopolize the Wit that is between you, the Fortnen must he his of Course. Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

The first course. Congrete, way of the world, i. 6. =Syn. 1. Repartee, Retort. A repartee is a witty and good humored answer to a remark of similar character, and is meant to surpass the latter in wittiness. A retort is a keen, prompt answer. A repartee may be called a retort where the wit is keen. Retort, however, is quite as com-monly used for a serious turning back of censure, derision, or the like, in a short and sharp expression.

Repartee is the witty retort in conversation. J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 453.

repartee (rep-är-tē'), v. i. [< repartee, n.] To make ready and witty replies.

High Flights she had, and Wit at Will, And so her Tongue lay seldom still; For in all Visits who but she To argue, or to repartée? Prior, Hans Carvel. reparteri (rē-pär'ter), n. [< repart + -er1.] A distributer.

Of the temporali goods that God giues us, we be not lords but *reparters. Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Heliowes, 1577), p. 152.

repartimiento (re-pär-ti-mien'tō), n. [ $\langle$  Sp. repartimiento, partition, division, distribution: see repartment.] 1. A partition or division; also, an assessment or allotment.

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place, Fer-dimand called upon all the citles and towns of Andalusia and Estremadurs . . . to furnish, according to their re-partimientos or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp before Loxa. In the construction of the cons

5081

2. In Spanish America, the distribution of certain sections of the country, including the na-tive inhabitants (as peons), made by the early conquerors among their comrades and followers

There was assigned to him [Las Casas] and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighbourhood of Xagua, with a number of Indians attached to it, in what was known as repartimiento (allotment). Encye, Brit., XIV. 320. repartition (rē-pār-tish'on), n. [=F. réparti-tion = Sp. reparticion = Pg. repartição = lt. ripartigione,  $\langle ML. *repartitio(n-), \langle *repartiri,$ divide again: see repart, and cf. partition.]A repeated or fresh partition; redistribution.Bailey.

repartment, n. [< OF. repartement, division, F. répartement, as essessment, = Sp. repartimiento = Pg. repartimento = It. ripartimento, assess-ment, < ML. \*repartimentum, < \*repartiri, divide again: see repart.] A division; distribution; elassification.

In these repartments of Epaminondas it apperteyneth not unto your honour and mee that we come in a good houre, nor that we stande in a good houre; for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good houre. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

repass (rē-pås'), v. [< OF. repasser, pass again, F. repasser, pass again, iron, set, hone, grind, = Sp. repasar = Pg. repassar = It. ripassare, < ML. repassare, pass back, return, < L. re-, back, + ML. passare, pass, go: see pass.] I. intrans. To pass or go back; move back: used specifically by conjurers or jugglers.

Nothing but hey-pass, repass ! Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4. Five girdles bind the skies: the torrid zone Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 322.

II. trans. To pass again, in any sense.

Well have we pass'd and now repass'd the seas, And bronght desired help. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 5. The hill was thoronghly revised, discussed, and repassed The bill was thoroughly revised, the state of the state o

repassage (re-pas'āj), n. [< OF. repassage, F. repassage (ML. reflex repassagium), a returning, *repassage* (M1. renex *repassaguum*), a returning, ironing, setting, honing, whetting, raking, etc., *(repasser, return: see repass.*] 1. The act of repassing; a passing again; passage back.—2. In gilding, the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or un-burnished surfaces. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 24. **repassant** (rē-pas'ant), a. [ $\langle F. repassant$ , ppr. of repasser, repass: see repass.] In her., same

The representation of the probability of the representation of the representation (representation) is an effect by one body from another which is more manifestly affected by the action than the former.

**repast** (re-past'), n. [ $\langle ME. repast, \langle OF. repast, repast, F. repas, a repast, meal (= Sp. repasto, increase of food), <math>\langle ML. repastus, a meal, \langle L.$ re-, again, + pastus, food: see pasture.] A meal; the act of taking food.

What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice, Of Attick taste, with wine? Milton, To Mr. Lawrence.

And hie him home, at evening's close, To sweet *repast*, and calm repose. Gray, Ode, Pleasure arising from Vicissitude, 1. 88.

2. Food; vietuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*, I care not what, so it be wholesome food. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3, 15. A back was then a week'a *repast*, And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it last. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 93.

3t. Refreshment through sleep; repose. Forthwith he runnes with feigned faithfull hast Unto his gnest, who, after troublons aights And dreames, gan now to take more sound repast; Whom suddenly he wakes. Spenser, F. Q., L ii. 4.

repast (re-past'), r. [= Sp. Pg. repastar, feed again: from the noun.] I. trans. To feed; feast.

To his good friends thus wide l'il ope my arms, And, like the kind life-rendering pelican, *Repast* them with my blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 147.

He then also, as before, left arbitrary the dyeting and pasting of our minds. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16. II. intrans. To take food; feast. Pope.

repastert (re-pas'ter), n. One who takes a repast.

They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye reaste

passours, Thee stagg vpbreaking they slit to the duicet or inchepyn. Stanihurst, Æneid, i.

repeal

Chap. vi. — Of composts, and stercoration, repastination, dressing and stirring the earth or mouid of a garden. Erelyn, Misc. Writings, p. 730.

repasturet (rē-pås'tür), n. [< repast + -ure.] Food; entertainment.

Food; entertainment.
Food for his rage, repasture for his den. Shak, L. L. L., iv. 1. 95.
repatriate (rē-pā'tri-āt), v. t. [< LL. repatri-atus, pp. of repatriare (> It. ripatriare = Sp. Pg. repatriar = F. repatrier, rapatrier), return to one's country again, return home, < L. re-, back, + patria, native land: see patria. Cf. repair<sup>2</sup>.]
To restore to one's own country. Cotgrave.
Hading in a contraction will be belowed.

He lived in a certain Villa Garibaldi, which had belouged to an Italian refugee, nuw long *repatriated*, and which stood at the foot of the nearest mountain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 578.

repatriation (re-pā-tri-ā'shon), n. [< ML. re-patriatio(n-), < LL. repatriare, pp. repatriatus, return to one's country: see repatriate.] Return or restoration to one's own country

I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy

epatriation. Sir H. Wotton, To Lord Zouch, Florence, June 13, 1592. repay (re-pa'), v. [( OF. repayer = Sp. Pg. repagar = It. ripagare, pay back; as re-payl.] I. trans. 1. To pay back; refund.

In common worldly things, 'tis call'd ungratefui With duli unwillingness to *repay* a debt, Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

He will repay you; money can be *repaid*; Not kindness such as yours. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To make return, retribution, or requital for, in a good or bad sense: as, to repay kindness; to repay an injury.

And give God thanks, if forty stripes Repay thy deadly sin. Whittier, The Exiles.

Repaying incredulity with faith. Browning, Ring and Book, 11, 159.

3. To make return or repayment to.

When I come again, I will repay thee. Luke x, 35.

Now has ye play'd me this, fause love, In simmer, mid the flowers? 1 sall repay ye back again In winter, 'mid the showers. The Fause Lover (Child's Bailads, IV. 90).

II. intrans. To requite either good or evil; make return.

Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Rom. xii. 19.

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay, But the high faith that falled not by the way. Lowell, Comm. Ode.

**repayable** (rē-pā'a-bl), a. [ $\langle repay + -able.$ ] That may or must be repaid; subject to repay-ment or refunding: as, money lent, repayable

at the end of sixty days. **repayment** (rē-pā'ment), n. [< repay + -ment.] 1. The act of repaying or paying back.

To run into debt knowingly . . . without hopea or pur-oses of repayment. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. § 8. poses of repayment. 2. The money or other thing repaid.

What was paid over it was reckoned as a Repayment of part of the Principal. Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 209.

part of the Principal. Arbithnol, Ancient Coins, p. 209. repet, v. and n. A Middle English form of reap. repeal (rē-pēl'), v. t. [ $\langle ME. repelen, \langle OF. ra-peler, call back, recall, revoke, repeal, F. rappeler, call again, call back, call after, call in,$ recall, retract, call up, call to order, recover, $regain, <math>\langle re., back, + apeler, later appeler, call,$ appeal: see appeal.] 14. To call back; recall,as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

m banishment, exne, or ung For syn my fader in so heigh a place As parlement hath hire eachannge enseled, He nyl for me his lettre be *repeled*. *Chaueer*, Troilus, iv. 560.

I here forget all former griefs, Cancel all grudge, repeal thee home again. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 143.

21. To give up; dismiss.

Yet may ye weel repele this busynesse, And to reson annwhat hane attendance. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 72.

Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best With that his wife in friendly wise to deale, ... And all forepast displeasures to repeale. Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

3. To revoke; abrogate, as a law or statute: it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it.

Adam soon *repeal'd* The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 59.

=Syn. 3. Annul, Rescind, etc. See abolish, and list under

arogaes. repeal (rē-pēl'), n. [Early mod. E. repel, repell;  $\langle \text{OF. rapel, F. rappel, a recall, appeal, } \langle rap-$ peler, call back: see repeal, v.] 1†. Recall, as

from exile. Her Intercession chafed him ao, When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant, That to close prison he commanded her, *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 234.

Begge not thy fathers free repeale to Court, And to those offices we have bestow'd. Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI, 52). Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52). 2. The act of repealing; revocation; abro-gation: as, the repeal of a statute.-Freedom of repeal. See freedom.-Repeal agitation, in Brütsch hit, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the mon-ster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Con-nell in 1844, the agitation subsided.=Syn. 2. See abolish. repealability (rē-pē-la-bil'i-ti), n. [< repealability repealabile. repealable (rē-pē'la-bil) a [< OF gauelable F

repealable (rē-pē'la-bl), a. [< OF. rapelable, F. rappelable, repealable; as repeal + -able.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been repealable by a greater force. Art of Contentment. (Latham.) repealableness (re-pe'la-bl-nes), n. Same as repealability.

**repealer** ( $r\tilde{r}e-p\tilde{e}$ 'ler), *n*. [ $\langle repeal + -erI$ .] One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . [Separatists] would have been called repealers, and neither expression would to day be repudi-ated by the Nationalist party in Ireland. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV, 580.

repealment (re-pel'ment), n. [ $\langle repeal + -ment$ .] 1t. A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tid-inga of his repealement. Wittes' Commonwealth, p. 220. (Latham.)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. [Rare.]

**Tepeat** (rē-pēt'), r. [Early mod. E. repete; OF. repeter, F. répéter = Pr. Sp. Pg. repetir = It. repetere, repeat, < L. repetere, attack again, seek again, rosume, repeat,  $\langle re$ -, again, + pe-tere, attack, seek: see petition. Cf. appete, com-pete.] I. trans. 1. To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or feeling a thousand times repeated be-comes his at last who utters it best. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. To say again; iterate. He that repeateth a matter separateth very frienda

Prov. xvil. 9.

No one can *repeat* any thing that Varilas has ever said that deserves repetition; but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he la welcome to every body. Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you repeat them. Shak., L. L. L., v. I. 57.

He will think on her he loves, Fondly he'll repeat her name. Burns, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss. 4t. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning labyrlaths they retire, With loathing eyes repeat what they would shun. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In Scots law, to restore; refund; repay, as

5. In Scots law, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—To repeat one's self, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—To repeat signals (nawt), to make the same signal which the senior officer has made, or to make a signal again.=Syn, 3. To relate. See recapitudet.
II. intrans. To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Specifically...(a) To attrike the hour again what he hour has said the hour again or a second time. Specifically...(a) To attrike the hour again whe desired: said of watches that atrike the hours, and will atrike again the hour has struck when a spring is preased. See repeating more than once for one candidate at one election. [U.S.]—Repeating action, in *pianoforte-making*, an action which admits of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before arride, decimal. As ecircle, decimal.—Repeating firearride, with an unsative to the trajid discharge of a unmber of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly approximate.]

Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were repealed, as being neither safe nor equal. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380. The land, once lean, ... Exuits to see its thiady curse repealed. A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was repealed within eight months of its enactment. Baneroff, Hist. Const., I. 234. Support of the limb where the last neasure the errors of graduation. Baneroff, Hist. Const., I. 234. Support of the limb where the last neasure the errors of graduation. Baneroff, Hist. Const., I. 234. Support of the limb where the last neasure the errors of graduation. Baneroff, Hist. Const., I. 234. Construction of the limb where the last neasure the errors of graduation. Baneroff, Hist. Const., I. 234. Construction of the end of the e

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd The last part thus, . . . And so of this repeat enough. Chapman, tr. of Illad, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in musie, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such linking verse Epi-mone, . . . and we may terme him the Loueburden, fol-lowing the originall, or, if it please you, the long *repeate*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 188,

3. In musical notation, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signs The sign S is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated en-tire, the terms da cape (D. C.) or dal segno (D. S.) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the lat-ter 'from the sign (S.), and the end of the repeat is

marked by fine or by a heavy bar with a hold, A

passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked bis. -- Double repeat, in logic, the middle term.

The double repeat (which is a woorde rehearsed in bothe proposicions) must not entre into the conclusion. B'dson, Rule of Reason.

repeatedly (re-pe'ted-li), adr. With repeti-tion; more than once; again and again indefinitely.

repeater (rē-pē'tėr), n. 1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies. Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 121. 2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes .- 3. In arith., an interminate decimal minutes.— 3. In arith., an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal la called a pure repeater, as .3333, etc.; but if any other fig-ure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a mixed repeat-er, as .08333, etc. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure : thus, the above examples are written .3, and .083. A repeater is also called a simple repetend.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U.S.]

When every town and city in the United States is voting on the same day, and "colonista" and repeaters are needed at home, and each State is reduced for its voters to its own citizens. The Nation, VI. 232. 5. A repeating firearm. (at) A revolver. (b) A

5. A repeating firearm. (at) A revolver. (b) A magainegun. 6. Naut.: (a) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Also called repeating ship. (b) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a hoist of signals is to be repeated.—7. In teleg., an instrument for be repeated.—7. In *teleg.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the origiof circuit, defective insulation, etc., the origi-nal line current becomes too feeble to trans-mit intelligible signals through the whole cir-cuit.—8. In *calico-printing*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern. **repeating** (rē-pē'ting), *n*. [Verbal n. of-*repeat*, *v*.] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a sincle candidate in an

more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and personstion are not rare in dense popula-tions, where the agents and officials do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces. Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 109.

repedation (rep-ē-dā'shon), n. [<LL. repedate, pp. repedatus, step back, < L. re-, back, + pes (ped-), foot: see pedal, pedestrian.] A step-ping or going back; return.

To take notice of the directiona, stations, and repeda-tions of those erratick lights, and from thence most con-vincingly to inform himself of that plessant and true paradox of the sannal motion of the earth, Dr. H. More, Antidote against Athelsm, ii. 12.

repell (rē-pel'), v.; pret. and pp. repelled, ppr. repelling. [Formerly also repell;  $\langle$  ME. repel-len,  $\langle$  OF. \*repeller = Sp. repeller = Pg. repellir = It. repellere,  $\langle$  L. repellere, pp. repulsus, drive back,  $\langle$  re-, back, + pellere, drive: see pulse.]

Cf. compel, expel, impel, propel.] I. trans. 1. To drive back; force to return; check the ad-vance of; repulse: as, to repel an assailant.

Wyth this houde hast thon wryten many lettres by whiche thou repellyd moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to our goddes. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

our goddes. Holy Hood (E. E. I., 5., p. 100, Foul words and frowns must not repel a lover. Shak, Venus and Adonis, I. 573. The Bataviana . . . had enclos'd the Romans unawares behind, but that Agricola, with a strong Body of Horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, rep. Ut'd them back as fast. Milton, 111st. Eng., fi.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have oc-curred . . . which needed to be repelled by the speedlest means. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to repel an encroachment; to repel an argument.—3. To drive back or away: the opposite of attract.

See repulsion. – Pleas proponed and repelled. See propone. = Syn. 1 and 2. Decline, Reject, etc. (see refusel), parry, ward off, deleat. II. intrans. 1. To act with force in opposi-tion to force impressed; antagonize. – 2. In med., to prevent such an afflux of fluids to any particular part as would render it turnid or particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

swollen. repellence (rē-pel'ens), n. [ $\langle repellen(t) + -ce.$ ] Same as repellency. repellency (rē-pel'en-si), n. [As repellence (see -cy).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion. repellent (rē-pel'ent), a. and n. [ $\equiv$  Sp. re-pelient (rē-pellente,  $\langle$  L. repellent(t-)s, ppr. of repellere, drive back: see repel.] I. a. I. Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tend-ing to repel; repulsive. ing to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most repellent particles be the most at-tractive upon contact? Ep. Eerkeley, Siria, § 237. Its repellent plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder. Athenaeum, No. 2867, p. 474. There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are repel-lent of dust and mud. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 47. 2. Specifically, capable of repelling water;

water-proof: as, repellent cloth or paper. II. n. 1. In med., an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, ice, cold water, etc., are *repellents.*-2. A kind of water-proof cloth.

repeller (re-pel'er), n. One who or that which repels.

repelless; (rē-pel'les), a. [< repel + -less.] 1 vincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.] In-

vinerole; that cannot be repended. [nare.]
Two great Armados howrelie plow'd their way, And by assaulte made knowne repellence might. G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Arber rep.), p. 71.
repent<sup>1</sup> (ré-pent'), v. [< ME. repenter, < OF. (and F.) repentir, refl., = Pr. repentir, repene-dere = Cat. rependir = OSp. repentir (cf. mod. Sp. arrepentir, refl., = Pt. repentir (cf. mod. acre = Cal. repeated m = Osp. repeater (cf. mod. Sp. arrepentir = Pg. ar-repeader, refl.) = It. ri-pentire, ripentere, repent,  $\langle ML. as if *repeat tere, repent (ppr. repeatien(t-)s, repentant), <math>\langle$ L. re-, again, + pænitere ( $\rangle OF$ . pentir), repent: see penitent.] I. intrans. 1. To feel pain, sor-row, or regret for something one has done or left undone left undone.

Yet the myght thei wolde *repente* with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a.geln Merlin, but to late thel were to repente. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

repente. I never did repent for doing good, Nor shall not now. Shak., M. of V., lii. 4. 10. Thus Grief still treads upon the Heels of Pleasure; Marry'd in haste, we may repent at Leisure. Congreve, Gld Batchelor, v. 8. Congreve, Gud Sorrow for 2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii. 3.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him, And make all clean, and plant himself afresh. Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To do penance .- 4. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knyght, so fer haste thow gon that late it is to re-pente, for he is longinge to me, and ther-lore I com hym for to chalenge. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 328. Lest peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return. Ex. xiii. 17.

5t. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou maist aread Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee; That all the noble knights of Maydenhead, Which her ador'd, may sore repeat with mee. Spenser, F. Q., III. viil. 47.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon, . . . poor Enobarbus did Before thy face repent ! Shak., A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=Syn 1-4. See repentance. II, trans. 1. To remember or regard with contrition, computation, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of: as, to repent rash words; to repent an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thu may *repent* it twyes, That thu hast askid of this lande trevage. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven ; Repent what 's past ; avoid what is to come. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, hut not *repent* it. Burns, To Major Logan.

[Formerly often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It repeateth me not of my cost or lahor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 476.

Thou may'st repeat they yet The giving of this gift. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 47.] 2t. To be sorry for or on account of.

**repent**<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of repere (>lt. repere), ereep; akin to serpere, creep, Gr.  $\hat{e}\rho\pi\epsilon\nu$ , creep: see reptile and serpent.] 1. Gr.  $\hat{e}p\hat{r}ev$ , creep: see reptile and serpent.] 1. In bot., creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.—2. In zool., creep-ing, as an animalcule; specifically, of or per-taining to the Repentia. repentable (rē-pen'ta-bl), a. [ $\langle repent^{1} + -able$ .] peated perception.

repentable (rē-pen'tā-bl), a. [< repent1 + -able.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repent-able sin or repairable malice. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (Davies.)

repentance (rē-pen'tans), n. [<ME. repentance, repentaunce, <OF. repentance, repentaunce, F. re-pentanee = Pr. repentensa = It. ripentenza, <ML. as if \*repenitentia, < repeniten(t-)s, repentant; see repentant, and cf. peniten(t-)s, repentant; repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true repentance but in thought— Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again The sins that made the past so pleasant to us? Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. In theol., a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine

abandonment of it in conduct of life. John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins. Mark i. 4.

As all sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of reconciliation with him is the inward secret repentance of the heart. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

Try what repentance can; what can it not? Yet what can it when one can not repent? Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 65. Te what can it when one can do repent? Scha, Hanlet, iti. 8. as. Syn. Repentance, Penitence, Contrition, Computation, Former de visibility that one had not done that which is invoise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the for-print of phecousness; the Bible word most often translated interface of sorrow for doing wrong; built it way con-tain the second state of the second state of the second interface of sorrow for doing wrong; built it way con-tain to element of real rependance. Rependance goes bo-print of phecousness; the Bible word most often translated interface means a change of mental and spiritual stitu of the second state of the second state of the second state interface means a change of mental and spiritual stitu of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state into the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state state of the second state state state state second state state state of the second state state state second state state state second state state state second state st

tance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon hef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood, Praying. Milton, P. L., xi. 1. Praying.

2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly interr'd At Chertsey monastery this noble king, And wet his grave with my rependant tears. Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Repentance on the second secon

This was that which repented him, to have givin up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his designes. Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii. The stout of t Sentences from which a too-late repenter will suck des-peration. Donne, Devotions, p. 221.

**Repentia**<sup>†</sup> (rē-pen'shi-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. repen(t-)s, creeping: see repent<sup>2</sup>.] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. Merrem.

2t. To be sorry for or on account of. "To that shalt thow come hastely," qued Gaweie, "and that me repeuteth sore, for moche wolde I love thy com-panye yet it the liked." Mertin (E. E. T. S.) iii. 592. repent<sup>1</sup> (rē-pent'), n. [< repent<sup>1</sup>, v.] Repen-tance. [Obsolete or archaic.] Reproch the first, Shame next, Repent behinde. Spenser, F. Q., HL xii. 24. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), a. [< L. repen(t-)s, ppr. of (L. repent<sup>2</sup> (rē'pent), black and means for

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopling* the island. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 195.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . " No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reper-*ception and ratification of what is fine." *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

repercolation (rē-per-kē-lā'sbon), n. [< re- + percolation.] Repeated percolation; in phar., the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

stance to be percolated. **repercuss** (re-per-kus'), v. t. [ $\langle L. repercus-sus$ , pp. of repercuter ( $\rangle$  It. ripercuotere = Sp. Pg. repercutir = Pr. repercutir = F. répercuter), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverborate,  $\langle re-, back, + percutere, strike: see percuss.$ ] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Air in ovens, though ... it doth ... boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 118.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 118. Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to repercuss such a light as I could hardly look against. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

hardly look agsinst. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641. **repercussion** (ré-pér-kush'on), n. [ $\langle OF. re-$ percussion, F. répercussion = Pr. repercussio = Sp. repercussion = Pg. repercussio = It. riper-eussione,  $\langle L. repercussio(n-)$ , a rebounding, re-flecting,  $\langle repercutere$ , strike back, reflect: see repercuss.] 1. The act of driving back; a re-bounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upou which it im-ninges: reverberation. pinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as lond as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a repercussion only. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124. The streams . . . appearing, by the repercussion of the water in manie places, to be full of great stones in the bottome. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii. The neculiar style of this critic (Haziitti is a none

The peculiar style of this critic [Hazlitt] is at once sparkling and vehement. . . The volcano of his criticism heaves; the short, irruptive periods clash with quick re-percusion. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 99. 2. In music: (a) That tone in a Gregorian mode 2. In music: (a) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (b) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (c) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord. repercussive (re-per-kus'iv), a, and a. [(OF. repercussif, F. repercussif = Pr. repercussiu = Sp. repercusivo = Pg. repercussivo = It. ripercussivo; as repercuss + -ive.] I. a. 1. Of the patter of repercussion: causing repercussion:

nature of repercussion; causing repercussion or reflection.

Whose disheveil'd locks, Like gems against the repercussive sun, Give light and splendour. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 2.

repetition

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat, And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils bear. *Congreve*, Taking of Namure.

24. Repellent.

Blood is stanched . . . by astringents and repercussive medicines. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 66. 3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak. . . . Salute me with thy repercussive voice. *R. Jonson*, Cynthia's Reveis, i. 1. Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud The repercussive Roar. Thomson, Summer, 1. 1162.

II. n. A repellent.

II. n. A repellent.
repertoire (rep-ér-twor'), n. [< F. répertoire: see repertory.] A repertory; specifically, in music and the drama, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has care-fully studied, and is ready to perform.
repertort (rē-per'tor), n. [< L. repertor, a finder, discoverer, < reperirc, pp. repertus, find out, dis-cover: see repertory.] A finder. [Rare.] Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the repertor of mules, the industrious founder or the cashal finder of them. Fuller, Fisgah Sight, IV. ii. 32. (Davies.)

repertorium (rep-ér-tő'ri-um), n.; pl. reper-toria (-ä). [LL.] Same as repertory. repertory (rep'ér-tő-ri), n.; pl. repertories (-riz). [< OF. \*repertorie, later repertories, F. répertoire = Sp. Pg. It. repertorio, < LL. reper-torium, an inventory, list, repertory, < L. reper-rire, pp. repertus, find, find out, discover, invent, (re, acain, + narire usually parere produce);  $\langle re, again, + partice, usually parce, produce:$ see parent.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poëme of Zorosstes, containing a hundred thousand verses twentie times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poësie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His [Homer's] writings became the sole repertory to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his. *Bolingbroke*, Essays, ii., Error and Superstition.

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible repertory of one kind of examples. Burke. 3. Same as repertoire.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its reper-tory, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants. II. James, Jr., The Tragic Muse, xxix.

reperusal (re-pe-ro'zal), n. [< reperuse + -al.] A second or a repeated perusal.

reperuse (rē-pē-röz'), v. t. [< re- + peruse.] To peruse again. Bulwer. repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word re-

petatur (let it be repeated), used in prescrip-tions.

repetend (rep'ē-tend), n. [ $\langle L. repetendus$ , to be repeated, gcrundive of repetere, repeat: see repeat.] 1. In arith., that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circudecimal which recurs continually; the circu-late. It is called a simple repetend when only one figure recurs, as. 333, etc., and a compound repetend when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as 0,2002, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3 and .029. See repeater, 3. 2. Something which is or has to be repeated, act the burders of a score [Bare ]

as the burden of a song. [Rare.] In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel re-sults. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 251.

repetent (rep-ē-tent'), n. [G., < L. repeten(t-)s, pp. of repetere, repeat: see repeat.] In Ger-many, a tutor or private teacher; a repetitor.

He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repetent* or tutor in theology. Encyc. Brit., III. 824.

repetition (rep-ē-tish'on), n. [< OF. repetition, F. répétition = Pr. repetitio = Sp. repeticion = Pg. repetição = It. ripetizione, < L. repetitio(n-). a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, < repetere, seek again, repeat: see repeat.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye have another sort of repetition when In one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any inter-mission, as thus: It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 167. All the neighbour caves . . . Make verbal repetition of her moans. *Shak.*, Venns and Adonis, 1. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by repetition. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

2. That which is repeated .- 3t. Remembrance; repiningly (re-pi'ning-li), adv. With murmurrecollection.

llection. Call him hither; We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill All *repetition*: let him not ask our pardon; The nature of his great offence is dead, And deeper than oblivion we do bury The incensing relics of it. Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In Scots law, repayment of money errone-2. In boost and, repayment of money errored ously paid.—5. Specifically, in music, the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—6. Same as repeating action (which see, under repearly.—Repetition of r, in math., a partition in which a number occurs r times. Thus, 2 + 2 + 2 + 5 is a repeti-tion of 3.=Syn, 1 and 2. See recapitulate and pleonasm. repetitional (rep-ē-tish'on-al), a. [< repetition + -al.] Of the nature of or containing repeti-tion

tion

repetitionary (rep-ē-tish'on-ā-ri), a. [< repeti-tion + -ary.] Same as repetitional. repetitioner; (rep-ē-tish'on-èr), n. [< repetition -er1.] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmal] was the Repeater or Repeti-tioner, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons. Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

repetitious (rep- $\tilde{e}$ -tish'us), a. [ $\langle repetiti(on) + -ous.$ ] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U.S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less repetitions, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote. Quoted by Pickering from Remarks on the Review of Inchi-[quin's Letters in the Quarterly Rev., Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, f. 4. 17-38, "This heavy-headed revel, cast and west," etc., is diffuse, involved, and repetitious. Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass., 1853, p. xxil. An irrelevant or *repetitious* speaker. Harper's Mag., LXXV. 515.

repetitiously (rep-ē-tish'us-li), adv. In a rep-etitious manner; with tiresome repetition. FU. S.

**repetitiousness** (rep- $\bar{\varphi}$ -tish'us-nes), *n*. The character of being repetitions. [U. S.] **repetitive** ( $\bar{\varphi}$ -pet'i-tiv), *a*. [= Sp. repetitivo,  $\langle L.$  repetere, pp. repetitus, repeat: see repeat.]

Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious. **repetitor** (rē-pet'i-tor), n. [= F. répétiteur = Pr. repeteire = Sp. Pg. repetidor = It. ripetitore, ripititore,  $\langle L. repetitor, one who demands back, a reelaimer, ML. a repeater, <math>\langle repetere, seek again, repeat: see repeat. ] A private instruc-$ 

again, repeat: see repeat.] A private instruc-tor or tutor in a university. **repicque**, n, and r. See repique. **repine** (ré-pin'), r, i, pret, and pp. repined, ppr. repining. [Early mod. E. repyne;  $\langle re- + pine^2; perhaps$  suggested by OF. repoindre, prick again, or by repent<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To be fretfully dis-contented: he unbarput and induces is comcontented; be unhappy and indulge in c plaint; murmur: often with at or against. eom-

## Lachesis thereat gan to repine,

And sayd : "Not so : f

Who date not state for Judge, Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, For rich *repiner* and household drudge! *Whittier*, Maud Muller.

**repining** (rē-pī'ning), *n*. [Verbal n. of *repine*. *v*.] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore, And in conthued weeping and in sighs And vain *repinings* wore the hours away. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 79.

5084

repiningly (re-pl'ning-i), and. with internating or eomplaint.
repique (re-pēk'), n. [Also repieque; < F. repic, repique, < repique, < repique, formerly repiequer, prick, thrust, < pic, a point, pike: see pikel.] In piquet, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the play-ince begins and before an opponent has secred</li>
yet unripe, ... take ... up in a waint day, and variable and go and. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 443.
Figuratively, to reinstate.
I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona, And replant Henry in his former state. Shak. 3 Hen. VI., til. 3. 198.
replant (rē-plant'), n. [< replant, r.] That which is replanted. [Recent.]</li> at all.

In pique (re-p $\tilde{e}k'$ ), r. [ $\langle repique, n.$ ] I. intrans. In piquet, to score a repique. II. trans. To score a repique over.

"Your game has been abort," said Harley. "Irepiqued him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xxv. Also repicque.

replace (re-plas'), r. t.; pret. and pp. replaced, ppr. replacing. [<re+ place; prob. suggested by F. remplacer (see reimplace).] 1. To put

Also repicque. replace (rē-plās'), r. t.; pret. and pp. replaced, ppr. replacing. [(re- + place; prob. suggested by F. remplacer (see reimplace).] 1. To put again in the former or the proper place. The eart . . . was replaced in his own Penales, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he replaces them in Italy, ther native country. Dryden, Acoid, Ded. A hermit . . . replacid in a book Within its customary nook. 2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good: as, to replace a sum of money borrowed. -3. To substitute something which has been displaced or lost or something which has been displaced or lost or supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end 2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good: as, to *rcplace* a sum of money borrowed.—3. To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—4. To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up fil-educated and method successful and an absolute the supersonal statemethy successful and the supersonal statemethy supersonal statemeth unfit to replace him. Brougham.

With Israel, religion replaced morality. M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 44.

These compounds [organic acids] msy be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is replaced by carboxyl. Encyc. Brit., V. 558.

The view of life as a thing to be put up with *replacing* that zest for existence which was so intense in early civiliantions. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, lii, 1.

Replaced crystal. See crystal. =Syn. 1. To reinstate, reestablish, restore. replaceable (re-pla'sa-bl), a. Capable of being

replaced; that may be replaced. replaced; that may be replaced. replacement (rē-plās'ment), n. [< replace + -ment. Cf. F. remplacement, < remplacer, re-place.] 1. The act of re-

placing.

The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alco-hols by the *replacement* of  $H_0$  by 0. *Encyc. Brit.*,  $\tilde{V}$ , 553.

2. In erystal., the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

replacer (rē-plā'sėr), n. I. solution of the solution of th



Not all the gods can chaunge, nor Jove himself can free '' Spenser, F. Q., IV, ii. 51. This Saluage trash you so scornfully repine at, being put in your mouthes, your atomackee can diageat. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Worka, I. 229. Our Men, seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind ike to continue, repined lecause they were kept at such short allowance. Dampier, Voyages, I. 281. Thy rack'd inhabitants repine, complain, Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vafn. Cowper, Expostulation, t. 304. 2†. To fail; give way. Repining courage yields No foote to foe. Spenser, F. Q., I. fil. 77. repine (rē-pin'), n. [ $\langle repine, r. ]$  A repining. [Rare.] Were never four such lamps together mix'd, Han ot his [eyes] clouded with his brow's repine. And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred alrines (In spite of time and envious repines) Stand still, and flourish. Ep. Hall, Satires, II. fit. 8. repiner (rē-pin'n'r), n. One who repines or murmurs. Let rash repiners stand appalled Who dare not trust in Thee. Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, Mas for maiden, alas for Judge, Alas for maiden, alas for Judge, Mas for maiden, alas

In his [Raphael's] first works, . . . we behold many small foldings often *repleted*, which look like so many whipcords. Dryden, Observations on Dufresnoy's Art [of Painting.

replant (rē-plant'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) re-planter = Sp. Pg. replantar = It. ripiantare, < ML. replantare, plant again, < L. re-, again. + plantare, plant: see plant<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To plant again.

repletion

Small trees upon which figs or other hult grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and replant them in good ground. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 443.

No growth has appeared in any of the replanta. Medical News, LII. 488.

replantable (re-plan'ta-bl), a. [< OF. replant-able; as replant + -able.] Capable of being planted again. Imp. Dict.

**replantation** (re-plan-tā'shon), n. [ $\langle F. re-plantation;$  as replant + -ation.] The act of planting again.

the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

repledger (rē-plej'er), n. One who repledges. replenish (rē-plen'ish), r. [<ME. replenissen, < repleniss-, stem of certain parts of OF. replenir, fill up again, < L. re-, again, + ML. \*plenire, < plenus, full: see plenish.] I. trans. I. To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Desertes replenisshed with wylde besatis and venimous serpentes. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9. Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth. Gen. i. 28.

Ther was... a quantilie of a great sorte of files, ... which came out of holes in y° ground, and *replenished* all y° woods, and eate y° green things. Bradford, Plymouth Plantatiou, p. 315.

21. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect. We smothered

The most replenished aweet work of nature. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 18. 3ł.

. To revive. Palsgrave. (Halliwell.) II.; intrans. To recover former fullness.

It is like . . . that the humoura in men's bodies in-crease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humoura will not *replenisk* so soon. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 894.

**replenisher** (rē-plen'ish-èr), *n*. One who or that which repleuishes; specifically, in *elect.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer

trometer. replenishment (rē-plen'ish-ment), n. [< re-plenish + -ment.] 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. Cowper. replete (rē-plēt'), a. [Early mod. E. also re-pleat; (ME. replete, replet, < OF. (and F.) re-plet = Pr. replet = Sp. Pg. It. repleto, < L. re-pletus, filled up, pp. of replere, fill again, < re-, again, + plere, fill: see plenty. Cf. complete.] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascencioun Ne fynde yow not *replet* of humours hote. *Chaucer*, Nun's Pricat's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large tongue

Proclaims you for a man replete with mocks. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 853.

O, that's a comedy on a very new plan; replete with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral! Sheridan, The Critic, L 1.

replete (ré-plét'), v. t.; pret. and pp. repleted, ppr. repleting. [< L. repletus, pp. of replere, fill up: see replete, a.] To fill to repletion or satiefy; fill full.

Such have their intestines repleted with wind and excre-ments. Venner, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (Encyc. Dict.) repleteness (re-plet'nes), n. The state of berepleteness (re-plet ness, n. The state of be-ing replete; fullness; repletion. Bailey, 1727. repletion (re-ple'shon), n. [< ME. replecion, < OF. repletion, replecion, F. réplétion = Pr. replecio = Sp. replecion = Pg. repleção = It. re-



plezione, < L. repletio(n-), a filling up, < replere, fill up: see replete.] 1. The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

## Repleccious ne made hire nevere sik ; Attempte dyete was al hire phisik. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17.

Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a hed of skins in an inner room. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In med., fullness of blood; plethora. **repletive** (re-pletiv), a. [(OF. repletif; as re-plete + -ive.] Causing repletion. Cotgrave. **repletively**t (re-pletiveli), adv. In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It [behold] is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeed-ing consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost'a pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 110.

repletory (re-ple'te-ri), a. [< replete + -ory.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should con-sider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not repletory. Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. iii., C.

Str W. Hamuton, Discussions, App. II., C.
repleviable (rē-plev'i-a-bl), a. [< replevy + -able.] Same as replevisable.</li>
replevin (rē-plev'in), n. [< OF. replevin, \*replevine (ML. replevina), < replevir, warrant, pledge: see replevy. Cf. plevin.] 1. In law, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wronefully taken or detained upon</li> or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful diatress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrong-ful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to prop-erty in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like. 2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3t. Bail.—Replevin in the cepit, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the de-fendant wrongfully took the goods.—Replevin in the detinet, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and replevin in the cepit was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an ac-tion of treapass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action. Ceplevin (re-plev'in), c. t. [< replevin, n.] To

replevin (re-plev'in), v. t. [< replevin, n.] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know, Did from the pound *replevin* you. S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, 1. 4. replevisable (rē-plev'i-sa-bl), a. [⟨OF. replevissable, ⟨ replevir, replevy: see replevisk.] In law, capable of being replevied. Also repleviable.

able. This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion not being *replexisable* under the statute of the 3d of King Edward. Scott, Rob Roy, vii.

the atsute of the 3d of King Edward. Scott, Rob Koy, vin. replevish (rē-plev'ish), v. t. [< OF. repleviss-, stem of certain parts of replevir, replevy: sce replevy.] In law, to bail out; replevy. replevisor (rē-plev'i-sor), n. [NL., < replevis(h) + -orl.] A plaintiff in replevin. replevy (rē-plev'i), r.; pret. and pp. replevied, ppr. repleving. [Early mod. E. replevie; < ME. \* replevien, < OF. replevir, < ML. replevire, also replegiare (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < re-+ plerire, pleuire, warrant, pledge: see pledge + plevice, plegiare, warrant, pledge: see pledge and plevin, and cf. rcplevin.] I. trans. 1. To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sne for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*. -21. To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waift [waif] by high prerogative. Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my son reprive. Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31. II. intrans. To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the Sheriff to "make repleviu," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to repley. Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

replevy (rē-plev'i), n. [< ME. replevy; < replevy, v. Cf. replevin, n.] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Wharles spake to hym, in cas he had be distreyned, that he wold have gete hym a replety; and the baly bad hym kete a replety of his mayster and he wold serve it. Paston Letters, I. 194. **replica** (rep'li-kä), n. [= F. réplique, a copy, a repeat,  $\langle$  II, replica, a repetition, reply,  $\langle$  repli-eare, repeat, reply: see reply, v. Cf. reply, n.] 1. A work of art made in exact likeness of an-

other and by the same artist, differing from a

other and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—2. In music, same as repeat, 2. **replicant** (rep'li-kant), n. [= F. repliquant = Sp. Pg. It. replicante, a replier,  $\langle L. replican(t-)s,$ ppr. of replicare, repeat, reply: see replicate, reply.] One who makes a reply. **replicate** (rep'li-kät), v. t.; pret. and pp. repli-cated, ppr. replicating. [ $\langle L. replicatus, pp. of$ replicate, fold or bend back, reply: see reply.] 1. To fold or bend back: as, a replicated leaf. -2t. To reply. They eringing in their neckes, like rats smothered in

They cringing in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, poorely *replicated*, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirat, we content ourcealves," *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In music, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

replicate (rep'li-kat), a. and n. [= F. répliqué **replicate** (rep h-kat), a. and n. [=F, replique $= Sp. Pg. replicado = It. replicato, <math>\langle L. replicat-$ tus, pp. of replicare, fold or bend back: see rep-licate, v.] I. a. Folded. Specifically—(a) In bot,folded back npon itself, either outward as in vernation,or inward as in estivation. (b) In entom, noting wingawhich have a joint in the costal margin by means ofwhich have a joint in the costal margin by means ofwhich have a point or wings of most beetles. Sometimesthere are more than one of such transverse folds, and thewing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in theearwigs.earwigs.

II. n. In music, a tone one or more octaves

II. n. In music, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.
replicatile (rep 'li-kā-til), a. [< replicate + -ile.] In entom., that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.</li>
replication (rep-li-kā'shon), n. [< ME. replication, replicacioun, < OF. \*replication = Sp. replication = Sp. replication = h. replication(-), a reply, < replicar, reply: see replicate, reply.] 1. An answer; a reply.</li>

My will is this, for plat conclusioun, Withouten eny *repplicacioun*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, 1. 985.

My will is this, for plat conclusioun, Withouten env reprivationation. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1, 985.
Besides, to be demanded of a sponge! what replication should be made by the son of a king? Shak, Hamlet, iv. 2, 13.
2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant to the defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff replices to the defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff replices to the defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff replice is the plaintiff replice is the pleading? I an answer: a reply? (rc-pli'), n. [= F, réplique = Sp. réplica = Pg. replica, a reply; from the verb: see reply, v.] 1. An answer; a response.
Querarat al langhed, as if I had bene dryven from al reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant pleads in sature. A. Hume, orthographic (E. E. T. S.), p. 18. common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath sunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe to be sure ynough that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd *repli-*cacion, and asmoch as he woold sey shall be but falsnesse and leayngs. Paston Letters, I. 200.

31. Return or repercussion of sound.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks. To hear the *replication* of your sounds Made in her concave shores. Shak., J. C., i. 1. 51.

The echoes sighed Glover.

## In lulling replication.

4. In logic, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition .- 5. Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Orayson'a placid physiognomy. *Farrar*, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface. 7. In music, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination

at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together. **replicative** (rep'li-kä-tiv), a. [= F. replicatif;  $\langle replicate + -ire.$ ] Of the nature of replica-tion; containing replicatiou. **replier** (rē-pli'ér), a. [Also replyer;  $\langle reply + -er^1.$ ] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputa-tions, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent a respondent.

A respondent. At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; That an aristocracy was better than a mon-archy. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him; That, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said; That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars; who would be much straitened if they should give questious of nothing but such thinga wherein they are practised. Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XIII. 349).

## report

The right hand *replumed* His black locks to their wonted composure. Browning, Saui, xv

replunge (rê-plunj'), r. t. [( OF. replongier, F.

**replunge** (rē-plunj'), r. t. [ $\langle OF, replongier, F.$ replonger, plunge again; as re- + plunge.] To plunge again; immerse anew. Milton. **reply** (rē-plī'), v.; pret. and pp. replied, ppr. replying. [ $\langle ME. replyen, replien, \langle OF. replier,$ reply, also lit. fold again, tnrn back, F. replier, fold again, turn, coil, répliquer, reply, = Pr. Sp. Pg. replicar = It. replicare, reply,  $\langle L. replicare,$ fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, LL. (as a law-term) reply,  $\langle re$ -, back, + plicare, fold: see ply. Cf. apply.] I. trans. I<sub>1</sub>. To fold back. Tho ouer name (table-cloth) schalle dowbulle be layde.

Tho ouer nape [table-cloth] schalle dowbulle be layde, To tho vttur syde the seluage brade; Tho ouer seluage he schalle *replye*, As towelle hit werc. *Eabees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success The tempter stood, nor had what to reply. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 2. II. intrans. 1. To make answer; answer: respond.

0 man, who art thou that repliest against God? Rom. ix. 20.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jeat. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 59.

Full ten years alander'd, did he once reply? Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 374. He sang his song, and I replied with mine. Tennyson, Andley Court.

To do or give something in return for some-2 thing else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as. to reply to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky; The walls, the woods, and long canala *reply*. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii, 100.

*Prope*, R. of the L., 11, 100. When I addressed her with my customsry salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla. 3. In law, to answer a defendant's plea. The

I pause for a reply. Shak., J. C., 111, 2, 37. Thus saying roae The monarch, and prevented all *reply. Milton*, P. L., ii. 467.

1 leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these con-clusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer. O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 81.

The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply.* Macaulay, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence 5. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a conn-ter-attack: as, his reply was a blow.—4. In *music*, the answer of a fugue. = **Syn**, **1** and **2**. Re-fonder, retort.

mass, the answer of a right. = **Syn**, 1 and 2. Re-joinder, retort. **repolish** (rē-pol'ish), r. t. To polish again. **repone** (rē-pon'), v. t.; pret, and pp. reponed, ppr. reponing. [= OF. repondre, reponre, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = Sp. reponer = Pg. repór = It. riporre,  $\langle L. reponere, lay, place, put,$ or set back, replace, lay aside, lay np, pre- $servo; ML. (as a law-term) reply; <math>\langle re, back,$ + ponere, put: see ponent. Cf. repose.] 1. To replace; specifically, in Scots law, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.-2. To reply. [Scotch in both nses.] **repopulate** (rē-pop'ū-lāt), v. t. [ $\langle re- + popu-$ late. Cf. repeople.] To populate or peopleanew; snpply with a new population; repeople.

Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to repopulate it. Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 220.

**repopulation** (rê-pop- $\tilde{u}$ -lā'shon), n. [= F. re-population = Sp. repoblacion; as re- + popu-lation.] The act of repeopling, or the state of

much straitened if they should give questions of notating but such things wherein they are practised. Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XIII. 349). replum (rep'lum), n. [NL.,  $\langle L. replum, a \text{ door-} case.] In bot., the frame-like placenta, across$ which the septum stretches, from which thevalves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fallaway in dehiscence, as in*Crueifers*, certain*Papaveraeces*,*Mimosa*, etc.: sometimes incor-rectly applied to the septum. $replume (ré-plön'), v. t. [<math>\langle re- + plume.$ ] To rearrange: put in proper order again; preen, as a birù its feathers. To the act of repeopling, or the state orbeing repeopled. $report (ré-port'), r. [<math>\langle ME. reporten, \langle OF. (and$ F.) reporter, carry back, return, remit, refer, =Pr. Sp. reportar, carry back (cf. Pg. reportar, re- $spect, honor, regard), = It.riportare, <math>\langle L. report$ tare, earry back (au account), report, ML. alsowrite (an account) for information or record, $<math>\langle re, back, + portare, carry: see port^3. Cf.$ rapport.] I. trans. 1. To bear or bring backas an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensewes, Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought, That home ye may *report* thrise happy newes. Spenser, F. Q., 1I. i. 33.

Tom, an arch, siy rogue.... Moves without noise, and, swift as an express, *Reports* a message with a pleasing grace. *Couper*, Truth, 1, 205.

2. To give an account of; make a statement

concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

from one to another. Reporte no slaunder, ne yet shew The fruites of flattery. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97. It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thon and the Jews think to rebel. Neb. vI. 6. Why does the world report that Kate doth Jimp? O slanderous world ! Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 254.

Came Came The lord of Astolst ont, to whom the Prince Reported who he was, and on what quest. Tennyson, Laucelot and Elsine.

3. Te give an official or formal account or

statement of: as, to report a deficit. A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and re-port the matter to the assembly. Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.

4. To write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc., ment of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc., specifically, to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully reported.—5. To lay a charge against; bring to the cognizance of: as, to report one to one's employer.—6t. To refer (one's self) for infor-mation or credit.

I report me unto the consciences of all the land, whether he say truth or otherwise. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Wherein I report me to them that knew Sir Nicholss Bacon Lord keeper of the great Scale. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

7t. To return or reverberate, as sound; eche back.

The eare taking pleasure to heare the like tune reported,

and to feele his returne. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163. If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three words. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

8t. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, slr. If I may live to report you. Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 172.

Bid him

Report the feature of Octavia, her years, Her inclination, let him not leave out The colour of her hair. Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 112.

The colour of her har. State, A. and C., H. 5. 112. **To be reported**, or (nsually) **to be reported** of, to be (well or ill) spoken of; be mentioned. Timotheus... was well reported of. Acts xvi. 2. **To report one's self**. (a) To mske known one's own whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any desig-nated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a duty, service, etc., when called npon. (b) To give infor-mation about one's self. The dynamy place

The chinney-piece Chaste Dian bathing; never saw I figures So likely to *report themselves*; the cutter Was as another nature. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 83.

SACK, Cymbeline, if 4, 83, = Syn, 1. To anneunce, communicate. - 2. To rumor, bruit. II. intrans. 1. To give in a report, or make a formal statement: as, the committee will re-port at twelve o'clock. - 2. To give an account or description; specifically, to do the work of a reporter. See reporter (b).

There is a gentleman that serves the count Reports but coarsely of her. Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 60.

For two sessions he [Dickens] reported for the "Mirror of Parliament," . . and in the session of 1835 became reporter for the "Merning Chronicle," Lestie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.

Same as to report one's self (a) (see under

3. Same as to report one's self (a) (see under I.): as, to report at headquarters. report (re-port'), n. [{ ME. report = F. report, a bringing forward (rapport, relation, a state-ment, report), = It. riporto, report; from the verb.] 1. An account brought back or re-turned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, as the result of investiga-tion, or by a person authorized to examine and bring or send information. Other service thange this I with a senseria.

Other service thanne this I myhte comende To yew to dene, but, for the tyme is shorte, I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl Reporte. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This is (quod he) the richt report Of all that I did heir and knaw. Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).

### 5086

Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours; And ask them what *report* they bere to heaven. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 377.

Gcraint . . . woke . . . and call'd For Enid, and . . . Yhiol made report Of that good mother making Enid gay. Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence,

rumor; common fame.

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 1 Kl. x. 6. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit. Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 6. 3. Repute; public character.

Cornelins the centurion, a just man, and one that fear-eth God, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews. Acts x. 22.

Acts x. 22. A geutiewoman of mine, Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth, Hath blistered her *report*. Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 12.

Shak, M. for M., ii. 3. 12 3. An account or statement. (a) A statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and de-termined in a centr of justice, the object being to pre-sent such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument, with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the profession and ether courts of the points of law in respect is which the case may be a precedent. The books con-tianing such statements are also called *reports*. (b) The official document In which a referee, master in chancery, or anditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for the purpose of presentation to the court, er of filing as a part of its records. (c) In *parliamentary law*, an official statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or board to the superior body. (d) A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a state-ment in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (e) An account or statement, more or less full and circumstanitial, of the proceedings, debates, ctc., of a legislative assembly, meet-ing court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest, in-tended for publication; an epitome or fully written ac-count of a speech. count of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the report-ers gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a report of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb., 1800. Lesie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XI, 308.

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,

Rising and cawing at the gan's report. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 22.

The iashing billows make a loud *report*, And beat her sides. Dryden, ir. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 139.

6+. Relation; correspondence; connection; reference.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridore worse, having no *report* to the wings they joyne to. *Evelyn*, Dlary, Sept. 25, 1672.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672. Guard report. See guard.— Pinion of report. See pinion<sup>2</sup>.— Practice reports. See practice.— Sick re-port. See sick.= Syn. I. Narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, communication.— 2. Hearsay.— 4. (a), (b) Verdict, etc. See decision. reportable (rē-por'tā-bl), a. [< report + -able.] That may be reported; fit to be reported. Imp. Dict

Dict

**reportage** (rē-pēr'tāj), n. [< F. reportage, reporter, report: see report.] Report.

Lord Lytten says some sensible things both about poetry and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he has exhibited the sentiments of an "illustrious poet, X." *The Academy*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 347.

**reporter** (rē-pōr'têr), n. [< ME. reportour, < OF. \*reporteor, reportour, one who reports a case, < ML. reportator, < reportare, report: see report.] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene onre governour, And of oure tales inge and *reportour*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 814.

There she appeared indeed; or my reporter devised well or her. Shak., A. and C., ll. 2. 193. for her.

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but reporters. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 1.8. Specifically — (a) One who draws up official statements of law proceedings and declsions, or of legislative debates. (b) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is to collect and put in form for submission to the editors local information of all kinds, to give an account of the proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and, in general, to ge upon any mission or quest for news, to interview persons whose names are before the public, and te obtain news for his paper in any other way that may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the reporters who sat In the Gallery, it is re-markable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dick-ens sat with them in the year 1836. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.

(c) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee. A. J. Ellis.

reporterism (rē-pōr'têr-izm), n. [< reporter + -ism.] The practice or business of reporting; work dono by a reporter. [Rare.]

Fraser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish re-porterism, to me infinitely defestable. Carlyle, in Fronde, II.

reporterize (ré-pěr'ter-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. reporterized, ppr. reporterizing. [< reporter + -ize.] To submit to the influence of newspaper reporters; corrupt with the methods of report-ers. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 314.

reporting (rē-pōr'ting), n. [Verbal n. of report, v.] The act or system of drawing up reports; the practice of making a report; specifically, newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also used attributively: as, the reporting style of phonography.

At the Restoration all *reporting* was forbidden, though the votes and proceedings of the Honse were printed by direction of the Speaker. *Lecky*, Eng. in 15th Cent., iii.

Arection of the Speaker. Leevy, Eng. in 18th Cent, int. Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceed-lings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legis-lative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings, the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters attached to various newspapers or to general news-agen-cies, and are afterward prepared for publication. **reportingly** (rē-pēr'ting-li), adv. By report or common fame. [Rare.] For others aay thon dost deserve, and I

For others say thou dost deserve, and I Believe it better than reportingly. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 110.

reportorial (re-porto'ri-al), a. [Irreg. < re-porter, taken as \*reportor, + -ial, in imitation of words like *editorial*, professorial, etc.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, edito-rial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business management, and an unequalled field both for the collec-tion of news and the extension of their circulation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX VII. 687.

reportoryt (rē-por'tō-ri), n. [Irreg. < report + -ory.] A report.

In this transcursive reportory, without some observant gisunce, I may not dully overpasse the gallant beauty of their haven. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149). reposal (rē-pō'zal),  $n. [\langle repose + -al. ]$  1. Tho act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think, If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal* Of any truet, virtue, or worth in thee Make thy words faith'd? Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 70. 2t. That on which one reposes.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillew and hiefe reposall. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 85. chiefe reposall. **reposance** (rē-pē'zans),  $n. [\langle repose + -ance.]$ The act of reposing; reliance. [Rarc.]

See what sweet Reposance heaven can beget. Bp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.

repose (rē-pōz'). v.; pret. and pp. reposed, ppr. reposing. [(ME. reposen, < OF. reposer, repauser, repose, rest, stay, F. reposer = Pr. repausar = Sp. reposar = Pg. repousar = It, riposare, < ML. repausare, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish, intr. be at rest, rest, repose,  $\langle L. re$ -, again, +pausare, pause, rest: see pose<sup>2</sup>. Cf. repone, re-posit.] I. trans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To lay (a thing) at rest; lay by; lay up; deposit.

by ; fay up, deposit. Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . ontetake, Or this or that, and faire aboute it close In cley and swynes dounge and so repose. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56. Pebbles, reposed in these cliffs smongst the earth, being not so dissetuble and more bulky, are left behind. Woodward.

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with reference to a person, and often used reflexively. Enter in the castle And there repose you for this night. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 161.

I reposed my selfe all that night in a certaine lune in the suburbes of the clty. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 132. suburbes of the city. Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows? Whose seats the weary traveller repose? Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 260.

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . . Fearless of wrong, repos'd his wearled strength. Cowper, Task, i. 15.

3t. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize;

All being settled and reposed, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons, Fuller. (Webster.)

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust. The kiog reposeth all his confidence in thee. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 6.

Mr. Godelphin requested me to contloue the trust his wife had reposed in me in behalfe of his little sonn. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

There are some writers who repose undoubting confi-dence in words. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 60.

The absolute control [of a soclety] is reposed in a committee. Art Age, VII. 51.

compose.

II. intrans. 1. To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his [the Lord's] hand compos'd All in six Dayes, and that he then Repos d. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Wecks, i. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose. Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 387.

The public mind was then reposing from one great effort, and collecting strength for another. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by on or upon.

. I de desire thy worthy company, Upon whose faith and honour I repose. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3, 26. The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should repose on them, and send all to the Scriptures. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., 1. The soul, reposing on assur'd relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief. *Cowper*, Truth, 1.55.

=Syn. 1. To recline, settle, slumber. See restl. v. i. repose (rē-pōz'), n. [< OF. repos, repaus, F. re-pos, F. dial. repous = Pr. repaus = Cat. repos = Sp. reposo = Pg. repouso = It. riposo, repose; from the verb.] 1. The act or state of repos-ing; inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. Shak., Pericles, III. 2. 23.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws

A death-like silence, and a dread repose. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, I. 166.

Absolute repose is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon the earth's surface. Huxley, Physiography, xx. 2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind; tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal re-pose. Macaulay, William Pitt.

A geal which, gain'd, may give repose. M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dig-nity and calmness of manner and action.

## Her manners had not that *repose* Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. *Tennyson*, Lady Clars. Vere de Vere.

That repose which is the ornament and ripeness of man is not American. That repose which indicates a faith in the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil them-selves, and are not to be impeded, transpressed, or accele-rated. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives repose; a rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call repose, hecause in reality the sight would be tired if at-tracted by a continuity of glittering objects. Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect entirely upon inherent excellence, all meretri-cious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggeration of attitude being avoided; a general mod-eration or restraint of color and treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent acavoidance of optrusive tints and of violefit ac-tion.—Angle of repose. See angle3.—Repose of St. Anne, is the Gr. Ch., a festival observed on July 25th in memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary.—Repose of the Theotocos, in the Gr. Ch., a fes-tival ebserved on August 15th in commemoration of the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary.=Syn. 1-3. Quiet, Tranquilling, etc. (see rest), quietness. reposed (rē-pozd'), p. a. [Pp. of repose, v.] Ex-hibiting repose; callm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in giu-ing fiberall, in receiving of consideration, in sleeping short, in his speech reposed. *Guevara*, Letters (ir. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 20.

But reposed natures may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. Bacon, Youth and Age.

reposedly (rē-pō'zed-li), adv. In a reposed manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. Imp. Diet.

reposedness (re-po'zed-nes), n. The state of being reposed or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your for-tunes, in your affections, and in your conscience. Donne, Letters, xiviii.

reposeful (rē-pōz'ful), a. [< repose + -ful.] 1. Full of repose. 2. Affording repose or rest; trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princes may take, above others, some reposefull friend, with whom they may participate their neerest pas-stons. Sir Robert B. Cotton, A Short View, etc., in J. Mor-[gan's Phœnix Britannicus, I. 63. (P. Hall.)

I knew not where she can picke out a fast friend, er reposefull confident of such reciprocable interest. Howell, Vecall Forrest, 28. (Latham.)

reposer (re-po'zer), n. One who reposes. Imp. Inet.

reposit (rē-poz'it), v. t. [Formerly also repos-ite; < L. repositus, pp. of reponere, lay up: see

repone.] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or preservation.

I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead, and reposited on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

reposit (rē-poz'it), n. [Formerly also reposite; (reposit, v.] That which is laid up; a deposit. Eneye. Diet.

**reposition** (rē-pō-zish'ou), n. [< ML. reposi-tio(n-), < L. reponere, pp. repositus, lay up: see reposit.] 1. The act of repositing, or laying up in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of reposition. Bp. Hall, Censure of Travell, § 6. 2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its normal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the reposition of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. Wiseman, Surgery.

3. In Scots law, retroeession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

**granting the right**. **repositor** (repoz'i-tor), n. [ $\langle reposit + -or1$ .] One who or that which replaces; specifically, in surg., an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position.

The stry, at a normal position. uterus to its normal position. repository (ré-poz'i-tô-ri), a. and n. [I. a.  $\langle$ L. \*repositorius,  $\langle$  reponere, pp. repositus, lay up: see reposit. II. n.  $\langle$  OF. \*repositorie, later repp, n. See rep1. repositoire = Sp. Pg. repositorio = It. riposi-torio,  $\langle$  L. repositorium, a repository, neut. of repositorius; see L.] I. a. Pertaining to re-representative storage. representative representative

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to form the repository represent, v. An obsolete form of reprove. gather her honey and wax, and how to form the repository represablet, a. A Middle English form of re-combs, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her mar-vellens economy. Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a repos-itory to lay up those ideas. Locke.

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a shop: as, a earriage-repository.

She confides the card to the genilemsn of the Fine Art Repository, who consents to allow it to lie upon the connter. Thackeray.

repossess (re-po-zes'), v. t. [< re- + possess.] To possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had repossessed his place in her mind. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv. To repossess one's self of, to obtain possession of again. repossession (re-po-zesh'on), n. [< re- + pos-session.] The act or state of possessing again.

Whose hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek repossession by force. Raleigh.

reposure (re-po'zhur), n. [< repose + -ure.] Rest; quiet; repose.

In the reposure of most soft content.

Marston. It was the Franciscans antient Dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their severall *reposure*. Fuller, Hist. of Camb., viii. 19. (Davies.)

repot (re-pot'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+pot$ ], v.] To re-place in pots; specifically, in *hort*., to shift (plants in pots) from one pot to another, usu-ally of a larger size, or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth.

repour (rē-por'), v. t. [< re- + pour1.] To pour again.

in. The horrid noise amazed the silent night, Repouring down black darkness from the sky. Mir. for Mags.

**repoussage** (ré-pö'sàzh), n. [F.,  $\langle repousser$ , beat back: see *repoussé*.] 1. The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface. See *repoussé*, n.—2. In *etching*, the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by char-coal or scraper below half its thickness, making bellower which would chow as costs in printing hollows which would show as spots in printing, hollows which would show as spots in printing, in order to bring them up to the required level. A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the points of a pair of calipers (compasses with curved legs) rest on the place, and marking the corresponding place on the back of the plate with the other point. **repoussé** (ré-pö'sā), a. and n. [ $\langle F. repoussé$ , pp. of *repousser*, push back, beat back, re-pulse: see *repulse*, and cf. *push*.] **I**. a. Raised in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up from the under or reverse side.

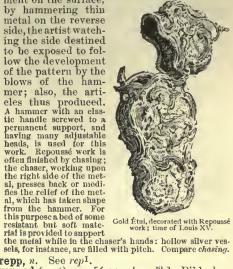
from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent sliver-gilt amphora, certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repouse* work in sliver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds and floral arabesques. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archeel., p. 381.

### reprehensible

II. n. Repoussé work; the art of shaping vessels and the like, and of producing ornament on the surface,

by hammering thin metal on the reverse side, the artist watching the side destined to be exposed to fol-low the development of the pattern by the



**II.** *n*.; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1**. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine. **III.** *n*.; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1**. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine. **III.** *n*.; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1**. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine. **III.** *n*.; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1**. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine. **III.** *n*.; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1**. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine. **III.** *n*.; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1**. A place where the plac reprehendre, reprendre, reprenre, repenre = Cat. rependrer = Sp. reprender = Pg. reprehender = It. reprendere, riprendere, < L. reprehendere, re-It. reprendere, reprendere,  $\forall h, reprendere, hold back, check, blame, <math>\langle re$ , back,  $\pm$  prehendere, hold seize; see prehend.] 1. To + prehendere, hold, seize: see prehend.] 1. To eharge with a fault; chide sharply; reprove: formerly sometimes followed by of

Thew were sy went eche lovere reprehende Of thing fro which thew kanst the nat defende

Chaucer, Troilus, 1. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee, For thou hast done a charitable deed. Shak., Tit. Aud., iii. 2. 69.

I bring an angry mind to see your folly,

A sharp one too to reprehend you for it. Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault; censure.

I have faults myself, and will not reprehend A crime I am not free from. Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

Let men reprehend them [my labours], so they observe

and weigh them. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 359. 3+. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in composition a kind of poverty. Bacon. (Latham.)

Syn. 1. To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbrsid. See

reprehender (rep-rē-hen'der), n. One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

To the second rances of reprehenders, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italionste coyned verbes all in ize, thus I replie: That no winde that blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or ferce to confute or perswade but must be swelling and boystrous. Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penllesse, p. xxx.

reprehensibility (rep-rē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), n. [= Pg. reprehensibilidade, < LL. as if \*reprehensi-bilita(t-)s, < reprehensibilis, reprehensible: see reprehensible.] The character of being reprehensible.

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen'si-bl), a. [< OF. reprehensible, F. réprehensible = Sp. reprensible, reprehensible = Pg. reprehensivel = It. riprensibile, < LL. reprehensibilis, reprehensible, < L. reprehendere, pp. reprehensus, reprehend: see rep-rehend.] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more reprehensible than in Princes. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me whelly illegal, and rep-rehensible in a very high degree. Webster, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1834.

= Syn. Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See admonition.

## reprehensibleness

**reprehensibleness** (rep- $r\bar{q}$ -hen'si-bl-nes), *n*. The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-re-hen'si-bli), adr. With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

in a manner to deserve censure or reproof. reprehension (rep-rē,-hen'shon), n. [< ME. rep-rehension, < OF. reprehension, F. répréhension = Pr. reprehensio, repreneio = Sp. reprension, re-prehension = Pg. reprehensão = It. riprensione, < L. reprehensio(n-), < reprehendere, pp. repre-hensus, reprehend: see reprehend.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

## Let him use his harsh Unsavoury reprehensions upon those That are his hinds, and not on me, Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

We have . . . characterised in terms of just reprehen-sion that spirit which shows itself in every part of his pro-lix work. Macaulay, Sadier's Ref. Refnted. =Syn. Monition, etc. See admonition.

reprehensive (rep-ré-hen'siv), a. [=It. ripren-sivo; as L. reprehensus, pp. of reprehendere, reprehend, +-ive.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproof.

The said auncient Poets vsed . . . three kinds of poems reprehensive : to wit, the Satyre, the Comedia, & the Tra-gedie. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24. The sharpenesse Of *reprehensive* ianguage. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

reprehensively (rep-rc-hen'siv-li), adv. With

reprehension; reprovingly. reprehensory (rep-rē-hen'sō-ri), a. [ $\langle L. repre-hensus$ , pp. of reprehendere, reprehend, + -ory.] Containing reproof; reproving.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any rep-rehensory complaint. Johnson.

repremiation; n. [(OF. repremiation, reward-ing, < L. re., back, + præmiari, reward, < præ-mium, reward: see premium.] A rewarding. Cotgrare.

represent (rep-rē-zent'), r. t. [< ME. repre-senteu, < OF. representer, F. représenter = Pr. Sp. Pg. representar = It. ripresentare, rappre-sentare, < L. repræsentare, bring before one, about provident rubbit a presentar e prin sentare,  $\langle L.$  representare, bring before one, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in eash. do or perform at once,  $\langle re., again, + præsen-$ tare, present, hold out: see present<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Topresent again; specifically, to bring again be-fore the mind. Sir W. Hamilton.

Reasoning grasps at -- infers -- represents under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, H. 169. When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is represented, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is re-presented. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57. 2. To present in place of something else; ex-

hibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

This fellow here, with envions carping tongue, Upbraided me about the rose 1 wear; Saying, the sanguine colour of the leaves Did represent my master's blushing checks. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 93.

They have a kind of Cupboard to represent the Taber-acle. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14. nacle

## Before him burn Seven iamps, as in a zodiac *rspresenting* The heavenly fires. Milton, P. L., xii, 255.

The call of Abraham from a heathen state represents the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world. W. Güpin, Works, II. xvi.

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

My wife desired to be represented as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds. Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

The other bas-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave represent scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making — anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any abape or form. J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 142.

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (a) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was represented four several times. Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

(b) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action. Ile so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him. J. H. Shorthouse, Conntess Eve, i.

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

This bank is thought the grestest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate. Addison.

The Jesuits strongly represented to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5088

I... deliver up my title in the queen To your most graciona hands, that are the substance of that great shadow I did represent. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 14.

## Ye Irish lorda, ye knights an' squires, Wha represent our brughs and shires, An' doucely manage our affairs

In Parliament. Burns, Author's Cry and Prayer. 7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. Blackstone, Com., 14. xiv.

To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as: as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they represent. Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

He [the farmer] represents continuous hard labor, year in, year ont, and amail gains. Emerson, Farming.

Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon *represent* in some respects one and the same person. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. iii. 9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exem-

plify; furnish a case or instance of: as, a genus represented by few species; a species represented by many individuals; especially, in zoögeog., to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna: as, llamas *represent* camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are represented in America by the Icteridæ. See mimotune.

As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the iower forms in the waters, and represented at irst only by the fishes. J. W. Dawson, Nat, and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.

10. To image or picture in the mind; place

By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly represented. J. Sully, Ontlines of Psychol., p. 363.

Among theae Fancy next Her office holds; of all external things, Which the five watchful senses represent,

She forms imaginations, acry shapes. Milton, P. L., v. 104.

To represent an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 437. =Syn. 2. To show, express.—3 and 4. To delineate, depict, draw.

represent (rep-re-zent'), n. [ $\langle$  represent, r.] Representation. [Rare.]

Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and painted with the *represents* of Saints. Saudys, Travalles (1652), p. 64.

**representability** (rep-rē-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< representable + -ity (see -bility).] The character of heing representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representation. representable (rep-rē-zen'tā-bl), a. [= F. re-présentable = Sp. representable = Pg. representa-vel = It. rappresentable; as represent + -able.] Capable of being represented.

representamen (rep<sup>\*</sup>re<sup>2</sup>-zen-tā'men), n. [ $\langle$  NL. \*repræsentamen,  $\langle$  L. repræsentare, represent: see represent.] In metaph., representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. Sir W. Hamilton.

representance; (rep-ré-zen'tans), n. [= It. rap-presentanza; as representan( $\ddot{t}$ ) + -ce.] Repre-sentation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of atone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living. *Donne*, Hist, of the Septuagint, p. 93.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 93. **representant** (rep-rē-zen'tant), a. and n. [< F. représentant, ppr. of représenter, represent, = Sp. Pg. ppr. representante = It. ripresentante, rappresentante, < L. repræsentan(t-)s, ppr. of re-præsentare, represent: see represent.] I. a. Representing; having vicarious power. II. n. A representative. There is expected the Court W.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother. Wotton.

representation (rep"rē-zen-tā'shon), n. [< OF. representation, F. représentation = Pr. represen-tacio = Sp. representacion = Pg. representação = It. rappresentazione, < L. repræsentatio(n-), a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, < repræsen-tare, pp. repræsentatus, represent: see repre-

sent.] 1. The act of presenting again. -2. The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

The act of Representation is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the Representation and the determination to represent. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xxiv.

The author [Thomas Bently] . . . sent this plece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for *representation*. IV. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, de-picted, or exhibited. (a) A picture, statue, or likeness. (b) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatri-cal action; make-believe.

The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and representation. Godwin, Flectwood, vil.

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false representations. Specifically – (a) In insurance and law, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insure, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some facts to take of facts touling to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, hydininishing the estimate he would other wise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a mate-orneleted, and non-complishe the contract. (b) In Scots law, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Contro of Session when his indgment is brought under review. tion or statement: as, to obtain money by false der review.

5. An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

Ile threatened "to send his jack boot to rule the coun-try," when the senate once ventured to mske a representa-tion against his ruinous policy. Brougham. 6. In psychol., the word chiefly used to translate the German Forstellung, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*,

2 and 3. (a) The immediate object of cognition; any-thing that the soul is conscions of. This is now the com-monest meaning of *Voraellung*, and recent translatora have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (b) A reproduced perception.

The word representation I have restricted to denote, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate ob-ject or product of imagination. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, vil.

If all reasoning be the re-presentation of what is now It is not the surface that that the test of fact, may be a the total that the test of the surface that the test of test of test of the test of tes

It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves representation of sensations; that the growth of aimple reasoning involves representation of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves representation of the results of simple reasoning. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *re-presentation*; but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, out in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classifi-cation. J. Ward, Encyc, Brit., XX. 53. (c) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in conaciousness. (d) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition. A mediate cognition

A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious representa-tion, may be called a representative cognition. Sir W. Hamilton, Reid'a Works, Note B, § 1.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid'a Works, Note B, § 1. 7. In law: (a) The standing in the place of an-other, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (b) More specifically, the coming in of children of a de-ceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as suc-ceeding as the heirs of the parent, but as toge-ther representing him among the other heirs of

ceeding as the heirs of the parent, but as toge-ther representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See representative, n., 3. In Scots law the term is neually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debta and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor. 8. Share or participation, as in legislation, de-liberation, management, etc., by means of reg-ularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary representation.

The reform in representation he uniformly opposed.

Burke.

definitely before the mind.

### representation

He [Daniel Goekin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without representation. M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I. 154.

As for the principle of *representation*, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Renc, seems to have con-ceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with ple-nary powers to represent its interests in a general legisla-tive assembly. J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

In these small [Greclan] commonwealths representation is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to indi-vidual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme su-thority must rest with an assembly in which every quali-fied citizen gives his vote in his own person. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 246.

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The representations of the people are most obviously sus-ceptible of improvement. J. Adams, Works, IV. 284.

**Proportional representation**, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other nnit. This principle is recognized in the United States Honse of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation**, see *pure*.=**Syn**. 3. Show; delineation, portraiture, like-ness, resemblance.

representational (rep<sup>x</sup>rē-zen-tā'shon-al), a. [ $\langle$  representation + -al.] Pertaining to or con-taining representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these representational complexes as a preliminary to new com-binstions. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57. binstions.

representationary (rep"rē-zen-tā'shon-ā-ri), a. [</r>
[ *representation* + -ary.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, sentationary system of government. as, a repre-[Rare.] Imp. Dict.

representationism (rep"re-zen-tā'shon-izm), *n*. [ $\langle representation + -ism.$ ] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the per-ception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or represen-tative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.-Egoistical repre-sentationism. See egoistic. representationist (rep"rē-zen-tā'shon-ist), n. [ $\zeta$  representation + -ist.] One who holds the

doctrine of representationism.

The representationists, as denying to consciousness the cognissnee of aught beyond a merely subjective phænom-enon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmo-thetic idealists. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.

thetic idealists. Hamuon, keia s works, Note C, § 1. representative (rep-rē-zen'tā-tiv), a. and n. [ $\langle F. représentatif = \Pr$ . representatiue = Sp. Pg. representativo = It. rappresentativo,  $\langle$  ML. repræsentativus,  $\langle$  L. repræsentare, represent: see represent.] I. a. 1. Representing, portray-ing or tynifeing ing, or typifying.

Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real. By Atterbury.

Men have a pictorial or representative quality, and serve us in the intellect. Behmen and Swedenborg saw that things were representative. Men are also representative — first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas. *Emerson*, Representative Men, p. 14.

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body repre-sentative of the people. Swift.

The more multitudinous a representative assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 58.

Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a representative government.

A representative government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty — the supreme and ul-timate power of a State. The very term representative implies a superior in the individual or body represented. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 190.

Cathoun, Works, I. 190. He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the *representative* system in a manner which has extorted presse even from Lord Claren-don.

4. In *biol.*: (a) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the *representative* genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the representa-tive man of his race, Palgrave. (Latham.) 320

(b) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the *representative* theory. (c) In zoögeography, replacing; tak-ing the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is *representative* of the camel in America.—5. In *psychol*, and *logic*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a representative image consists in its distinctness or clearness. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitions, or those in which conscious-ness is occupied with the relations smong ideas or repre-sented sensations, as in all acts of recollection. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychel., § 430.

**Representative being**, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—Representative faculty, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—Representative function, a function having the properties of  $\phi$  (a, n), stated below, nn-der representative integral.—Representative integral, an integral of the form

## $\int_{A}^{\phi} fa. \phi(a, n). da,$

 $\int_A J^{a,\phi}(a,n), ua,$ where  $f_a$  is a function of limited variation between A and another limit, B, exceeding b, while  $\phi(a, n)$  is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of It between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b, and whatever value be given to n; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of  $\phi(a, n)$  from A to b, where b is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a represen-tative integrat, because it is equal to the function fA mul-tiplied by a constant.—Representative knowledge, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—Representative primogeni-ture. See primogeniture.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. Locke

A statue of Runiour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. Addison, Freeholder. This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the *repre-*This present current of the sentative of philosophy. Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British Honse of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry, Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that, Our *representative* to be. *Burns*, Election Ballads, i.

The tribunes of Rome, who were the *representatives* of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 63.

There are four essentials to the excellence of a repre-sentative system :- That the *representatives* . . . shall be *representatives* rather than mere delegates. Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I. 296.

3. In law: (a) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, sn her or devises, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a repre-sentative of the ancestor'; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not decemd a representative of the decessed; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a representative of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administra-tor is sometimes spoken of as the representative of the dece-dent, but is usually distinguished by being called the per-sonal representative. (b) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distribu-tions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in tions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in pos-session, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as representative of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest what-ever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the decessed take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case sli who share are representatives of the ancestor in sense (a), and the child or children are sliso representations, 7. House of Representatives, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen bi-ennially by the people. It consists st present (1890) of

### repression

about 330 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the *House of Representatives.*— Personal representative. See *per-sonal*.— Real representative, an heir at law or devisee. representatively (rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv-li), *adv*. In a representative manner; as or through a rep-resentative resentative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he [onr Lord] was selemnly reinstated in favour and we represen-tatively, or virtually, in him. Barrow, Works, V. 468. representativeness (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv-nes), n.

The character of being representative. representer (rep-ro-zen'ter), n. One who or

that which represents. (a) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the resl works of nature or veritable sets of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or sec-ondary representor, it must not vary from the verity of the example. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19. (b) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My Muse officious ventures On the nation's representers. Swift.

**representment** (rep-re-zent'ment), n. [= It. rappresentamento; <br/>(represent+-ment.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remem-brances, and representments of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 226.

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the *represent-ment* and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute. *Milton*, To the Parliament.

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked ont at her eyes with such a reality of re-presentment that I be-came in doubt which of them stood there before me. Lamb, Dream Children.

The statistic end of the performance of the perfor down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in *repressing* the Rebels there, not un-worthy of him. Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.

worthy of him. Baker, Chronicles, p. 160. If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more Copies of the Satire. Howell, Letters, il. 2. And sov'reign Lsw, that state's collected will, ... Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill. Sir IV. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcœus.

This attempt at desertion he *repressed* at the hazard of his life. Bancroft, 111st. U. S., I. 102.

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint. Such kings . . . Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold. *Waller*, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.

Though secret anger swell'd Minerva's breast, The prudent goddess yet her wrath *represt*, *Pope*, Iliad, vili. 573.

Sophia even repressed excellence, from her feara to of-fend. Goldsmith, Vicar, i

**= Syn.** I. To curb, smother, overcome, overpower. - I and **2**. Restrict, etc. See restrain.

represst (re-pres'), n. [< repress, v.] The act of subduing.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and im-pstience than authorized by justice. Government of the Tongue. (Encyc. Dict.)

represser (rē-pres'er), n. One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.* repressible (rē-pres'i-bl), a. [< repress + -ible.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp.* 

Diet.

repressibly (rē-pres'i-bli), adv. In a repressi-ble manner. Imp. Dict.

repressing-machine (rē-pres'ing-ma-shēn"), n.

 A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—2. A heavy giving them a mining pressing.— 2. A neavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation. repression (rē-presh'on), n. [< ME. repression, < OF. repression, F. répression = Sp. repression = Pg. repressão = It. repressione, ripressione, < ML. repressão (n.) repressio(n-),  $\langle L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repression, <math>\langle L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repression, <math>\langle L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repression, <math>\langle L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repression, repression, <math>\langle L. reprimere, pp. repressus, repression, repressi$ pressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the re-pression of tumults.

*pression* of tunnets. We see him as he moved, . . . With what subline *repression* of himself, And in what limits, and how tenderly. *Tennyson*, Idylls, Dedication. The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the biahops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of *repression*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404. 2. That which represses; check; restraint.-

3. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite That it surmounteth his repression. Chaucer, Trollus, fil. 1038.

**repressive** (repres'iv), a. [ $\langle F. repressif = reprimand(rep'ri-mand)$ , a. [ $\langle OF. reprimande, Pg. repressivo;$  as repress + -ive.] Having power to repress or erush; tending to subdue or restrain. For restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, repressive or revolutionsry, can do more than palliate. Froude, Cæsar, vl.

Froude, Cœsar, vl. repressively (rē-pres'iv-li), adv. In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. Imp. Dict.

provable.

reprevet, n. and v. A Middle English form of

reproof and reprove. repriet, repryt, v. t. [A reduced form of re-prieve.] Same as reprieve.

Wherupon they reprysede me to prison cheynde. Heywood's Spider and Flie (1556). (Nares.)

Heywood s Spaar and File (1556). (Nares.) repriet, repryt, n. [A reduced form of reprieve. Cf. reprie, v.] Same as reprieve. Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy But instantly they must be led to death? Can it not be deferrd till afternoon, Or but two hours, in hope to get reprie? Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

reprieft, n. Same as repreve for reproof. reprieval; (re-pre'val), n. [< reprieve + -al.]

Respite.

The reprieval of my life. Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), IV. 125. reprieve (rộ-prēv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. reprieved, ppr. reprievel, [Early mod. E. also repreeve, reprive; a particular use of reprove: see reprove, of which reprieve is a doublet.] 1; To acquit; set free; release.

Iree; release. It is by name Proteus, that hath ordayn'd my soone to die; . . . Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonus reprive. Spenser, F. Q., IV. xit. 31.

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [Rare.]

I repriev'd Th' intended execution with entreaties And interruption. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

And interruption. Ford, Lover'a Melancholy, i. 1. =Syn. 2. See the noun. reprieve ( $r\bar{e}$ -pr $\bar{e}v'$ ), n. [ $\langle$  reprieve, v. Cf. re-proof.] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission or commutation of a cspital sentence. In the United States reprieves may be granted by the President, by the governor of a State, governor and council, etc.; in Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sover-eign. See pardon, 2. Duke How come It that the absort duke hed act

eign. See pardon, 2.
Duke. How came It that the absent duke had not . . .
exceuted him? . . .
Prov. His friends still wrought reprieves for him.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 140.
The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve
was sent . . to suspend the execution for three days.
Clarendon, Hist, of the Rebellion (1648), p. 589.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or re-lief; delay of something dreaded.

lief; delay of something ureaued.
 I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day of griping sorrows with a night's reprice. Quarkes, Emblems, iv. 14.
 All that I ask is but a short repricee, Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. Si J. Denkam, Passion of Dido.
 Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only repricee, a waiting to be last devoured. Emerson, Fugitive Siave Law.
 Syn Repricee, Reprice, Repricee is now used chiefly

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law. =Syn. Reprieve, Respite. Reprieve is now used chiefly in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death. Respite is a free word, applying to an intermission or post-ponement of something wearying, hurdensome, or trouble-some: as, respite from work. Respite may be for an in-definite or a definite time; a reprieve is generally for a time named. A respite may be a reprieve.

dive of *reprimere*, repress: see *repress*.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp reprimand for her treatment of him. Macaulay, Goldsmith.

Tepressor (rē-pres'or), n. [< ME. repressour = It. ripressor, < L. repressor, one who restrains or limits, < reprimere, pp. repressus, repress: see repress.] One who represses or restrains. reprevablet, a. A Middle English form of re-provable. Macaulay, Goldsmith. = Syn. Monition, Reprehension, etc. See admonition. = syn. Monition, Reprehension, etc. See admoniton. = syn. Monition, Reprehension, etc. See admonitor. = syn. Monition, Reprehe

Germanicus was severely reprimanded hy Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. Arbuthnot. The people are feared and flattered. They are not rep-imanded. Emerson, Fortune of the Republic. rimanded.

= Syn. Rebuke, etc. See censure. reprimander (rep-ri-man'der), u. One who reprimands.

reprimer (rē-prī'mėr), n. [< re- + primer<sup>2</sup>.] An instrument for setting a cap upon a car-tridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. E. H. Knight. reprint (rē-print'), v. t. [< re- + print, v.] 1. To print again; print a second or any new edi-tion of

tion of.

My bookseller is reprinting the "Essay on Criticism

2. To renew the impression of. [Rare.] The whole business of our redemption is . . . to reprint God's image upon the soul. South, Sermons, I. 11.

reprint (re-print'), n. [< reprint, v.] 1. A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression. -2. In printing, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mike?" "Bad," answered the old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter at all." The Century, XXXVII. 303.

Therefore running reprise.
It to replevie, and my sonne reprise.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xit. 31.
Ile cannot thrive
Unless her prayers. ... reprise him from the wrath of greatest justice.
Shak, All's Weil, ili. 4. 28.
To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time: as, to repriser a criminal for thirty days.
It seens the reprise him friends, in order, as it was thought, bit several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, give them their lives.
Addison, Conversion of the Foxhunter.
To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.
At my Return, if ti shall please God to reprise me in these of contagioo, I shall continue my wonted Service to your Lordship.
Mowell, Letters, I. Iv. 20.
Vain, transitory splendours! Could not all Reprise the tottering mansion from its fall? Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 233.

All this Year and the Year past anndry quarrels and complaints arose between the English and French, touch-ing *reprisals* of Goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nation. Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of accurity, nntil it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retor-sion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have ex-perienced from him

another, share him. perfenced from him. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114. 2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence in 1469 and 1470, were alike unjustifiable. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make reprisely moor me, undertakes to furnish out a whole sec-tion of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quota-tions. Watertand, Works, 111, 70.

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*, as he could find opportunity. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, II.

Who call things wicked that give too much joy, And nickname the *reprisal* envy makes Pnnishment, Browning, Ring and Book, H. 249.

4. Same as recaption.-5+. A prize.

I am on fire To hear this rich *reprisal* is so nigh, And yet not ours. Come, let me taste my horse, Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales, Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. I. 118.

6. A restitution. [An erroneous use.]

He was able to refund, to make reprisals, if they could be fairly demanded. George Eliot, Felix Holt, ix.

be fairly demanded. George Etwo, Fein Hole, L. Letters of marque and reprisal. See marque.=Syn. 1-3, Retaination, etc. See revenge. repriset, reprize<sup>1</sup>t (rē-prīz'), v. t. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) repris, pp. of reprendre, take again, retake (cf. Sp. Pg. represar, recapture),  $\langle L. reprehen-$ dere, seize again: see reprehend.] 1. To takeconjur. patakeagain; retake.

He now begunne To challenge her anew, as his own prize, Whom formerly he had in battell woone, And proffer made by force her to reprize. Spenser, F. Q., IV. Iv. 8.

Ye might reprise the armes Sarpedon forfeited, By forfeit of your rights to him. Chapman, Illad, vii. 2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granied by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantes should be re-prised with other lands. Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life, ii. 252. (Latham.)

3. To take; arrest.

Then said the owl unto his reprimander, "Fair air, I have no enemies to stander." Quiver, 1867, p. 186. (Encyc. Dick.) **reprise** (rē-prīz'), *m*. [Early mod. E. also re-prize;  $\langle$  ME. reprise,  $\langle$  OF. reprise, a taking back, etc., F. reprise, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, re-strument for setting a cap upon a car-s-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-E. H. Kwight. t (rē-print'), v. t. [ $\langle$  re- + print, v.] 1. t (rē-print'), v. t. [ $\langle$  re- + print, v.] 1. He was reprized. He was reprized. He was reprized. Prize;  $\langle$  ME. reprise,  $\langle$  OF. reprise, a taking back, etc., F. reprise, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, re-prize;  $\langle$  ME. reprise, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, returns, prepresa = It. ripresa, a retaking),  $\langle$  repris, pp. of re-prendre, take; from the verb.] 1†. A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal. H so, a just reprise would only be

H so, a just reprie would only be Of what the land nsurp'd upon the sea. Dryden, Hind and Panther, Ili. 862. 2. In masonry, the return of a molding in an internal angle.—3. In maritime law, a ship re-captured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be re-stored to her owners; if after that period, she is the law-ful prize of those who have recaptured her. 4. pl. In law, yearly deductions, duties, or pay-

4. pl. In law, yearly deductions, duties, or pay-ments out of a manor and lands, as rent-sharge, rent-seek, annuities, and the like. Also writ-ten reprizes.— 5. In music: (a) The act of re-peating a passage, or a passage repeated. (b) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or con-trasted passage. (c) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work.—  $6_1$ . Blame; reproach. Halliwell. or lorgotten and Halliwell. That slie the world ne may suffise To staunche of pride the reprise. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

repristinate (rē-pris'ti-nāt), v. t. [< re-pristinate.] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.] Imp. Dict. repristination (rē-pris-ti-nā'shon), n. [< re-pristinate + -ion.] Restoration to the pristine form or state

form or state.

The repristination of the simple and hallowed names of early Hebrew history. Smith's Dict. Bible (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

reprivet, v. t. An obsolete form of reprieve and

reprivet, v. t. An obsolete form of reprive and reprove.
reprizelt, v. and n. See reprise.
reproach (rē-proch', v.t. [< OF. reprocher, reprocher, F. reprocher = Pr. reprophar = Sp. Pg. reprochar = It. rimproceiare (ML. reflex reprochare), reproach, prob. < LL. \*repropiare, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. approach, < OF. aprocher, approach, < LL. \*appropiare), < re-, again, + \*propiare, < L. propius, nearer, compar. of prope, near: see propinquity, and cf. approach.]</li>
t. To charge with a fault; censure with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.
With a most lohumane crueity they who have put out

With a most lahumane cruelty they who have put out the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindnesse. *Mülon*, Apology for Smeetymnuns.

Scenes which, never having known me free, Would not reproach me with the loss I felt, Couper, Task, v. 490.

21. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit; else imputation, For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life, And choke your good to come. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 426.

=Syn. 1. Reprove, Rebuke, etc. (see censure); revile, vilify,

accuse. reproach (rē-prōch'), n. [Early mod. E. also reproch, reproche; < OF. reproche, reproce, re-procec, F. reproche = Pr. repropche = Sp. Pg. reproche = It. rimproccio, reproach; from the verb.] 1. The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of his own heart. Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

### reproach

### reproduction

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a hrand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coln. Dryden.

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of probation. Summer, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846. reprobation. 3. In theol., the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and coursel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of final reprobation. Burton, Anat. of Mei., p. 654. What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptised in-fants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of *reprobation*, are in the order of morals. Leeky, European Morals, I. 98.

4. In eccles, law, the propounding of excep-tions to facts, persons, or things.—5. Disquali-fication to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. Grose

reprobationer (rep-ro-ba'shon-er), n. In theol., one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

One who deneves in the doctrine of reproduction. Let them take heed that they mislake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. ... But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sancti-fied reproductioners we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whipa and accorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discouraes. South, Sermona, III, xi,

reprobative (rep'rō-bā-tiv), a. [< reprobate + -ive.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; con-demning in strong terms; criminatory. Imp. Dict.

reprobator (rep'rō-bā-tor), n. [Orig. adj., a form of reprobatory.] In Scots law, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep'rō-bā-tō-ri), a. [= Sp. rc-probatorio; as reprobate + -ory.] Reproba-tive. Imp. Diet.

tive. Imp. Diet. reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), v. t. [= F. repro-duire = Sp. reproducir = Pg. reproducir = It. riprodurre, reproduce, < ML. \*reproducere, < L. re-, again, + producere, produce: see produce.] 1. To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topicaof which she retained details with the utmost ac-curacy, and *reproduced* them in an excellent pickle of ept-grama. *George Eliot*, Milddlemarch, vi. grama. George Litt, Middemarch, vi. 2. To produce or yield again or anew; gene-rate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*. If horse-dnng *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily de-termined where the power of generation ceaseth. Sir T. Browne.

The power of *reproducing* lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization ts highest. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the seventeenth century Scotland reproduced all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181. 3. To make a copy or representation of; por-

tray; represent. tray; represent. Such a comparison . . . would enable us to reproduce the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history. Stubbe, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 65. From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, atillness, a sort of reflected or reproduced eternity. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98. A number of commendably quaint designs, however.

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are reproduced from the "Voyagea Pittoresquea." N. and Q., 7th ser., 111. 260. reproducer (rē-proj-dū'ser), n. 1. One who or

that which reproduces. I apeak of Charles Townshend, officially the *re-producer* of this fatal scheme. Specifically -2. The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragma, one a recorder and the other a *reproducer*. Nature, XXXIX. 108. **reproducible** (rē-prộ-dū'si-bl), a. [< reproduce + -ible.] Susceptible or capable of reproduc-

tion. reproduction (rē-prö-duk'shon), n. [= F. re-production = Sp. reproduccion = Pg. reproduc-ção = It. riproduzione, < ML. \*reproductio(n-), < \*reproducere, reproduce: see reproduce.] 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in

### reproach

In vain Thalestris with *reproach* assails, For who can move when fair Belinda falls? *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 3.

The name of Whig was never naed except as a term of proach. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi. reproach. 2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace. In any writer vntruth and flatteria are counted moat great reproches. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

Give not thine heritage to reproach. Joel ii. 17. I know repentant tears ensue the deed, Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity; Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 503.

Maoy acandalons libeils and invectives [were] acatter'd about tha atreeta, to ye reproch of government and the fermentation of our since distractions. Evelyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.

Why did the King dwell on my name to me? Mine own name ahamea me, aceming a reproach. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision. Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. Neh. ll. 17.

I will deitver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a cnrae, in all places whither I shall drive them. Jer. xxiv. 9.

a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them. Jer. xdv. 9. The Reproaches, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., antiphona sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gos-pel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, remuding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as abown in the details of the pression and eruclitikon. They are intermingled with the Triagion ("Holy God...") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hyrma and the bringing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified in celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes aung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours' Service. Also called *Improperia*. =Syn. 1. Monition, Reprehension, etc. (see admoniton), biame, reviling, abuse, invective, villication, upbraiding. -2. Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely. **reproachable** (rē-pro'chā-bl), a. [< ME. re-prochable, < OF. reprochable, F. reprochable, as reproach + -able.] 1. Deserving reproach. Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reproachable.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reproachable. Evelyn, True Religion, I. 166.

2+. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catulina the poet wrote againste hlm [Jullua Cæsar] contumelions or reproachable verses. Sir T. Etyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (Latham.)

reproachableness (rē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n*. The character of being reproachable. *Bailey*, 1727. reproachably (rē-prō'cha-bli), *adv*. In a re-proachable manner; so as to be reproachable.

Imp. Dict.

reproacher (rē-prō'chèr), n. One who reproaches. Imp. Dict.
reproachful (rē-prōch'fùl), a. [< reproach + -fut.] 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.</li>

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his inten-

tion, Fixed with a look so sad, so *reproachful*, imploring, and patient, That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose. Longfellow, Miles Standish, v.

2t. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Aar, For ahama, put up. Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed My rapier in his boson, and withal Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. Shak., Tlt. And., ii. 1. 55. The common People cast out *reproachful* Slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licenses for transportation of Corn. Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Bozon Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a de-linquent in that common cause, should be publicly con-vict of divers faise and *reproachful* speeches published by him concerning the deputy governour. *Winthrop*, Hiat. New England, II. 285.

3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful: as, reproachful conduct.

Thy puolshment He shall endure, by coming in the flesh To a *reproachful* life and cursed death. *Mülton*, P. L., xii. 406.

=Syn. I. Rehuking, censuring, upbraiding, censoriona, contemptiona, contumelious, abnaive. reproachfully (rē-prōch'ful-i), adv. 1. In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure. M. Note, cont of oranger's biograph. Inte., 111, 400. reprobation (rep-ro-bā'shon), n. [(OF. repro-bation, F. réprobation = Sp. reprobacion = Pg. reprovação = It. riprovazione, reprobazione, ( LL. (ecel.) reprobatio(n-), rejection, reproba-tion, (L. reprobare, pp. reprobatus, reject, rep-robate: see reprobate.] 1. The act of repro-bating, or of vehemently disapproving or con-domina Give none occasion to the adversary to apeak reproach-fully. 1 Tlm. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

William Busaey, Steward to William de Valence, is com-mitted to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used. Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

reproachfulness (rē-prōch 'ful-nes), n. The quality of being reproachful. Bailey, 1727. reproachless (rē-prōch 'les), a. [< reproach + -less.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

## The

**reprobablet**, a. [< ML. reprobabilis, < 1. repro-bare, reprove: see reprove, reprobate. Cf. re-provable.] Reprovable. No thynge ther In was reprobable, But all to gedder true and veritable. Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44. [(Davee.)

**reprobacy** (rep'ro-bā-si), n. [ $\langle reproba(te) + -ey.$ ] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet hehind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of *reprobacy*. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 2.

Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.
"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of reprobacy."
II. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (Davies.)
reprobancet (rep'rǫ̃-bans), n. [< L. reproban(t-)s, ppr. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprobate.] Reprobation.</li>
This sight would make him do a desperate turne, Yea, curse his better Angeli from his side, And fall to reprobance. Shak, othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 209.

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. rep-robated, ppr. reprobating. [< L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprove.] 1. To disapprove vehemently; contemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn, The use of his own hounty? *Couper*, Task, v. 638. If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extrav-agance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is de-servedly *reprobated*, and might be justip punlahed. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Eng-landera . . . *reprobated* the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xtv. 2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See reprobation, 3. I believe many are saved who to man acem reprobated. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

If he doom that people with a frown, . . . Obduracy takes place ; callous and tough, The reprobated race grows judgment-proof. Cowper, Table-Talk, 1. 459.

To approbate and reprobate, in Scots law. See approbate, =Syn. I. To reprehend, censure. See reprobate, a. reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), a. and n. [=F. réprouve = Sp. reprobado = Pg. reprovado = It. riprovato, reprobato,  $\leq L$ . reprobatos, pp. of reprobate, reprobate, condemn: see reprobate, v.] I. a. 1. Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate aliver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer. vt. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; de-praved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By reprobate deaire thus madly led. Shak., Lucrece, l. 300. Shaw, Luczer, So fond are mortal men, Fallen into wrath divine, As their own ruin on themselves to invite, Inaenaate left, or to sense *reprobate*, And with blindness Internal struck. *Milton*, S. A., I. 1685.

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; con-demnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reproached my heart . . . in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressiona. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

=Syn. 2. Profigate, etc. (aee abandoned), vitlated, cor-rupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, caat away, graceleas, ahameless.

II. n. One who is very profligate or aban-doned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our aelves the Elect, and have the Spirit, and the rest a Company of *Reprobates* that belong to the Devii. Selden, Table-Taik, p. 67.

I fear

A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near. Longfellow, Golden Legend, l. 5.

reprobateness (rep'rō-bāt-nes), n. The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Diet.* reprobater (rep'rō-bā-tèr), n. One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Argyle, the pairlotle reprobater of French modes. M. Noble, Cont. of Granger's Biograph. Hist., III. 490.

The profilgate pretenses . . . are mantioned with be-coming reprobation. Jefrey.

Among other agents whose approbation or reprodution are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

demning.

### reproduction

manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2 2. The act or process of restoring parts of an

organism that have been destroyed or removed. The question of the Reproduction of Lost Parts is in-teresting from several points of view in biology. Mind, IX. 415.

Specifically -3. The process whereby new in-dividuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already Specifically ---3. The process whereby new in-dividuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or ani-mals. (a) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of seeds. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low unicellular plants this is sim-uply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method ob-tains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Regenta* ere a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the genume of some aigne, mosses, etc., the bulkets of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-ility, etc., the corms, holis, and tubera of numerous annual plants. The cill engaged in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction are simply chose of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all individual plant. These are produced either indepen-dentity or through the conjunction of two separstic cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a lass perfect sense be cilled reproductive cells. Repro-ductive cells, esch of which is extual is incoming not be apparently ust all k, which may be either common vege-tive cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell in cryptogramous plants both methods are common, and the sexes gamedes, the male being distinguished as archiver serve gamedes, the male being distinguished as archiver serve found the pollengrain the male cell. Lut the union of the free disting the distinguished as archiver spore-reproduction is always sexual; (Fullization becoming pol-cells of the details of the process. (See ge

That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims reproductions in silver of the temple and its sculptures. The Century, XXXIII, 138.

Butrinto was once s city no less than Corfn ; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 340.

5. In psychol., the act of repeating in conscious-ness a group of sensations which has already

been presented in perception. All Reproduction rests on the impossibility of the resusci-

tated impression resppearing alone. Lotze, Microcosmus (traus.), I. 216. Fear and anger have their rise in the mental reproduc-

tion of some organic psin. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.

Ali knowledge is reproduction of experiences. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33, Asexnal reproduction. See asexual, and def. 3, above, — Empirical synthesis of reproduction, an associa-tion by the principle of contiguity, depending on the asso-cisted ideas having been presented together or successive-jy.— Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduc-tion, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. — Sexual reproduction. See def. 3, and sexual.— Syn-

thesis of reproduction, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

reproductive (rē-prō-duk'tiv), a. [= F. repro-ductif = Pg. reproductivo, < ML. \*reproductivus, < \*reproducere, reproduce: see reproduce.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the reproductive organs of an animal.

These trees had very great reproductive power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds. Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 183.

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any reproductive etching, not even after one of his own paintings. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 331.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 33L. Reproductive cells, in bot. See reproduction, 3 (a).—Re-productive faculty, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time.—Repro-ductive function of order *n*. See function.—Repro-ductive imagination, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special devel-opments. See imagination, 1. Philosophera have divided imagination into two.—what

opments. See imagination, 1. Philosophers have divided imagination into two — what they call the reproductive and the productive. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as re-exhibition, representing the objects presented by percep-tion — that is, exhibiting them without addition or re-trenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxiii.

reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense. Sr W. Hawilton, Metaph., xxxiii. Reproductive organs. (a) In bot, the organs appropri-ated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiedly the stamens and plsifis together with the accessory floral envelops; in cryptograms, mainly the an-theridia and archegonia. (b) In zoid, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equiv-alents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction ; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitsi, in a broad sense. The fundaments] reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testia, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ul-terior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see person, 8, and heetoestylus); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite seres; they sometimes fail of func-tional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see neuter, worker). -Reproductive system, in biod, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but othera indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-lertilization (as of plants by odorous secretions), and the like. See secondary sexual characters, under sexual. **reproductiveneess** (re-prô-duk'tiv-nes), m. The state or quality of blants dy insects), for attracting co-posite serves (as of animals by odorous secretions), and the

The reproductiveness (rē-prõ-duk'tiv-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being reproductive; ten-doncy or ability to reproduce.

**reproductivity** ( $r\tilde{e}^{\sigma}pr\tilde{o}$ -duk-tiv'i-ti), *n*. [ $\langle reproductive + -ity.$ ] Iu math., a number, *a*, connected with a function,  $\psi u$ , such that  $\psi(\gamma u) =$ 

reproductory (rē-prộ-duk'tộ-ri), a. [< repro-duct(ive) + -ory.] Same as reproductive. Imp. Dict.

repromission (rē-prō-mish'on), n. [= F. rc-promission = Sp. repromission = Pg. repromissão = It. repromissione, ripromissione,  $\langle L. repromis-$ tit. repromissione, ripromissione, de transforma-tit.sio(n-), a counter-promise, < repromittere, prom-ise in return, engage oneself, < re-, back, + promittere, promise: see promise.] Promise.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde repromys-siouns. Wyclif, Heb. vii. 6.

repromulgate (rê-prộ-mul'gāt), v. t. [< re- + promulgate.] To promulgate again; republish. Imp. Dict.

Imp. Diet.
repromulgation (rē<sup>#</sup>prō-mul-gā'shon), n. [
repromulgatie + -ion.] A second or repeated promulgation. Imp. Diet.
reproof (rē-pröf'), n. [< ME. reprofe, reproef, reprof, reprofe, reprove, repreve (whence early mod. E. repreef, reprief, repreve); < reprove, v.]</li>
14. Reproach; blame.

The doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from eproof. Shak., M. for M., iil. 1. 269. reproof. 2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; rep-

rehension; rebuke; reprimand. There is an oblique way of reproof which takes off from the sharpness of it. Steele.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 583.

3+. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

reptant

## But men been evere untrewe, And wommen have *repreve* of yow ay newe. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 960.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at sup-per, . . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he en-dared; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest. Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., i. 2, 213.

Snak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 2, 213. =Syn. 2. Monition, Reprehension, etc. See admonition and censure.

and censure. reprovable (rē-prö'va-bl), a. [Also reproveable; 〈 OF, reprouvable, F. réprouvable = Sp. repro-bable = Pg. reprovavel = It. reprobabile, 〈 ML. reprobabilis, 〈 L. reprobarc,' disapprove, con-demn, reject: see reprove.] Blamable; worthy of reprove of reproof.

The superfluitee or disordinat scantinesse of clothynge reprevable. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. is reprevable. A reprovable hadness in himself. Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 9.

We will endesvour to smend all things reproveable. Marston, Antonio and Meilida, Epil.

Marston, Antonio and Meillas, Epil. reprovableness (rē-prö'va-bl-nes), n. The char-acter of being reprovable. Bailey, 1727. reprovably (rē-prö'va-bli), adv. In a reprova-ble manner. Imp. Dict. reproval (rē-prö'val), n. [< reprove + -al.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. Imp. Dict. Imp. Dict.

Imp. Inc..
reprove (r\u00f5-pr\u00f6v'), v. t.; pret. and pp. reproved, ppr. reproving. [< ME. reproven, reproven, also repreuen (whence early mod. E. reprice, re-prece), < OF. reprover, repruever, reprover, F. réprover, reprove, reject, = Pr. reproar, reprobar = Sp. reprobar = Pg. reprorar = It. reprobarc, riprovare,  $\langle L. reprobarc, disapprove, condemn, reject, <math>\langle rc, again, + probarc, test, prove: see prove. Cf. reprieve, a doublet of reprove, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also reprobate, from the same L. source.] 1.$ To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bildynge repreueden. Wyclif, Luke xx. 17.

There's something in me that reproces my fault; But such a headstrong potent fault it is That it but mocks reproof. Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 225. To charge with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with of.

And there also he was examyned, represed, and scorned, and crouned eft with a whyte Thorn. Mandeville, Travels, p. 14. Herod the tetrarch, being reproved by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison. Luke iii. 10

prison. There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. Shak., T. N., i. 5, 104.

ne do nothing put reprove. Shak., T. N., I. 5, 104. Our blessed Master reproved them of ignorance... of his Spirit, which had they but knowo... they had not been such abecedarii in the school of mercy. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

3+. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will reprove [convict, R. V.] the world of sin [in respect of sin, R. V.], and of righteons-ness, and of judgment. John xvi. 8. God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that

few that believed not, sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to reprove them. Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.

## 4+. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can, Or else conclude my words effectual. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

D. Willet reprouch Philoes opinion, That the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde. Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 47. =Syn. 1 and 2. Rebuke, Reprimand, ctc. See censure and admonition.

reprover (re-prover), n. One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprorers* of vice, the title of living well. Locke, Education, § 38. reproving (rê-prö'ving), n. [Early mod. E. also repreving; ( ME. repreving; verbal n. of re-prove, v.] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many Representation and Scornes for us. Mandeville, Travels, p. 1. reprovingly (rc-prö'ving-li), adr. In a reprov-ing manner; with reproof or censure. Imp.

**reprune** (rē-prön'), r. t. [ $\langle re- + prune^2$ .] 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

Reprune now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well piaced. Evelyn, Calendarium llortense, Jaly.

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way flight imagination tires; Yet soon re-prunes her wing to soar anew. Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

reps (reps), n. Same as rep1. repsilvert, n. Same as reap-silver. reptant (rep'tant), a. [< L. reptan(t-)s, ppr. of reptare, crawl, creep: see repent<sup>2</sup>, reptile.]

Oach; Diame. The childe certis is noght myne, That reprofe dose me pyne, And gars me fle fra hame. *York Plays*, p. 104. Dict.

### reptant

Creeping or crawling; repent; reptatory; reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the Rep-tantia.

Reptantiał (rep-tan'shi-ä), n. pl. INL., neut. pl. of L. reptan(t-)s, ppr. of reptare, crawl: see reptant.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes toge-ther with a certain tortoise (*Pamphraetus*).— In Mollusca, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawl-ing by the formation of the foot as a creepinging by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being need In distinction from Natantia (which latter is a name of the *Heteropoda*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holcoklamyda*, *Pneumonochlamyda*, and Siphonochlamyda. **reptation** (rep-tā'shön), n. [= F. reptation,  $\langle$  L. reptatio(n-), a creeping, crawling,  $\langle$  reptare, pp. reptatus, creep, crawl: see reptant.] 1. The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Owen.*-2. In math., the motion of one plane figure around another, so as con-stantly to be tangent to the latter while pre-serving parallelism between different positions serving parallelism between different positions



stantly to be tangent to the latter while pre-serving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli In 1705 to the rec-tification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve ABC, and let bis be re-versed about the ine hetween its extremities, giving the spin-die-anaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a replatory motion about the sec-ond, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrigibbous figure OPQRSTUV, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a replatory motion, then its center will describe an octogibbous or eight-humped figure. By a similar pro-cess, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the pre-ceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve. **Reptatores** (rep-tā-tô'rēz), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle L, Teptators, creep, crawl; see rentant.]$ 

to the length of the original curve. **Reptatores** (rep-tā-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle L.$ reptarc, pp. reptatus, creep, crawl: see reptant.] In ornith., in Macgillivray's system of classifi-cation, an order of creeping birds, as creepers' and nuthatches. [Not in use.] **reptatorial** (rep-tā-tō'ri-al), a. [ $\langle reptatory + -ial$ .] In ornith., creeping, as a bird; belong-ing to the Reptatores

ing to the Reptatores.

reptatory (rep'tā-tō-ri), a. [= F. reptatoire,  $\langle$  NL. \*reptatorius,  $\langle$  L. reptarc, pp. reptatorius,  $\langle$  L. reptarc, pp. reptatus, creep: see reptant.] 1. In zoöl., creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; repent. -2. Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

**reptile** (rep til or -til), a. and n. [< F. rep-tile = Sp. Pg. reptil = It. rettile, < L. reptilis, creeping, crawling; as a noun, LL. reptile, neut. (sc. animal), a creeping animal, a reptile; < reperc, pp. reptus, creep: see repent<sup>2</sup>, and cf. ser-pent.] I. a. 1. Creeping or crawling; repent; reptant; reptatory; of or pertaining to the Rep-tilia, in any sense.—2. Groveling; low; mean: as, a reptile race.

Man is a very worm by birth, Vile, reptile, weak, and vain. Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

II. n. 1. A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have express'd, A cherub's face, a *reptile* all the rest. *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, 1, 331. An inadvertent step may crush the snall That crawls at evining in the public path; But he that haa humanity, forewarnid, Will step aside and let the *reptile* live. *Couper*, Task, vl. 567.

Specifically -2. An oviparous quadruped; a four-footed egg-laying animal: applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called *Amphibia*, as frogs, toads, newts, lizards, crocodiles, and turtles; any amphibian. -3. By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidoto reptile, as dis-tinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian. -4. A groveling, abject, or mean person: used in contempt. Specifically-2. An oviparous quadruped; a

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *rep-tile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. vii.

Reptilia<sup>1</sup> (rep-til'i-ä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of LL. reptile, a reptile: see reptile.] In zoöl.: (at) In Linnæus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class Amphibia, includ-ing turtles, lizards, and frogs. See Amphibia, 2 (a). [Disused.] (b) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrated ani-mals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes: mals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; mals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes;
the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylian. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles; the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloace of the digestive and norgenital systems, and naually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantoia. Reptilia thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a cleas Amphiba; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when brigaded therewith form their part of a superclass Sauropsida. The only living representatives of Keptilia are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or allgators, lizards or saurians, and anakas or serpents, respectively constituting the four or ders Chelonia, Crocodila, Lacertila, and Ophidia; and one living lizard, known as Hatteria, Sphenodon, or Rhynchocephalia. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the fichthyoptervia or Techysosuria, the lebthyosauris; Anomodontis; Dinosauria, by some ranked as a anchase and divided into several orders; Ornithoseatia, Plesiosauria, Pleurospondylia, plerodactyl, and Python.
reptilian (rep-til'i-an), a. and n. [\scalar LL. reptilia, a scoented doctrine that burds are organized on a like a reptile.
It is an accented doctrine that birds are organized on a like a reptile. the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair the skull is monocondylian. The

like a reptile.

It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely alled to the *reptilian* type, but superior to it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Blol., § 43.

He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind — impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, reptilian. George Eliot, Adam Bede, xll.

Reptilian age, the Mesozolc age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. n. Any member of the Reptilia; a reptile

tile, a reptile, + L. forre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. Nature, XXXIII. 311.

reptiliform (rep'til-i-form), a. [{ LL. reptile, reptile, + forma, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; be-longing to the Reptilia; saurian. Also, rarely, reptiled reptiloid.

reptilious (rep-til'i-us), a. [< LL. reptile, reptile, + -i-ous.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, reptili-ous; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the cata-ract. G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxi.

reptilium (rep-til'i-um), n.; pl. reptiliums, rep-tilia (-umz, -a). [NL., < LL. reptile, a reptile: see reptile.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

A special reptile-house, or reptilium, was built in 1882 and 1883 by the Zoölogical Society of London. Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 728.

There is a false, reptile prudence, the result not of cau-tion, but of fear. Dislodge their reptile souls From the bodies and forms of men. Coleridge. Smithsoman Report, 1005, p. .... Smithsoman Report, 1005, p. ... **reptilivorous** (rep-ti-liv' õ-rus), a. [(LL. rep-tile, a reptile, + L. vorare, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird;

A broad triangular head and short tall, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous suakes to rep-tilicorous birds and mammals. A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 305.

reptiloid (rep'ti-loid), a. [< LL. reptile, a rep-tile, + Gr. eidoc, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

The thrushes . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early reptiloid forms (of birds). Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 75.

Reptonize (rep'ton-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. Rep-tonized, ppr. Reptonizing. [(Repton (see def.) + -ize.] To lay out, as a garden, after the man-ner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752-1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

## Jackson assists me in Reptonizing the garden. Southey, Letters (1807), II. 4. (Davies.)

republic (rē-pub'lik), n. [Early mod. E. also re-publick, republique (= D. republick = G. Dan. Sw. republik); < OF. republique, F. république = Sp. republica = Pg. republica = It. republica,

## republican

repubblica, < L. res publica, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, respublica (abl. re publicā, republicā), the commonwealth, the state,  $\langle res, a thing, + publica, fem. of publicus,$ public: see real<sup>1</sup> and public.] 1<sup>‡</sup>. The commonwealth; the state.

That by their deeds will make it known Whose dignity they do sustain; And life, state, glory, ali they galo, Count the republic's, not their own. B. Jonson, Catiline, II. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is diatin-guished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen Indirectly, either by an elec-toral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republies are oligarchic, as for-merly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly contralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See democracy. We may define a *revublic* to be ..., a government

We may define a *republic* to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by per-sona holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. 39.

The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . reat, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . It is, of conrae, a *Repub-lic*, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which re-gards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 185.

Catalona, works, 1. 185. Cisalpine, Cispadane, Helvetic Republic, See the adjectives.—Grand Army of the Republic, a secret soclety composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its ob-jects are preservation of Iraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decator, Illinols, in 1866; Its members are known as "comradea," and its annual meetings are "encampuenta." Abbreviated G. A. R.-Republic of letters, the collective body of literary and learned men. Camublican (nearbody) a cond n. [...]

**republican** (rē-pub'li-kan), a. and n. [= F. républican (rē-pub'li-kan), a. and n. [= F. républicain = Sp. Pg. republicano = It. republicano (cf. D. republickeinsch = G. republikansk, a.; D. republikein = G. Dan. Sw. republikansk, a.; D. republikein = G. Dan. Sw. republikansk, a.; NIL. republicanus, < L. res publica, republic see republic.] I, a. 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth: as, a republican constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republican manners.—</p> 3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party: as, a Republican senator. See below.—4. In ormith., living in community; See below. — 4. in ormin., niving in community; nesting or breeding in common: as, the repub-lican or sociable grosbeak, Philctærus socius; the republican swallow, formerly called Hi-rundo respublicana. See cuts under hire-nest. — Liberal-Republican party, in U.S. hist, a political party which arose in Missouri in 1870-1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party noninated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its can-didate was indoraed by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.— Re-publican calendar. See calendar.— Republican era, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclama-tion of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 22d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic." — Republican party, (a) Any party which advocates a republic, elther existing or desired : as, the *Republican* party of France, composed chiefly of Opportunias, Radi-cals, and Conservative Republicans ; the *Republican* party of France, composed chiefly of Opportunias, Radi-cals, and Conservative Republicans ; the *Republican* party in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (b) In U.S. hist. : (1) The usual name of the Democratis party (in Iul Democratic-Republican party) during the years following IT92-3: it replaced the name Anti-Federal, and was re-placed by the name Democratis. See Democratic party, under democratic. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of alavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free soliers, of antislavery Whiga. During the period of the clvil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the excen-tive from 1861 to 1855 and again in 1859 (Presidents Lin-coln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Har-rison), and both houses of Congress f nesting or breeding in common: as, the republican or sociable grosbeak, Philctærus socius;

### republican

II. n. 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the anbjects of free statea which has made the ronghness of a *republican* almost proverbial. Brougham.

2. A member of a republican party; specifically [cap.], in U. S. hist., a member of the Republican party.—3. In ornith., the republican swal-[cap.], in U. S. hist., a member of the Republican party.—3. In ornith., the republican swallow.—Black Republican, In U. S. hist., an extreme or radical Republics: one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebelifor. The term arcse before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively. In offensive alluaion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—National Republican, in U. S. hist., a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825-9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republican; are yes? took the name of Whigs. See Whig.—Red republican, an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in French hist, one of the more violent republican, sepcially in the first revolution, at the time of the commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carmaguols.—Stalwart Republican. See stalwart.
republicanism (rē-pub'li-kan-izm), n. [= F. républicanisme = Sp. Pg. republicanismus = Dan, rc-publikanisme = Sw. republikanismus as republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican principles : as, his republicanism was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in republicanism; an apostacy from that to royalism is unprecedented and im-possible. Jefferson, Correspondence, 11. 443. 3. [cap.] The principles or doctrine of the Re- **repudiate**t (re-pū'di-āt), a. [< L. repudiatus, publican party, specifically of the Republican pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated. party in the United States. To be debarred of that imperial state

republicariant (rē-pub-li-kā'ri-an), n. [< re-public + -arian.] A republican. [Rare.]

There were *Bepublicarians* who would make the Priace of Oraoge like a Stadtholder. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1688-9.

republicatet (rē-pub'li-kāt), v. t. [< ML. repub-licatus, pp. of republicarc, publish, lit. repub-lish: see republish.] To set forth afresh; rehabilitate.

habilitate.
The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to republicate his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williama, i. 137. (Davies.) **republication** (rē-pub-li-kā'shēn), n. [< ML. "republication (n-), < republicare, publishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the republication</li> work published in another: as, the republication of a book or pamphlet.

The Goapel itself is only a *republication* of the religion nature. Warburton, Divine Legation, ix. 3. of nature. 2. In law, a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. Elackstone, Com., 11, xxxii.

republish (rē-pub'lish), v. t. [< re- + publish, after OF. republier, republish, < ML. republi-eare, publish, lit. 'republish,' < L. re-, again, + publicare, publish: see publish.] To publish publicare, publish: see publish.] To publish anew. (a) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (b) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (c) In law, to revive, as a will revoked, either by reexecution or by a codicil. Blackatone, Com., II. xxxii. republisher (rē-pub'lish-ėr), n. One who re-publishes. Imp. Dict. repudiable (rē-pū'di-a-bl), a. [ $\langle OF. repudia-$ ble, F. répudiable = Sp. repudiable = Pg. repu- $diavel, <math>\langle ML. *repudiabilis, \langle L. repudiarc, re-$ pudiatel or rejected; fit or proper to be putaway.

awav.

The reasons that on each side make them differ sre such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable*. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11. 339.

more reputation. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 11, 339. repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. re-pudiated, ppr. repudiating. [<L. repudiatus, pp. ef repudiare, put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (> It. ripudiare = Sp. Pg. repudiar = OF. repudier, F. répudicr, repudiate), <L. repudium, a putting off er divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repu-diction lit a viocition of what ene is achieved diation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, <re-, away, back, + puderc, feel shame: see pudency.] 1. To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. Bolingbroke, Exile.

2. To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

Hs [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorlans born, *repudiated* their ver-uscular idiom for that of the Athenians. Bentley, Works, I. 359.

In repudiating metaphysics, M. Comte did not inter-dict himself from analyzing or criticlaing any of the ab-atract conceptions of the mind. J. S. Mill, Auguste Comte and Positivism, p. 15.

To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

1 petition your honourable House to institute some measures for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States. Sydney Smith, Petition to Congress.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to repudi-ate the debt due to Englaod, the witty canon of St. Pani's [Sydney Smith] took the field, and, by a petition and let-ters on the subject, roused all Europe against the repudi-ating States. Chambers, Eog. Lit., art. Sydney Smith.

pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated. To be debarred of that imperial state Which to her graces rightly did belong, Basely rejected, and repudiate. Drayton, Barons' Wars, 1. 30.

party in the United States. republicanize (rē-pub'li-kān-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. republicanized, ppr. republicanizing. [<F. républicaniser; as republican + -ize.] To con-vert to republican principles; render republi-can. Also spelled republicanise. Let us not, with malice prepeuse, go about to republican-ize our orthography and our syntax. republicariant (rē-pub-li-kā'ri-an), n. [< re-nublic + -arian.] A republican. [Rare.] production (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republicanise) (republicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republicanise) (republicanise) (republicariant (rē-publicanise) (republicanise) (republican

a procuress. Encyc. Erit., Vi1. 300. (b) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. Repu-diation of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of repudiation. Encyc. Brit., XVII, 245.

 method of reputation. Encyc. Erit., XVII. 245.
 (c) Eccles., the retnsal to accept a benefice.
 repudiationist (rē-pū-di-ā'shon-ist), n. [< re-pudiation + -ist.] One who advecates repudi-ation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a repudiationist. The Nation, XXXVI. 58.

**repudiator** (rē-pū'di-ā-ter), n. [ $\langle LL. repudia tor, a rejecter, contemner, <math>\langle L. repudiare, repu-$ diate: see*repudiate*.] One who repudiates;specifically, one who advocates the repudiationof debts contracted in good faith by a state.See rcadjuster, 2.

See reauguster, 2. The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the Repudiators desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. The Nation, XXIX, 317.

repudiatory (rē-pū'di-ā-tộ-ri), a. [< repudiate + -ory.] Pertaining to or of the nature of re-pudiation or repudiators. [Rare.]

They refused to admit... a delegate who was of known repudiatory priociples. The American, IV. 67.

repugn (rē-pūn'), v. [< ME. repugnen, < OF. repugner, F. répugner = Pr. Sp. Pg. repugnar = It. repugnare, ripugnare, < L. repugnare, fight against, < re-, back, against, + pugnare, fight: see pugnacious. Cf. expugn, impugn, prepugn.] I. trans. 1. To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and repugneth God'a will. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224. Ans. to Sir 1. slot, du (*repugn* the truth Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth About a certain question in the law. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 94.

2. To affect with repugnance. [Rare.]

Man, highest of the snimsls -so much so that the base kinship repugns him. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 241.

### repugnant

II. intrans. To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It semyth, quod 1, to *repugnen* and to contraryen gretly that God knowit byforn alle thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many thinges repugning units both to God and mana lswe. Spenser, State of Ireland. repugnablet (rē-pū'- or rē-pug'nā-bl), a. [< re-pugn + -able.] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so<sup>e</sup>exquisitely, with won-derfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 262.

repugnance (re-pug'nans), n. [Early mod. E. also repugnaunce; < OF. repugnance, F. répu-gnance = Pr. Sp. Pg. repugnancia = It. repu-gnanza, (L. repugnantia, resistance, opposition, contradiction pupuros ( contradiction, repugnance, < repugnan(t-)s, resisting, repugnant: see repugnant.] 1t. Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

Silion; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense. As the shotte of great artillerie is drinen furth by vio-lence of fyre, even so by the commixtion and *repuparance* of fyre, coulde, and brymstome, greate stones are here throwne into the ayer. *R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobns Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 300).

2. Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the re-pugnance which we naturally have to labour. Dryden. Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the trinmph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive repugnance to palo. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

repugnance to pain. We cannot feel moral repugnance at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Contradictory opposition; in *logic*, disagree-ment; inconsistency; contradiction; the rela-tion of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill connsellors have most anhappily engaged him in . . . pernicious protects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words. *Prynne*, Soveraigne Power, il. 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts of the South Sea Coasts of America] a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous. Dampier, Voysgea, II., Pref.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise repugnance. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xi.

The principle of repugnance. Same as the principle of contradiction (which see, under contradiction). = Syn. 2. Hatred, Dislike, etc. (see antipathy), backwardness, disin-clination. See list under aversion.

repugnancy (re-pug'nan-si), n. [As repugnance (see -cy).] 1t. Same as repugnance.

(See 'cy', J 'I'. Banic as 'triantet. Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, ... And let the foce quietly cut their throata, Without repugnancy? Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 45. Neuerthelease without any repugnancie at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or initiator, because he can expresse the true and linely of enery thing is set before him. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 1.

2. In law, inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be conrepugnant (re-pugnant), a. [(OF, repugnant, F. répugnant (re-pugnant), a. [(OF, repugnant, F. répugnant = Sp. Pg. It. repugnante, < L. re-pugnan(t-)s, ppr. of repugnare, oppose: see re-pugna.] 14. Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to eppose or antagonize.

His antique sword, Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls, *Repugnant* to command. Shak., Hamlet, H. 2. 493. 2. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It assemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

3. In *law*, contrary to or inconsistent with an-other part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it: gen-erally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not repugnant to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure, *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, 11. 312. Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treatles be-tween the same parties, are repugnant. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are repugnant to rery foreign palate. Lowell, Don Quixote. every foreign palate. To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of jua-tice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indi-rect, at the expense of another is repugnant. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 579. every foreign palate.

=Syn. 2. Opposed, irreconcitable. - 4. Disagreeable. See antipathy.

repugnantly (rē-pug'uant-li), adv. In a re-pugnant manner; with opposition; in coutradiction.

They speak not repugnantly thereto, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

They speak not repugnantly thereto. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. repugnatness; (rē-pug'nānt-nes), n. Repug-nance. Bailey, 1727. repugnatet (rē-pug'nāt), v. t. [ $\langle L. repugnatus,$ pp. of repugnare, fight against. Imp. Diet. repugnatorial (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-al), a. [ $\langle re-$ pugnate + -ory + -al.] Repugnant; serving specific in the phrase.—Repugnatorial pores, the openings of the duets of certain glands which accreted prussic acid in most diploped myriapoda. The accretion poured out when the creature is alarmed has a strong dodr, which may be perceived at a distance of severati feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and ther number or disposition when present, afford zoölogical characters in the classification of the chilognatha. repugner (rē-pū'ner), n. One who rebels or is

opposed.

by the second second

sprout or bud again. Vanisht man, Like to a illy-loat, nere tan, Nere can *repullulate*, or hring His dayes to see a second spring. Herrick, His Age. Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat atill left in the Field. With what delight have I beheld this tender and in-numerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. Evelyn, Silva.

repullulation (rē-pul-ū-lā'shon), n. [= F. ré-pullulation,  $\leq$  L. as if \*repullulation,  $\rangle$ ,  $\langle$  repul-lulare, sprout again: see repullulate.] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathol-

of sprouting or budding again: used in pathon-ogy to indicate the return of a morbid growth. Here I myselfs might likewise die, And viterly forgotten lye, But that eternall poetrie Repullulation gives me here Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere, When all now dead shall reappeare. Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.

repullulescent(+)s, ppr. of repullulescere, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of L. repullulare, sprout again: see repullulate.] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullulescent* fac-tion might make, if the other way was taken. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 190. (Davies.)

repulpit (ré-půl'pit), v. t.  $[\langle re- + pulpit.]$  To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]

[Rarc.] repulse (rē-puls'), v. t.; pret. and pp. repulsed, ppr. repulsing. [= OF. repousser, F. repousser, = Sp. Pg. repulsar = It. repulsare, ripulsare, drive back, repulse,  $\langle$  ML. repulsare, freq. of L. repellere, pp. repulsus, drive back; see re-pel.] 1. To beat or drive back; repel: as, to repulse an assailant or advancing enemy. the right. Stutoos, Meureta and mouth frequency shocking. = Syn. 2. Ofiensive, disgnating, sickening, revolting, shocking. repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), adv. In a repulsive manner. Imp. Dict. repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), n. The charac-ter of being repulsive or forbidding. Imp. Dict. repulsory (rē-pul'sē-ri), a. and n. [= OF. re-repulsory (rē-pul'sē-ri), a. and n. [= OF. re-ter of being repulsive dervice dervice of of rojening.

Complete to have discover'd and repulsed Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton*, P. L., x. 10.

Near this mouth is a place called Comana, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they at-tempted in vain formany years. Dampier, Voyages, I. 63. 2. To refuse; reject.

2. To refuse, reject. She took the fruits of my advice; And he, repulsed — a short tale to make — Fell into a sadness. Shak, Hamlet, ii. 2. 146. Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other repulsed with an sir of disdain. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.

**repulse** (rē-puls'), n. [= Sp. Pg. repulsa = It. repulsa, ripulsa,  $\langle L. repulsa$  (sc. petitio), a rc- **repurchase** (rē-pėr'chās), n. [ $\langle repurchase, v.$ ] pulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of repulsus, pp. of repel-lere, drive back,  $\rangle$  repulsus, a driving back. **repuret** (rē-pūr'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+pure.$ ] To purify The E. noun includes the two L. nouns repulsa

and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the E. verb.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the repulse of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body. Shak., Cor., it. 1. 166.

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? if on they rush'd, repulse Repeated, and indecent overthrow Doubled, would render them yet more despised. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 600.

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth aay. Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 100.

poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attrac-tion when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. 56.

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with ita attractions only, but must present some of its repulsions also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 116. If Love his moment overatay, Hatred's swift repulsions play. Emerson, The Visit.

Capillary repulsion. See capillary. repulsive (ré-pul'siv), a. [= F. répulsif = Sp. Pg. repulsivo = It. repulsivo, ripulsivo; as re-pulse + -ive.] 1. Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here, Like a well-fortified and lofty tower, Is so *repulsive* and napt to yield. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A Repulsive force by which they [particles of salt or vit-riol floating in water] fly from one another. Newton, Optica, iii, query 81.

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood; Repulsive of his might the weapon stood, Pope, Iliad, xxi, 192.

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers. Jane Austin, Persuasion, vi.

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *reputsive*. O. W. Hotmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

ter of heing repulsive or forbidding. Imp. Dect. repulsory (rē-pul'sē-ri), a. and n. [= OF. re-poussoir, n.; < L. repulsorius, driving or forcing back (1.L. repulsorium, neut., a means of driv-ing back), < repellere, pp. repulsus, repel, re-pulse: see repulse.] I. a. Repulsive; driving back. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.] II.t n. Something used to drive or thrust out something else as a punch etc. Cotarane

something else, as a punch, etc. Cotgrave.

What will it be, When that the watery palate tastes indeed Love's thrice *repured* nectar? Shak., T. aud C., iii. 2. 23.

**repurge** (rē-pėrj'), v. t.  $[\langle OF. repurger, \langle L. repurgare, cleanse again, \langle re- + purgare, cleanse: see purgc.] To purge or cleanse again.$ repurge (rē-perj'), v. t.

All which have, either by their private readings, or pub-ilque workes, *repurged* the errors of Arts, expeide from their puritie. Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 11.

Repurge your apirits from euery hatefull sin. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, t.

repurify (rē-pū'ri-fī), v. t. [< re- + purify.] To purify again. The joyful blias for ghosts repurified, The ever-springing gardens of the bless'd. Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

**reputable** (rep'ū-ta-bl), a. [ $\langle repute + -able.$ ] **1.** Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; reputable conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quartera not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii. 2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. Broome.

enemy as defeat one. = Syn. Respectable, creditable, honorable. reputableness (rep'ū-ta-bl-nes), n. The char-acter of being reputable. Bailey, 1727. reputably (rep'ū-ta-bli), adv. In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office reputably. Imp. Dict. reputation (rep-ū-tā'shon), n. [< ME. reputa-tion, reputacious, < OF. reputation, F. réputa-tion = Pr. reputatio = Sp. reputacion = Pg. reputação = It. reputazione, riputazione, < L. reputatio(n-), a reckoning, a pondering, estimareputatio(n-), a reckoning, a pondering, estima-tion, fame, < reputare, pp. reputatus, reckon, count over, compute: see repute.] 1. Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the es-timate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character gen-erally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character*.

For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun At no value or *reputacioun*. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 164.

Chriat Jeaus: . . . who . . . made himself of no repu-tation, and took upon him the form of a servant. Phil. ii. 7.

For to be honest is nothing ; the Reputation of it is all. Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The people of this province were in the very worst repu-tation for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 55.

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

Cas. 0, I have lost my reputation / I have lost the im-mortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial. *Iago. Reputation* is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 263.

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her Reputation. Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men. Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

A third interpreta motions, looks, and eyes; At every word a *reputation* dies. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 16.

Pope, R. of the L., In Iw Thus reputation is a spur to wit, And some wits flag through fear of losing it. Corper, Table-Talk, 1. 520. Every ycar he used to visit London, where his reputa-tion was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended." Southey, Bunyan, p. 55.

= Syn. 2. Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, dia-tinction.

reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), adv. [<\*reputa-tive (< repute + -ative) + -ly2.] By repute. [Rare.]

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and reputatively learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things. *Chapman*, Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

If Christ had suffered in our person reputatively in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us. Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

[Rare.] [Rare.] [Rare.] repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), v. t. [ $\langle re- + pur-chase$ ] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expenditure. Once more we sit in England's royal throne, Re-purchased with the blood of enemies. Shak, 3 Hen. VI, v. 7. 2. repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), n. [ $\langle repurchase, r.]$ The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold. To purchase (rē-pir'dhās), n. [ $\langle repurchase, r.]$ The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold. To purify respects, fins autering of the state, life of Faith, in. 8. repute (rē-pūt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. reputed, ppr. reputing. [ $\langle OF. reputer, F. réputer = Pr.$ Sp. Pg. reputar = It. riputare, calculate, compute, think over, consider,  $\langle re-$ , again, + putare, think see putation. Cf. ret<sup>2</sup>, from the same L. think is see putation. Cf. ret<sup>2</sup>, from the same L. thick is ecount over, eccont, hold; reckon; deem. Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed wile file the state of the sta Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed vile in Job xviii. 3. your sight?

5095

All in England did repute him dead. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.

Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . . r the *reputed* son of Ceur-de-lion? Shak, K. John, L 1. 136. or

She was generally reputed a witch by the country peo-die. Addison, Freeholder, No. 22. pie. Most of the reputed saints of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

2. To estimate; value; regard.

I repute them [Surrey and Wyatt]. . . for the two chief lanternes of light to all others that have since employed their pennes vpou English Poesie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

For undertaking so unstaid a journey? Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59. We sim and intend to repute and use homours but as in-

atrumental causes of virtuous effects in actions. Ford, Line of Life.

**Reputed owner**, in *law*, a person who has to all appear-ancea the title to and possession of property: thus, accord-ing to the rnie applied in some jurisdictions, if a *reputed owner* becomes hankrupt, all goods in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors.

for the creditors. **repute** (rē-pūt'), n. [ $\langle repute, v$ .] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.

All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, be-sides other incomes, they have the Annats of Benefices to aupport their Greatness. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

He who reigns Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 639.

Yon have a good *repute* for gentleness And wisdom. Shelley, The Cenci, v. 2. Habit and repute. See habit.=Syn. See iist nuder

reputedly (re-pu'ted-li), adv. In common opin-

ion or estimation; by repute. Imp. Diet. reputeless (reput'les), a. [< repute + -less.] Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In *reputeless* banishment, A fellow of no mark nor likelihood. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ili, 2, 44.

Requa battery (rē'kwä bat'e-ri). [So called from its inventor, *Requa.*] A kind of machine-gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a hori-

zontal plane on a light field-carriage. requérant (rè-kā-ron'), n. [F., ppr. of requé-rir, require: sce require.] In French law, an

applicant; a petitioner. requeret, v. t. A Middle English form of require. requeret, r. t. A Middle English form of require. request( $r\bar{e}$ -kwest'), n. [< ME. request, requeste, < OF. requeste, F. requéte = Pr. Pg. requesta = Sp. requesta, recuesta = 1t. richiesta, a request < ML. \*requista, requesta, also neuter requistum (after Rom.), a request, < L. requisita, sc. res, a thing asked for, fem. of requisitus, ML. re-quisitus, pp. of requirerc, ask: see require, and cf. requisite and quest<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

prayer; an entreaty.

I calle thee to me geer and geer, git wolt thou not come at my requeest. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187. Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther ne queen. Esther vii. 7.

Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind To get my warrant quickly sign'd; Consider, 'tis my first request. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.

2. That which is asked for or requested. He gave them their request; but sent leanness into their soui.

teir soul. Let the request be fifty taients. Shak., T. of A., ii. 2, 201.

31. A question. [Rare.]

My prime request, Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder! If you be maid or no. Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 425. 4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.

Your nobie Tulius Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no re-quest of his country. Shak., Cor., iv. 3, 37.

Even Guicciardine's sliver history, and Ariosto's goiden cantos, grow out of request. G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now. Sir W. Temple.

Court of requests. (a) A former English court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the king hy sup-plication. (b) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.—Letters of requests. (a) In Eng. eccles. law, the formal instrument by which an in-ferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over

s cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior conrt, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as a conrt of appeal. This may be done in some instances without any consent from or communication to the de-fendant. (b) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—Return request. See return1.=Syn 1. Petition, Suit, etc. (see prayer1), solicitation. See askl. request (rē-kwest'), v. t. [< OF. requester, ask again, request, reclaim, F. requéter, search again, = Sp. requestar, request, request, en-gage, = Pg. requestar, request; from the noun.] 1. To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.

5096

desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings that he requested was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. Judges viii. 26.

The drooping crests of fading flow'rs Request the bounty of a morning rain. Quarles, Embiems, v. 11.

2. To express a request to; ask.

I request you To give my poor host freedom. Shak., Cor., i. 9. 86.

I pray you, sir, let me request you to the Windmill. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4

=Syn. Beg, Beseech, etc. (see  $ask^1$ ), desire, petition for. requester (rē-kwes'ter), n. One who requests; a petitioner.

A regard for the *requester* would often make one readily yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to rea-son one into it. Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, x.

son one into it. Jane Austen, Fride and Prejudice, x. request-note (rē-kwest'nōt), n. In the inland revenue, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [Eng.] request-program (rē-kwest'prō'gram), n. A concert program made up of numbers the per-formance of which has been requested by the ardience. audience.

**requicken** (rē-kwik'n), v. t.  $[\langle rc- + quieken^1.]$ To reanimate; give new life to.

II is doubled apirit Re-quicken'd what in flesh was fatigate, And to the battle camo he. Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 121. Sweet Music requickneth the heaviest spirits of dumpish nelanchoiy. G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii. melancholy.

requiem (rē'kwi-em), n. [= F. requiem, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "Requiem æternam dona eis," etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual, and occurs in other offices of the departed: L. requiem, acc. of requies, rest,  $\langle re-, again, + quies, quiet, rest. Cf. dirge, similarly named from "Dirige."] 1. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the mass for the dead.$ 

We should profane the service of the dead

To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her As to peace-parted souis. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 260. The silent organ iondest chants

Emerson, Dirge. The master's requiem.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The neual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies iræ (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Aguns Dei, and the Lux metrons the Lux æterna.

3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of dirge.

For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed, Sigh a soft requirm, and let fall a bead For two unfortunate nobles. Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

4t. Rest; quiet; peace.

Else had I an eternal requiem kept. Sandys, Parsphrase upon Job iii.

=Syn. Dirge, Elegy, etc. See dirge. requiem-mass (re'kwi-em-mas), n. Same as

requiem, 1.

requiem, 1. requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es'kat in  $p\bar{a}'s\bar{e}$ ). [L.: requiescat, 3d pers. sing. subj. of requies-cere, rest (see requiescence); in, in; pace, abl. of pax, peace: see peace.] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often ab-herevieted R = L Rbreviated R. I. P. requiescence (rek-wi-es'ens), n. [ $\langle L. requi-$ 

escen(t-)s, ppr. of requiescere, rest, repose, (re-+ quiescere, rest: see quiesce, quiescence.] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into requiescence, yet into wholesome astonishment. Carlyle, French Rev., I. fli. 8.

requietory† (rē-kwī'e-tō-ri), n. [< L. requieto-rium, a resting-place, sepulcher, < requiescere, rest: see requiescence.] A sepulcher.

Bodies digged up ont of their requietories. Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 419.

requirable (rē-kwīr'a-bl), a. [< ME. requera-ble, < OF. requerable, < requere, require see require and -able.] 1. Capable of being re-quired; fit or proper to be demanded.

requirer

The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and abie to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day ; . . . and therefore there is more respect requirable. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revela, iv. 1.

I deny not but learning to divide the word, elocution to pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boidness to deliver it, be all parts *requirable* in a preacher. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 256.

21. Desirable; demanded.

Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that is so cleer and so requerable? Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 6. require (rē-kwīr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. required, ppr. requiring. [Early mod. E. also required, (ME. requiren, requiren, requeren, < OF. re-quirer, requerir, requere, F. requérir = Pr. re-querer, requerir, requerce = Cat. requirir = Sp. requerir = Pg. requerer = It. richiedere, < L. requirere, pp. requisitus, seek again, look after, seek toknow, sek or incuire ask for demo requirere, pp. required, seen again, low after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (some-thing needed), need, want,  $\langle re, again, + quæ-$ rere, seek: see querent<sup>2</sup>, query, quest<sup>1</sup>. Fromthe same L. verb are also ult. E. requisite, etc.,request. Cf. acquire, inquire, etc.] 1†. Tosearch for: socksearch for; seek.

In vain *requirid* the Current, then imprison'd In subterraneous Caverns. *Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

From the soft Lyre, Sweet Flute, and ien-string'd Instrument require Sounds of Delight. Prior, Solomon, Ii.

2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Feire lordynges, me merveileth gretiy of that ye haue me *requered*, that ye will not that noon know what ye be, ne what be youre names. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark requiring aid against the Parlament. Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

What favour then, not yet possess'd, Can I for thee require? Courper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

3. To ask or claim, as of right and by author-ity; demand; insist on having; exact.

The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity ; but his blood will I require at thine hand. Ezek. iii. 18. Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight, Eager for glory, and *require* the fight. Addison, The Campaign.

We do not require the same self-control in a child as in man. Froude, Sketches, p. 57. a man.

4. To ask or order to do something; call on.

And I pray yow and requyre, telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

In humblest manner I *require* your highness That it shall please you to declare. Shak, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.

Shak, Hen. VIII., II. 7. 474. Let the two given extreams be 6 and 48, between which it is *required* to find two mean proportionals. *Hawkins*, Cocker's Decimal Arthmetick (1685). Shall burning Ætna, if a sage *requires*, Forget to thunder, and recall her fires? *Pope*, Easay on Man, iv. 123.

Persons to be preaented for degrees (other than hono-rary) are required to wear not only a white necktie but also bands. The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 376. 5. To have need or necessity for; render neces-

sary or indispensable; demand; need; want.

But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai [grains] ther require, Land argiliose or drie hem sieth for yre. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Poetry requires not an examining but a believing frame of mind. Macaulay, Dryden.

=Syn. 2-4. Request, Beg, etc. (see ask1), enjoin (upon), prescribe, direct, command. requirement (rē-kwīr'ment), n. [= Sp. requeri-miento = Pg. requerimento; as require + -ment.]

1. The act of requiring, in any sense; demand

Now, though our actual moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does tend to rise in response to a heightened requirement of conscience, and will not rise without it. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.

That which requires the doing of some-

thing; an authoritative or imperative com-mand; an essential condition; claim.

The requirement that a wife shall be taken from a for-eign tribe readily becomes confounded with the require-ment that a wife shall be of foreign blood. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.

3. That which is required; something demand-

The great want and requirement of our age is an ear-nest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. Eclec. Rev.

=Syn. 2. Requisite, Requirement (see requisite), mandate, injunction, charge. requirer (rệ-kwĩr'êr), n. One who requires.

It was better for them that they shulde go and requires. betayle of their enemyes, rather than they shulde come on them; for they said they had sene and herde dyners

requisition.

ed or necessary.

Beseech your highness, My women may be with me, for you see My plight requires it. Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 118.

ensamples of requyrers and nat requyrers, and euer of Iyue four hath obtayned. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxii.

requiring (rē-kwīr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of re-quire, v.] Demand; requisition; requirement.

If requiring fail, he will compel. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 101.

requisite (rck'wi-zit), a. and u. [Formerly also requisit; = Sp. Pg. requisito = It. requisito, ri-quisito, < L. requisitus, pp. of requirere, seek or ask again: see require.] I. a. Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; neces-sary; se needful that it cannot be dispensed with: indicences he with; indispensable.

It is . . . requisit that leasure be taken in pronuntiation, such as may make our wordes plaine & most audible and agreable to the eare. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

God . . . sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell in pious hearts, an inward oracle To all truth *requisite* for men to know.

Milton, P. R., I. 464.

To he witnesses of His resurrection it was requisite to have known our Lord intimately before His death. J. H. Neuman, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

=Syn. Essential, etc. See necessary. II. n. That which is necessary; something essential or indispensable.

The knave is handsome, young, and hath all those requisites in him that folly and green minds look after. Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 251.

Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 1. 251. Shak, Othello, it. 2

done or learned.
requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), adr. So as to be requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), adr. So as to be requisiteness (rek'wi-zit-nes), n. The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. Boyle.
requisition (rek-wi-zish'on), n. [< OF. requisition, F. réquisition = Pr. requisicio = OSp. requisition, e.g., c.g., c.g made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive from law; also, an authoritative demand or official request for a supply of necessaries, as for a military or naval force; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

To administer equality and justice to all, according to the requisition of his office. Ford, Line of Life.

The hackney-coach stand was again put into requisition for a carriage to convey this stout hero to his lodgings and bed. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

The wars of Napoleon were marked by the enormous requisitions which were levied upon invaded countries. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 129.

2. In Scots law, a demand made by a creditor a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—
 A written call or invitation: as, a requisition for a public meeting.—4. The state of being required or desired; request; demand.

What we now call the alb . . . was of the sacred gar-ments that one most in *requisition*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 1.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'on), v. t. [= F. réqui-sitionner; from the noun.] 1. To make a requisition or demand upon: as, to requisition a community for the support of troops.—2. To demand, as for the use of an army or the pub-ies some the support of the suppor lic service; also, to get on demanding; seize.

Twelve thousand Masons are requisitioned from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the Earth. Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

The night before, the youth of Haltwhistle, who had forcibly requisitioned the best horaes they could find, start-ed for a secret destination. N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 345. 3. To present a requisition or request to: as to requisition a person to become a candidate for

a seat in Parliament. [Eng.] requisitivet (rē-kwiz'i-tiv), a. and n. [< requi-site + -ire.] I. a. 1. Expressing or implying demand.

Hence then new modes of speaking : if we interrogate, 'tia the interrogative mode ; if we require, 'tis the requisi-tive. Harris, Hermes, i. 8. 2. Requisite.

Two things are requisitive to prevent a man's being de-celved. Stillingfeet, Origines Sacræ, ii. 11. (Latham.)

presses a requisition.

5097

The requisitive too appears under two distinct species, either as it is imperative to inferiors, or precative to su-periors. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 8. requisitor (rē-kwiz'i-tor), u. [< ML. requisitor, a searcher, examiner, < L. requirere, pp. requisi-tus, search for, examine: see require.] One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered

by a requisition to investigate facts. The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick re-

quisitors. II. M. Williams, Letters on France (ed. 1796), IV. 18.

*H. M. Wutans, Letters on France (ed. 1796), IV. IS.* **reref.** An obsolete form of *rear1, rear2, rear3.* **requisitory** (rē-kwiz'i-tē-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *requi-* **reret**, *v. t.* See *rear4. sitorio* (cf. Pg. It. *requisitoria, n., a warrant re-* **re-read** (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* [ $\langle re- + read1.$ ] To read quiring obedience),  $\langle ML. requisitorius, \langle L. re-$ *quirere,* pp. *requisitus, search for, require: see* **rere-banquet** (rēr'bang"kwet), *n.* [Early mod. *requisite, require.*] **1.** Sought for; demanded. [Rare.]-2. Conveying a requisition or de-wand mand.

The Duke addressed a *requisitory* letter to the alcaides. ... On the arrival of the requisition there was a serioua debate. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, 11. 305.

requisitum (rek-wi-sī'tum), n. [L., neut. of requisitus, pp. of requirere, search for, require: see requisite.] That which a problem asks for. requitt, v. t. An obsolete form of requite.

requit (re-kwit'), n. Same as requite.

The star that rules my luckless lot Has fated me the russet coat; And damn'd my fortune to the groat; But, in *requit*, Has blest me wi'a random shot O' countra wit. Burns, To James Smith.

requitable (rệ-kwī'tạ-bl), a. [ $\langle requite + -able.$ ] Capable of being requited. Imp. Dict. requital (rệ-kwī'tạl), n. [ $\langle requite + -al.$ ] The act of requiting, or that which requites; return for any office, good or bad. (a) In a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward: as, the *requilal* of services.

Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully Without an expectation of *requital*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

(b) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment.

Remember how they mangle our Brittish names abroad; what trespass were it, it wee in *requitott* ahonid as much neglect theirs? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. **=Syn.** Remuneration, payment, retribution. Requital differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expressing most emphatically either a full reward or a sharp retaliation. In the latter sense it comes near revenge (which

requite (rē-kwīt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. requited, ppr. requiting. [Early mod. E. also requit, with pret. requit; < re- + quite1, v., now only quit1, v.] pret. requit; < re- + quite, v., now only greet, j. To repay (either good or evil). (a) In a good sense, to recompense; return an equivalent in good for or to; reward. They lightly her requit (for small delight

They lightly her *requit* (for small delight They had as then her long to entertaine), And eft them turned both againe to fight. Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 47.

I give thee thanks in part of thy deserts, And will with deeds *requite* thy gentleness. Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 237.

(b) In a bad sense, to retaliate; return evil for evil for or to; punish.

But warily he did avoide the blow, And with his speare requited him againe. Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 21.

Pearl felt the sentiment, and requited it with the bitter-est hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childish bosom. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, vi. (c) To return. [Rare.]

I spent my time much in the visits of the princes, coun-eil of atste, and great persons of the French Kingdom, who did ever punctually *requite* my visits. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 135.

Syn. Remunerate, Recompense, etc. (see indemnify), pay,

repay, pay off. requite (re-kwīt'), n. [Also requit; < requite, v.] Requital. [Rare.]

For counsel given unto the king is this thy just requite? T. Preston, Cambyses.

requitefult (rē-kwit'ful), a. [< requite + -ful.] Ready or disposed to requite.

Yet were you never that *requiteful* mistress That grac'd me with one favour. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, if. 1.

requiteless; (rç-kwīt'les), a. [ $\langle requite + -less$ .] 1. Without return or requital.

Why, faith, dear friend, I would not die requiteless. Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

2. Not given in return for something else; free; voluntary.

For this IIIs love *requilcless* doth approue, He gaue her beeing meerly of free grace, Before she was, or could His mercie mone. Davies, Microcosmos, p. 68. (Davies.)

II. n. One who or that which makes or ex- requitement; (re-kwit'ment), n. [< requite + ment.] Requital.

The crie Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement* if it were possible of the same, . . . did gather a houge armye. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

reraget, n. See rearage. rerail (rē-rāl'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + rail^1$ .] To replace on the rails, as a derailed locomotive. [Recent.]

They [interiocking bolts] are supposed to have prevented the rails being crowded aside, and thus to have made pos-sible the *rerailing* of the engine. Scribner's Mag., VI. 346. reret. An obsolete form of rear1, rear2, rear3.

rerebrace (rer'bras), n. [< ME. rerebrace, < OF. \*rerebras, arierobras, F. arrièrebras; as rere, rear<sup>3</sup>, + brace<sup>1</sup>, n.] The armor of the upper arm from the shoulder to the observisiont cornection.

leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk, or replacing it by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder. Also arrièrebras.



a, rerebrace ; d, cubitière ; c, vambrace.

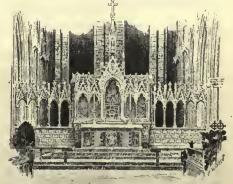
[1. 2566. [1. 2566.] **rere-brake** (rēr'brāk), n. An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century. It is said to have been the cushion forming a ball, or in some cases a ring, used in justs to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance. Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned. **reredemain** (rēr'dē mēn)

back, + de, of, + main, hand: see main<sup>3</sup>.] A back-handed stroke.

I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebounde . . . that the beste stopper that be hath at tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 11. (*Hallivell.*)

reredos (rēr'dos), n. [Early mod. E. reredosse, also reredorse, reardorse (see reardorse),  $\langle$  ME. \*reredos, reredoos,  $\langle$  OF. reredos,  $\langle$  rere, riere, rear (see rear<sup>3</sup>), + dos, dors, F. dos,  $\langle$  L. dor-sum, back: see dorse<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In arch., the back of a fireplace, or of an open fire-hearth, as com-monly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Rangiasgance: the iron plate of the form form and the Renaissance; the iron plate often forming the back of a fireplace in which andirons are used.

Now have we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs and poses. Then had we none but reredosses, and our heads did neuer ake. Harrison, Descrip, of Eng., il. 22. The reredos, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use (in the fifteenth century), but in addition to this large firefaces were introduced into the walls. J. H. Parker, Domestic Arch, in Eng., jil. A screen or a decorated part of the wall 2 behind an altar in a church, especially when



Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

the altar does not stand free, but against the wall; an altarpiece. Compare altarpiece and retable.

again or anew. rere-banquet; (rêr'bang"kwet), n. [Early mod. E. rere-banket; < rere, rear3, + banquet.] A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Compare rere-supper. Palsgrave.

He came againe another day in the after noone, and find-ing the king at a *rere-bonquet*, and to haue taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 283.

elbow-joint, especially when it is of steel or

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Bristes the rerebrace with the bronde ryche. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.),

It was usually ornamented with paneiling, &c., es-pecially hehind an atra, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of ntches, buttresses, pinnacles, statnes, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: reredoses of this kind not nufrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling. *Oxford Glossary*. 3. In medieval armor, same as backpiecc. reree (re-rē'), n. [E. Ind.] The narrow-leafed cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes. rerefief (rēr'fēf), n. [< OF. rierefief, rerefief, rerefief (rēr'fēf), n. [< OF. rierefief, rerefief, resture, redeem, ransom, rescue, = Sp. rescutar = Pg. resgutar, ransom (cf. OF. rachater, rache

3. In medieval armor, same as backpiecc. reree (re-rê'), n. [E. Ind.] The narrow-leafed cattail, Typha angustifolia, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and

used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes. rerefief (rër'fëf), n. [< OF. rierefief, rerefief, abbr. of arrierc fief, F. arrière-fief, < arriere, F. arrière, back (see rear<sup>3</sup>), + fief, fief: see fief.] In Scots law, a fief held of a superior feuda-tory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant. reremouse, rearmouse (rër'mous), n.; pl. rere-mice, rearmice (-mīs). [Also reermouse; < ME. reremous (pl. rerernys), < AS. hröremüs, a bat, < hröran, move, shake, stir (see rear<sup>4</sup>, v.), + müs, mouse: see mouse. Cf. flittermouse, flinder-mouse.] A bat. [Obsolete except in heraldie use.] use.]

## [Not] to rewle as *reremys* and rest on the daies, And spends of the spicerie more than it nedid. *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 272.

re-representative (re-rep-re-zen'ta-tiv), a. re- + representative.] See the quotation.

Re-representative cognitions; or those in which the oc-cupation of consciousness is not by representations of special relations that have before been presented to con-sciousness; but those in which such represented special relations are thought of merely as comprehended in a general relation. H. Spencer, Prin, of Psychol., § 480.

rere-suppert (rer'sup"er), n. [Also rearsupper; dial. resupper, as if < re- + supper; < ME. rere-souper, rere-soper, rere-sopere, < OF.\*rerc-souper, < rere, riere, behind, + souper, supper: see rear3 and supper.] A late supper, after the ordinary meal so called.

Vse no surfetis neithir day ne nyght, Neither ony *rere soupers*, which is but excesse. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And also she wold hane rere sopers whanne her fader

Palsyrave, Acolastus (1540). (Hallivell.)
If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's preparations for a rere-supper will be altogether spoiled. Scott, Ivanhoe, xviii.
rerewardt, n. See rearward1.
res (rēz), n. [< L. res, a thing, property, substance, affair, case; of doubtful origin; perhaps related to Skt. √ rā, give, rāi, property, wealth. Hence rebus, real1, rcalism, etc.; also the first element in republic, etc.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action. Used in sundry legai phrases: as, res geste, things done, material facts; as in the rule that the conversation may meally be given in evidence as part of the res geste, when the act or transaction has been given in evidence, although such conversation would otherwise be incompetent because hearsay; res judicata, a matter already decided.</li>
resail (rē-sāl'), v.i. [< re-+ sail1.] To sail back.</li>

Before he anchors in his native port, From Pyie *resailing*, and the Spartan court. Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 931.

resale (rē-sāl'), n. [ $\langle re- + sale^1$ .] A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor; a sale at second hand.

Monopolies, and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great meanes to enrich.

Bacon, Riches. resalgart, n. [< ME. resalgar, rysalgar, rosal-gar: see realgar.] Same as realgar.

Resalgar, and our materes enbibing. Chaucer, Proi. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 261. Our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and resalgar to be . . . sharpe, hotte, and burning things. *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 429. (Halliwell.)

resalute (rē-sa-lūt'), v. t. [< re- + salute.] 1. To salute or greet anew.

To resalute the world with sacred light. Milton, P. L., xi. 134.

2. To salute in return. They of the Court made obeisance to him, . . . and he in like order resaluted them. Hakluyi's Voyages, II. 171.

res angusta domi (rēz an-gns'til dõ'mī). [L.: res, a thing, circumstance; angüsta, fem. of an-gustus, narrow; domi, locative of domus, house: rescore (rē-skōr'), v. t. [< re- + score.] In see res, angust, and domel.] Straitened or nar-row circumstances. resarcelé (re-sür-se-lā'), a. Same as resar-rescoust, n. [< ME. rescousse, F. rescousse, re-rescousse, rescousse, rescousse, reres angusta domi (rēz an-gus'tä dō'mī).

 $\begin{array}{l} = & \operatorname{Pg. rcsgatar, ransom (cf. OF. rachater, rachc ter, F. rachcter, ransom, redeem, repurchase), \\ \leqslant \operatorname{L. re-, back, + ex, out, + captare, take: see capacious.] To ransom. \end{array}$ 

The great Honour you have acquired by your gallant Comportment in Algier, in *re-escating* so many English Siaves. Howell, Letters, I. v. 30. rescatet, n. [ $\langle$  It. riscatlo = Sp. rescate = Pg. resgate, ransom, rescue; from the verb: see res-cate, v.] Ransom; relief; rescue.

Euery day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome; and enery morning at our departure we must pay reseat foure or flue pagies a man. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 222.

Richard the heaves, in 21 of rescue. Some war with rere-mice for their leathern wings, To make my small eives coats. Shak, M. N. D., ii. 2. 4. representative (rē-rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv), a. [< content of the second of the secon back, + scindere, pp. scissus, cut: see scission.] 1. To cut off; cut short; remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 168, App. 2. To abrogate ; revoke ; annul ; vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority: as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or vote; to rescind an edict or decree; to rescind a judgment.

Even in the worst times this power of parliament to re-peal and rescind charters has not often been exercised. *Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The sentence of extic against Wheelwright was rescinded. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 349.

3. To avoid (a voidable contract). Bishop. = Syn. And have super a bedde. and moder was a bedde. Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. c. The rere-supper, or banket where men syt downe to drynke and eate agayne after their meate. Palsyrace, Acolastna (1540). (Hallicell) If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's If we ride not the faster the worthy Landry, p. c. Palsyrace, Acolastna (1540). (Hallicell) If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's If we ride not the faster the worthy Landry, p. c. Palsyrace, Acolastna (1540). (Hallicell) The act of rescinder ment; as rescind + -ment.] The act of rescind-ing; rescission. Imp. Dict. The provide the second for the second for

ing; rescission. Imp. Dict. rescission (rē-sizh'on), n. [= F. rescision (for \*rescission) = Sp. rescision = Pg. rescisio = It. rescissione,  $\langle LL.$  rescissio(n-), a making void, annulling, rescinding,  $\langle L.$  rescindere, pp. rescis-sus, cut off: see rescind.] 1. The act of rescind-ing or cutting off. ing; rescission. Imp. Dict. of a rescript; decisive. rescriptively (rē-skrip'tiv-li), adr. By re-script. Burke. [Rare.] rescourre, rescourre, rescourre, rescoure and -able.] Capable of being rescued. Everything under force is rescueble by more function

He [the daimic of Chöshid] would communicate with the mikado, and endeavour to obtain the reseission of the present orders. F. O. Adams, Hist, Japan, I. 445. 3. The avoiding of a voidable contract.

He [the seiler] was bound to suffer rescission or to give compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold had nudisclosed faults which hindered the free possession of it. Eneye. Brit., XXI. 206.

rescissory (rē-sis'ō-ri), a. [=F. rescisorie = Sp. Pg. rescisorio = It. rescissorio, (LL. rescissorius, of or pertaining to rescinding, (L. rescindere, pp. rescissus, rescind: see rescind.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effort of rescinding, cut off, or abrogate; having the effort of rescind. fect of rescinding.

To pass a general act rescissory (as it was called), annul-ling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633. Bp. Burnet, Hist, Own Times, an. 1661. The general Act rescissory of 1661, which swept away the legislative enactments of the Covenanting Parliament. Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, 1880, [p. 970.]

coussc = Pr. rescossa = It. riscossa (ML. reflex rescussa), a rescue, < ML. as if \*recxcussa, fem. pp. of \*rcexcutere, rescue: see rescue, v.] Same as rescue.

For none hate he to the Oreke hadde, Ne also for the *rescous* of the town, Ne made him thus in armea for to madde. *Chaucer*, Trollus, i. 478.

**rescribe** (re-skrib'), v. t. [= OF. rescrive = Sp. rescribir = Pg. rescriver = It. riscrivere,  $\langle L.$  rescribcre, write back or again,  $\langle re-$ , again, back, + scribere, write: see scribe.] 1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consuited *rescribes* or writes back toieramus, he dispenses with that act other-wise uolawfui. *Ayliffe*, Parcrgon.

2. To write again.

Calling for more paper to rescribe them, he showed him the difference betwirt the ink-box and the sand-box. Howell.

rescribendary (rē-skrib'en-dā-ri), n.; pl. re-scribendaries (-riz). [< ML. rescribendarius, < L. rescribendus, gerundive of rescribere, write back: see rescribe.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value upon indulgences.

**rescript** (re'skript), n. [ $\langle OF$ . rescrit, rescript, F. rescrit = Pr. reschrich = Cat. rescrit = Sp. rescripto = Pg. rescripto, rescrito = It. rescritto, (scipito \_ it rescriptum, a rescript, reply, neut. of re-scriptus, pp. of rescribere, write back: see re-scribe.] 1. The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence offi-cially propounded to him; hence, an edict or decree.

Maximinus gave ieave to rebuild [the churches].... Upon which *rescript* (saith the story) the Christians were overjoyed. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 158. overjoyed.

The society was established as soon as possible after the receipt of the Papal rescript. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 74.

2. A counterpart. Bouvier.

**rescription** (rē-skrip'shon), n. [( OF. rescrip-tion, F. rescription, < LL. rescriptio(n-), a re-script, < L. rescriptere, pp. rescriptus, answer in writing: see rescript and rescribe.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in re-scription. Loveday, Letters (1662), p. 31. (Latham.)

rescriptive (rē-skrip'tiv), a. [< rescript + -ive.] Pertaining to a rescript; having the character of a rescript; decisive.

Ing or cutting off. If any man infer upon the words of the prophets follow-ing (which declare this rejection and, to use the words of the text, rescision of their estate to have been for their idolstry) that by this reason the governments of all idola-trous nations should be also dissoived ...; in my inde-ment it folioweth not. 2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacat-ing: as, the rescission of a law, decree, or jndg-ment. No ceremonial and pompous rescission of our fathers' crimes can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse. Jer. Tagior, Works (ed. 1885), 1.778. He (the daimio of Chöshiù) would communicate with the exposure to evil: as, to rescue seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

## Ercules rescoved hire, parde, And brought hire out of helle agayne to blys. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 515.

That was cieped the rescouse, for that Vortiger was rescoved whan Aungle the saisne was slain and chaced oute of the place. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves; Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

2. In law, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody: as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable.=Syn. 1 and 2. To rerecapture.

II.; intrans. To go to the rescue.

For when a chambere after is or an halle, Wel more nede is it sodenly *rescove* Than to dispute, and axe anonges alie, How is this candeie in the strow yfalle. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 857.

rescue (res'kū), n. [Early mod. E. also reskue, reskew; from the verb. The earlier noun was rescous, q. v.] 1. The act of rescuing; deliv-erance from restraint, violence, danger, or any evil.

Spur to the rescue of the nobie Talbot. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. S. 19.

5098

Flights, terrors, sudden rescues, and true love Crown'd after trial. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field. 2. In law, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing ont of the custody of the law.

Fang. Sir John, I arrest you. ... Fang. Sir John, I arrest you. ... Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph. Fang. A rescue 1 a rescue 1 Shak, 2 Hen. IV., it 1. 61. Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so resculta as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape. Blackstone, Com., IV. x.

Rescue shot t, money patd for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or raided property. See shot.

Instead of his ain ten milk kye, Jamie Teifer has gotten thirty and three. And he has paid the rescue shot, Baith wi' goud and white monie. Jamie Telfer (Child's Bailada, VI. 115). To make a rescue, to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou, I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them To make a rescue? Shak., C. of E., iv. 4, 114. =Syn. 1. Release, liberation, extrication, redemption. =Syn. 1. Release, liberation, extrication, redemption. rescue-grass (res'kū-gras), n. A species of brome-grass, *Bromus unioloidos*. It is native in South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been intro-duced with some favor as a forage-grass into several coun-tries. In the warneest parts of the southern United States it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early apring. See pratine-grass. Also called Schrader's grass. rescuer (res'kū-ėr), n. Oue who rescues. rescussee (res-ku-sū'), n. [ $\langle rescuss(or) + -eel$ .] In *law*, the party in whose favor a res-cue is made.

cue is made.

rescussor (res-kus'or), n. [< ML. rescussor, < rescutere, pp. rescussus, rescue: see rescue, res-cous.] In law, one who commits an unlawful

cous.] In taw, one who commits an uniawith rescue; a rescuer. resc1; v. A Middle English form of raise<sup>1</sup>. resc2; v. A Middle English form of race<sup>1</sup>. rescarch<sup>1</sup> (rē-sèrch<sup>2</sup>), v. t. [ $\langle OF, recercher, re-$ cercer, rechercher, F. rechercher (= It. ricercare), $search diligently, inquire into, <math>\langle re- + cercher,$ search: see search.] To search or examine with continued care; examine into or inquire about diligently. [Rare.] about diligently. [Rare.]

It is not easy ... to research with due distinction ... in the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much may have been blemished by the euvy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquize, p. 207.

Sir R. Wotton, Reliquing, p. 201.
serach<sup>1</sup> (rē-sérch'), n. [< OF. recerche, F. recherche, F. dial. ressarche, resserche = It. ricerca, diligent search; from the verb: see rcsearch<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Diligent inquiry, examination, or study; laborions or continued search after facts or principles; investigation: as, microscopical research; historical researches.

Many medicinal remedys, cautions, directions, curiosi-ties, and Arcsna, which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable recherches. Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. In music, an extemporaneous composition preluding the performance of a work, and in-troducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.] =Syn 1. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), exploration. research<sup>2</sup> (rē-serch'), v. [< re- + search.] To

search again; examine anew. researcher (rē-ser'cher), n. [ $\langle research^1 + -er^1$ . Cf. F. rechercheur = It. ricercatore.] One who makes researches; one who is engaged in research.

He was too refined a researcher to lie open to so gross an imposition. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19. researchful (rē-serch'fūl), a. [< research<sup>1</sup> + -ful.] Full of or characterized by research; making research; inquisitive.

China, in truth, we find more interesting ou the surface than to a more researchful study. The American, VII. 230.

reseat (rē-sēt'), v. t. [ $\langle rc. + scat.$ ] 1. To seat or set again.

What! will you adventure to reseat him Upon his father's throne? Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish with a new seat or seats: as, to rescat a church.

with a new sear of the second strong enough. Tronsers are re-sealed and repaired where the matters is strong enough. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33. **réseau** (rā-zō'), n. [F., a net or network, OF. resel = It. reticcilo, a net,  $\langle ML. * reticcilum, dim.$ of L. rete, a net: see rete.] In lacc-making, the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes, whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating. The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground, or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, which has been held The flue-meshed ground or reseau, held where a reseizer of the lands of George More, are langue the

Réseau à brides, bride ground when the brides are ar-ranged with great regularity so as to resemble a réseau property so called, or net ground. resect (rē-sekt'), v. t. [ $\langle L. resectus, pp. of re-$ secare (> It. risccarc, risegarc = Sp. Pg. resegar= OF, resequer, F. réséquer), cut off, cut loose,(see hoch = becare out: soe section Cf risk.]< re-, back, + secare, cut: see section. Cf. risk.] To cut or pare off.

To clit or pare oil. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with which bones were resected, including the long bones, the Jower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Ency. Encl.*, XXII.675. **Resecting fracture**, a fracture produced by a rifie-bali which has hit one of the two bones of the Jorearm or leg, or one or two of the metscarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the others. othera

resect (re-sekt'), a. and n. [ $\langle L. resectus, pp. of resecare, eut off: see resect, v.$ ] I. a. Cut off; resected.

I ought reject No soul from wished immortalitie, But give them durance when they are resect From organized corporetite. Dr. H. More, Psychsthanasia, I. ii. 46.

Dr. H. More, Fryenstnamasia, I. u. 46. II. n. In math., the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa. resection (rē-sek'shon), n. [= F. résection, < LL. resectio(n-), a cutting off, trimming, pruning, < L. resecare, pp. resectus, cut off: see resect.] The act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in surg., the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation: excision of a portion of some part. articulation; excision of a portion of some part, as of a bone or nerve.

Some surgeons reckoned their resections by the hundred. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.

Resection of the larynx, a partial laryngectomy. resectional (re-sek'shon-al), a. [< resection + Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, re--al.] section.

Plastic and resectional operations. Alien. and Neurol., X. 499. **Reseda** (rē-sē'dä), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. F. réséda = D. reseda = G. resede = Sw. Dan. reseda),  $\langle$  L. reseda, a plant,  $\langle$  resedare, calm,  $\langle$  re-, back, + sedare, calm: see sedative. According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much are been blemished by the envy of others, sud what orrupted by their own relicity. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquize, p. 207. Tch1 (rē-sèrch'), n. [ $\langle$  OF. recerche, F. dill; ent search; from the verb: see rc-hl, v.] 1. Diligent inquiry, examination, udy; laborious or continued search after or principles; investigation: as, miero-ical research; historical researches. ny medicinal remedys, cautions, directious, curiosi-ical research; historical researches. modefatigable recherches. Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton At his reture — a rich repast for me. Cowper, Task, iv. 112. n music, an extemporaneous composition ding the performance of a work, and in-ucing some of its loading themes. [Rare.] 1. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. 1. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. I. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. I. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. I. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. I. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. I. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), a. Investigation, Inqui was so called because it was employed to al-

out albumen, a four- or eight-parted calyx, mi-nute glands in place of stipules, an open estivasmall and commonly irregular petals, and tion. tion, small and commonly irregular petals, and usually numerous stamens. There are about 70 spe-cies, by some reduced to 45, belonging to 6 genera, all but 11 species being included in *Reseda*, the type. They are annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifd; and with small bracted flowers in racemes or spikes. Their range is mainly that of *Reseda*, excepting Oligomeris with 3 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California. **reseek** (rē-sēk'), v. t. and i. [ $\langle re- + scek.$ ] To seek again. *Imp. Dict.* **reseize** (rē-sēz'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + seize.$ ] 1. To seize again; seize a second time.—2. To put into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in* (to be repos-sessed of).

sessed of).

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne Deposed was from princedome soverayne, . . . And then therein *reseized* was a gaine. Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

I will not *resell* that here which shall be confuted here after. Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 339.

d), inc. These arowis that I speke of heere Were alle fyve on oon manere, And sile were they resemblable. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 085.

Rom. of the Rose, L 085. resemblance (rē-zem'blans), n. [< ME. resem-blaunce, < OF. resemblance, ressemblance, F. res-semblance = It. rassembranza; as resemblan(t) + -ce.] 1. The state or property of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of ex-ternal form or of qualities. There with these dressent

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold, Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold. Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, 1. 165.

It would be easy to indicate many points of resemblance between the subjects of Diocietian and the people of that Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing has been learned or uniearned. Macaulay, History. Very definite resemblances unite the lobster with the woodlouse, the kingerab, the waterflea, and the barnacle, and separate them from all other animals. Huzdey, Lay Sermons, p. 102.

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or detail of likeness; a representation; an image; semblance.

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair, Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton*, P. I., ix. 538.

He is then described as gliding through the Garden un-er the resemblance of a Mist. Addison, Spectator, No. 351. The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews Takes the resemblance of the good she views. Courper, Charity, I. 396. der

3†. Likelihood; probability.

Prov. But what likelihood is in that? Duke. Not a resemblance, but a certainty. Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.

4+. A simile.

Been ther none othere maner resemblances

That ye may likne your parables nuto, But if a sely wyf be oon of tho? *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 368.

I will set them sil foorth by a triple diuision, exempt-ing the generall Similitude as their common Auncestour, and I will cal him by the name of *Resemblance*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

5t. Look; regard; show of affection. With soft sighes and lovely semblaunces He ween'd that his affection entire She should aread; many resemblaunces To her he made, and many kind remembraunces. Spenser, F. Q., 111. vil. 10.

**Term of resemblance**, a general name. **resemblant** (rē-zem blant), a. [< F. ressem-blant, ppr. of ressembler, resemble: see resem-ble.] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; re-sembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish woolls are grown originally from the Eng-lish sheep, which by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) . . . are come to that fineness. *Golden Fleece* (1657). (*Nares.*)

What marvel then if thus their features were Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? Southey.

resemble (rē-zem'bl), v.; pret. and pp. resembled, ppr. resembling. [< ME. resemblen, < OF. resembler, ressembler, ressembler, F. ressembler = Pr. ressemblar, ressemblar = It. risembrare, < In the second rate of the secon form, figure, or qualities.

Each one resembled the children of a king. Judges viii. 18.

The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortall sub-stance, resembleth him which is a Spirit. Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 16.

The river, as it flows, resembles the air that flows over it. Emerson, Nature.

2. To represent as like something else; liken; compare; note a resemblance.

Th' other, al yclad in garments light, . . . He did resemble to his lady bright; And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight. Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shali I resemble it? Luke xiii. 18. 3t. To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.

The Chinians . . . if they would resemble a deformed man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and beard, and a long nose. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall, and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to resemble the death upon the cross. Quoted in *S. Clarke's* Examples (1671), p. 270.

resemble

resell (ré-sel'), r. t. [< re- + sell1.] To sell again; sell, as what has been recently bought.

resemblablet (rē-zem hla-bl), a. [< ME. resemblable, < OF. resemblable, < resemble; see resemble.] Capable or admitting of being compared; like.

II.; intrans. To be like; have a resemblance; 2. To feel resentment; be indignant. appear.

And Merlyn, that wei resembled to Bretei, cleped the porter, . . . and thei dought it was Bretei and Jurdan. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

An huge tablet this fair iady bar In hir handes twain all this to declars, Resembling to be fourged all of-new. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 4521.

resembler (re-zem'bler), n. One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few resemblers in the orld. Boyle, Works, I. 516. world resembling (re-zem'bling), a. Like; similar;

homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were... many of them in colour and marks so resem-bling that it showed they were of one kind. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

Sor F. Staney, Arcadia, I. Good actions atill must be maintained with good, As bodies nourished with *resembling* food. Dryden, To His Sacred Majeaty, 1.78. resemblingly (rē-zem'bling-li), adv. So as to resemble, with resemblance or univisitiet resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, de-acribes him resemblingly. Boyle, Worka, II. 402. reseminate (rē-sem'i-nāt), v. t. [ $\langle L. resemina-$ tus, pp. of resemanare (> It. riseminare = Sp. re-sembrar = Pg. resemear = OF. resemer, F. ressemer), sow again, beget again, < re-, again, + seminare, sow: see seminate. Cf. disseminate.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it [the phonix] begets and *reseminates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animala, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of planta. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

resend (rē-send'), v. t. [< re- + send.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto bu; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may re-send it gain. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., IS53), 11, 116. again.

I sent to her . . . Tokens and ietters which she did *resend*. Shak., All'a Weil, iii. 6. 123.

keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

Tia by my touch alone that you *resent* What objects yield delight, what discontent. J. Beaumont, Psychc, iv. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly resented his drift. Fuller. (Webster.)

Hence, specifically-2t. To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the carthliness of a dying corpse; so this bird of prey [the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samnel (1 Sam. xxviii. 14)] resented a worse than earthly savour in the sout of Saul,—as evidence of his death at hand. Fuller, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air resent a sweeter breath? Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 221. 4. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, thongh over-late, to resent the injury he had done her. B. Jonson, New Iun, Arg. Many here shrink in their Shouiders, and are very sen-sible of his Departure, and the Lady Infanta resents it more than any. Howell, Letters, I. iil. 25.

Vesselafull of traditionary pottage, resenting of the wild gourd of human invention. Fuller, Pisgah Sight, iii. 3.

When he [Pompey] had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little resent thereat. Bacon, Friendship (cd. 1887). The town highly resented to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merita roughly used. Swift, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.

resenter (rē-zen'ter), *u*. One who resents, in any sense of that word. resentful (rē-zent'ful), *a*. [< resent + -ful.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the resentful, are worthy of a statesman. Johnson, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake, But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong. *Couper*, Task, iii. 79.

=Syn. Irascibie, choleric, vindictive, iiI-tempered. See anger1.

resentfully (rē-zent'fùl-i), adr. In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentiment! (rē-zen'ti-ment), n. [< ML. \*re-sentimentum; < resentment.] 1. Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected

by anything.

1... choose rather, being absent, to contribute what sydes I can towards its remedy, than, being present, to re-new her sorrows by such expressions of *resentiment* as of course use to fail from friends. Evelyn, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have resentiment And will t' avenge him of this injury. Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 5.

resentingly (rē-zen'ting-li), adv. 1†. With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more resentingly considers the usefulness of that trea-tise in that I have not added another of superstition. Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2 With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

resentive (rē-zen'tiv), a. [ $\langle resent + -ire.$ ] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen resentive north, By long oppression, by religion rous'd, The guardian army came. Thomson, Liberty, iv. resent (rē-zent'), v. [ $\langle$  OF. resentir, ressentir, F. ressentir = Pr. resentir = Cat. ressentir = Sp. Pg. resentir = It. risentire,  $\langle$  ML. \*resentire, feel in return, resent,  $\langle$  L. re-, again, + sentire, feel: see seent, sense. Cf. assent, consent, dissent.] I. trans. 14. To perceive by the sensos; have a feel, resent: see resent and -ment.] 14. The also resentiment, resentanch, (CoT. (and T.)) ressentiment = Sp. resentimiento = Pg. resenti-mento = It. risentimento,  $\langle$  ML. "resentimentum, perception, feeling, resentment,  $\langle$  resentire, feel, resent: see resent and -ment.] 1†. The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; improvesion impression.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (at) A strong perception of good; grati-tude.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for in-stances to enhaunse our due resentments of God's henefits, J. Walker, Hiat. Eucharist. (Nares.)

By a thankful and honourable recognition, the convoca-tion of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep resentance of his singular services and great shillies in this whole affair. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

(b) A deep aense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from s sense of wrong offered to one's seif or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasurs; anger.

In the two and thirtleth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *Resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 99.

Eaker, Chronicies, p. 99. Not youthfui kings in battle seized slive . . . E'er felt auch rage, resentment, and despair, As thou, aad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. Pope, R. of the L. iv. 9. Resentment is a union of sorrow and malignity; a com-bination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest. Johnson, Ramhler. Although the exercise of resentment is beset with nu-merous incidental pains, the one feeling of gratified ven-geance is a pleasure as real and indisputable as any form of human delight. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 142. = Syn. 2. (b) Vexation, Indignation (see anger1), irritation, rankling, gradge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictive ness. To take ill; consider and nore than any.
To take ill; consider and some degree angry of provokeus also, to show anger by words or acts. Thou thyself with scorn And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. Milton, P. L., ix. 300. Milton, resent its thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to resent. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x. Lesite Stephen, Eng. Thonght, i. § 17. (Wright)
Get To bear; endure. (Wright)

reservancet (rē-zer'vans), n. [= It. riserbanza, riservanza; as reserve + -ance.] Reservation.

### reserve

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the Reservance of our Rights and Titles . . , he in general words, Bp. Burnet, Records, II. fi. No. 50.

**reservation** (rez-ér-vā'shon), n. [ $\langle OF. reservation, F. réservation = Pr. reservatio = Sp. re$ servacion = Pg. reservação = It. riserbazione, ri-servazione, reservazione,  $\langle ML. reservatio(n-), \langle L. reservare, reserve: see reserve. ] 1. The act of$ reserving or keeping back; reserve; conceal-ment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your iordship to make some reservation of your wrongs. Shak, All's Well, fi. 3, 260. 2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

## He has some reservation, Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Ilumour, iil. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow reservation. Also reserve.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a reservation of iand for the minister, and the appropriation of new ianda as commons or pastures to some poor men. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4t. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

He will'd me

In heedfull'at reservation to beatow them [prescriptions]. Shak., All's Weil, f. 3. 231.

5. In law: (a) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would other-wise follow or might be inferred from one's act (Mackeldey); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all, . . . Made you my gnardians, my depositaries; But kept a reservation to be follow'd With such a number. Shak., Lear, if. 4. 255.

With such a number. Shak., Lear, H. 4. 255. (b) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his suc-cessors in interest, some now thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an exception; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a reservation. (c) The right created by such a clause. 6. *Eceles.*: (a) The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the com-muulon of the sick and prisoners. (b) In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of the Pope in reserv-ing to bimcalf the right to provide the sector. ing to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October ha [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the ace of Worcester which Reynolds vacated. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

Indian reservation, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [U. S.] — Mental reservation, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called mental restriction.

Almost ali [Roman Catholic] theologiana hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a mental reservation which may be though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental con-feesion. Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 572.

Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 572.
Reservation system, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary etilzens. [U. 8.]
reservative (rē-zėr'va-tiv), a. [< reserve + -ative. Cf. conservative.] Tending to reserve or keep'; keeping; reserving.</li>
reservatory (rē-zėr'va-tō-ri), n.; pl. reservatories (-riz). [= F. réservoir (> E. reservatir) = Sp. Pg. reservatorio, < ML. reservatorium, a storehouse, < L. reservator, keep, reserve: see reserve. Doublet of reservoir.] A place in which things are reserved or keept.</li> which things are reserved or kept.

which things are reserved of kept. How I got auch notice of that subterranean reservatory as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. Woodward.

Woodward. reserve (rē-zèrv'), r. t.; pret. and pp. reserved, ppr. reserving. [< ME, reserven, < OF. reserver, F. réserver = Pr. Sp. Pg. reservar = It. riser-bare, riservare, reservare, < L. reservare, keep back, < re-, back, + servare, keep: see serve. Cf. conserve, observe, preserve.] 1. To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another pur-pose; keep back for a time: as, a reserved seat.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little resentment of their danger. Jer. Taylor. You cannot anspect the reality of my resentments when I decline not so criminal an evidence thereof. Parker, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Take each man'a cenaure, but reserve thy judgement. Shak., Hamiet, 1. 3. 69.

His great powers of painting he reserves for events of which the slightest details are interesting. Macaulay, History.

21. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

21. To preserve; keep safe; guara. One in the prison, That should by private order else have died, I have reserved alive. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 472. In the other two destructions, by deluge and earth-quake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of peo-ple which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant. Bacon, Vicissitndes of Things (ed. 1887). At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban mar-ble reserve the memory of the place. Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.
Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better Days.
Howell, Letters, fi. 76.
To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.
War. Shall our condition atand?
Char. It shall;
Only reserved, you claim no interest In any of our towns of garrison.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167.
The ald Men, Women, and sicke Folkea were reserved from this Tribute.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 876.
Syn. 1. Reserve, Relain, etc. See keep.
reserve (ré-zérv'), w. [< OF. reserve, a store, reserve; from the verb: see reserve, v.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.</li> or disposal.

## Where all is due, make no reserve. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1. Still hearding up, most scandalously nice, Amldst their virtues, a reserve of vice. Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. Something in the mind withheld from dis-

closure; a reservation. However any one may concur in the general acheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviationa. Addison, Freehelder. (Latham.)

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or re-straining the feelings; a certain closeness or

coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior. Upon my arrival I attributed that reserve to modesty, which I new find has its origin in pride. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv. Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest, A decent caution and reserve at least. Couper, Hope, 1. 404. behavior.

## Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn, Such fine reserve and noble reticence, Tennyson, Geraint.

5. An exception; something excepted. Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve. Dr. J. Rogers.

Is knowledge ao despised, Or envy, or what reserve forblds to taate? *Milton*, P. L., v. 61.

In the minda of almost all religions persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, i.

6. In law, reservation .- 7. In banking, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See  $bank^2, 4.$ 

They (the precious metals) are employed as reserves in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society. Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.

8. Milit.: (a) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (b) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened and of set the purch areas are seriously is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval reserve. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, the reserve denotes technically that body of troops in the standing army who have served in the line, before their entry into the landwehr. The period of service is about four years. (c) A magazine of warlike stores sit-nated between an army and its base of opera-tions.—9. In theol., the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit: known also as cconomy. Compare discipline of the secomprehend of to receive with benefit: known also as *ceonomy*. Compare *discipline* of the se-crct, under *discipline*.— 10. In *calico-printing* and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—11. Same as *reservation*, 3.—Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve, or Western Reserve, the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erle

and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Con-necticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—In reserve, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—Reserve air. Same as residual air (which see, under air1).— Without reserve. See the quotation.

When a lack is anounced as without reserve — whether the announcement be contained in the written partic-ulars or be made orally by the auctioneer — that, accord-ing to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property will be perempterily sold, but that neither the vender nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. Eateman.

=Syn. 1. Retention. - 4. Restraint, distance. reserved (rē-zċrvd'), p. a. 1. Kept for an-other or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons reserved to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me, Shall find me as reserved as he. Courper, Friendship.

## New England's poet, soul reserved and deep, November nature with a name of May. Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 5.

4. In decorative art, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—Case regarded case is the Rom. Cath. Case is the power to absolve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person in articulo mortis.—Reserved int, in the British navy, a list of officers put on hall-pay, and removed from active service, hut liable to be called out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—Reserved power, in Scots law, a reservation made in deeda, acttlements, etc. Reserved powers are ut different sorts: as, a reserved power of hurdening a property; a reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—Reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—Reserved power is powers, but S. Sonst, law, powers pertaining to sover eignty, but not delegated to a representative hody; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the Constitution of the United States, or by prohibiten, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States. Sym. 1. Excepted, withheld.—2. Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, tacitur. 4. In *decorative art*, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked

He speaks reservedly, but he speaks with force. Pope. reservedness (rē-zėr'vcd-nes), n. The char-acter of being reserved; closeness; lack of Seots law, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one

A certain reserv dnesse of naturall disposition, and morall discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy. Millon, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

So much reservedness is a fault. Boyle, Excellence of Theology (1665), § v. **reservee** (rez- $\dot{r}$ , $\ddot{r}$ ), n. [ $\langle F. réservé, pp. of réserver, reservé: see reserve.] In law, one to whom anything is reserved.$ **reserver** $(<math>\ddot{r}$ , $\ddot{r}$ , $\dot{r}$ ), n. One who or that which

reserves

reservist (rę-zėr'vist), n. [< F. \*réserviste; as reserve + -ist.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

reserve. [Kecent.] The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn mancavrea, and the *reservists* walked speedily and were their formidable great-coats. R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172. It is a significant fact that, under the French mobiliaa-tion scheme, in the event of the anticipation of immediate war, all *reservists* and persons belonging to the territorial army of French India (phrases which include a large num-ber of the natives) are at once to leave for Diego Suarez in Madagasear.

in Madagascar. Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, viii. reservoir (rez'er-vwor), n. [ $\langle F. réservoir, a$  storehouse, reservoir: see reservatory. Doublet storehouse, reservoir: see reservatory. Doublet of reservatory.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store: usually applied to a large recep-tacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils. Who see a pale Manmon plue amidst his store Sees but a backward steward for the poor; This year a reservoir, to keep and spare, The next a lountain, spouting through his heir. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 173. What is his [God's] creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means Form'd for his use, and ready at his will? *Couper*, Taak, ii. 201.

reshipment

The fly-wheel is a vast reservoir into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidily, and the area of the reservoir is so vast, that its level remains uniform. R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically-2. A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge claterns and reservoirs of rain and snow water. Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roar-ing mountain torrent that drsined from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great *reservoir* of the Nile. Sir S. W. Baker, leart of Africa, p. 253.

3. In anat., a receptacle. See receptaculum. -4. In *bot*.: (a) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. De Bary, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (b) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimi-lated matter (reserve material) is stored up for Lowell, Ágassiz, ili. 5.
3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]
They [the pepe or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of them tegether, in one reserved place, where the water ia deep and runs quietly.
I. Watton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, i. 15.
4. In decorative art, left of the color of the color

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the in-efficient way in which it is reservoired and stored. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52. **reservor** (rē-zėr'vor), n. [< reserve + -orl.] In law, one who reserves. Story. **reset**<sup>1</sup> (rē-set'), n. [< ME. reset, etc., < OF. re-cet, receit, etc.: see receipt, n.] 1‡. Same as re-ceipt, 5, 6.—2. In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.— Reset of thert, the oflense of receiving and keeping goed a knew-ing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them Irem the owner. **reset**<sup>1</sup> (rē-set'), v. t.; pret. and pp. resetted, ppr. resetting. [< ME. reseten, etc., < OF. receive. etc., receive: see receipt, v.] 1‡. Same as receipt.— 2. In Scots law, to receive and harbor (an out-law or criminal); receive (stolen goods). We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and reset

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and reset the Southrona here. Scott.

Gif ony ydil men, that has not to live of thare awin to lef apon, be resett within the lande . . . Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 338.

reset<sup>2</sup> (rē-set'), v. t. and i. [ $\langle re- + set^1$ .] To set again, in any sense of the word set. reset<sup>2</sup> (rē-set'), n. [ $\langle reset^2, v.$ ] 1. The act of resetting.—2. In printing, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'a-bl), a. [ $\langle reset^2 + -able$ .] Capable of being reset.

## Cups... with gems... Moveable and resettable at will. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man-if he turna resetter of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. Scott, Abbot, xxxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and resetters of theft. Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vsgrancy, p. 349.

resetter<sup>2</sup> (rē-set'êr), *n*. [<*reset*<sup>2</sup> + *cr*<sup>1</sup>.] One who resets or places again. resettle (rē-set'l), *v*. [<*re*-+ *settle*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *trans*. To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Anstria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to resettle the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . the emperor's death? Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. intrans. To become settled again; spe-cifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

**The act of resettlement** (re-set'l-ment), n. [ $\langle resettle + -ment$ .] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh<sup>1</sup> (resh), a. [Origin obscure. Cf. rash<sup>1</sup>.]
 Fresh; recent. Halliwell.
 resh<sup>2</sup> (resh), n. A frequent dialectal variant of rush<sup>1</sup>.

of rush<sup>1</sup>. reshape (rō-shāp'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + shape$ .] To shape again; give a new shape to. reship (rō-ship'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + ship$ .] To ship agaiu: as, goods reshipped to Chicago. reshipment (rō-ship'ment), n. [ $\langle reship + -ment$ .] 1. The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipmed. reshipped.

resiance; (rez'i-ans), n. [{ OF. \*reseance, \*re-siance, resseance, < ML. residentia, residence: see residence, and cf. séance. Doublet of resi-dence.] Residence; abode.

Resolved there to make his resiance, the seat of his prin-mality. Knolles, 1174 G. (Nares.) cipality. The King forthwith banished all Flemmings . . . out of his Kingdome, Commanding . . . ( . . . his Merchant-Adventurers) which had a *Resiance* in Antwerp, to return. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 130.

resiant; (rez'i-ant), a. and n. [( OF. resiant, reseant, reseant, < L. residen(t-)s, resident: see resident. Doublet of resident.] I. a. Resident; dwelling.

Articles conceined and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company resiant in Prussia. Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 259.

I have already Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobroges Here resiant in Rome. E. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 3. Restant rolls, in *law*, rolls naming the restants or residents in a tithing, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

II. n. A resident.

All manner of folk, resiants or subjects within this his [the King of England's] reafm. Quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

Quoted in R. W. Dizon's Hist, Church of Eng., III., note. **reside** (rē-zīd'), v. i.; pret. and pp. resided, ppr. residing. [= D. resideren = G. residiren = Dan. residere = Sw. residera,  $\langle OF. resider, vernaeu-$ larly resier, F. résider = Sp. Pg. residir = It. risedere,  $\langle L. residere, remain behind, reside,$ dwell,  $\langle re., back, + sedere, sit (= E. sit)$ : see sit. Cf. preside.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time. or a dwelling or home; specifically. for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to *reside* In thrilling region of thick ribbed ice; To be imprison'd in the viewless winds. Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 122.

These Sirena resided in certain pleasant islands. Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides, And winds by the cot where my Mary resides. Burns, Flow Gently, sweet Afton. 2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Excellence, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition. Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl. It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his deatiny resides. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 21. 3t. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle;

subside, in general. The madding Winds are hush'd, the Tempesta cease, And ev'ry rowling Surge resides in Peace. Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

**= Syn.** I. Sojourn, Continue, ctc. (see abide1), be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home. **residence** (rez'i-dens), n. [ $\langle ME. residence, \langle OF. residence, F. résidence = Pr. residensa, re-$ 

sidencia = Sp. Pg. residencia = It. residenzia, residenza (= D. residentie = G. residenz = Dan. residents = Sw. residens,  $\langle F. \rangle$ ,  $\langle ML$ . residentia,  $\langle L. residen(t.)s, residents, \langle T. \rangle, \langle ML, residential, \langle L. residen(t.)s, resident: see resident. Doub-$ let of resiance.] 1. The act of residing ordwelling in a place permanently or for a con-siderable time.

## What place is thia?

What place is this? Sure, something more than human keeps residence here. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, fi. 2. I upon my frontiers here Keep residence. Milton, P. L., fl. 999.

Keep residence. Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special oc-casions by one nation to another. Their residence at for-eign courts is a practice of modern growth. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 89.

A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower Poison hath residence and medicine power. Shak., R. and J., il. 3, 24.

What is man ?

What is man?... Once the blest residence of truth divine. *Couper*, Truth, i. 387. In front of this espianade [Plaza de los Algibes] is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V., and intended, it is said, to eclipse the residence of the Mooriah kings. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 57.

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the high-eat court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. Milton.

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly carried on; eccles., the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his bene-fice: opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth residence at all times. Latimer, Sermon of the Plough. Residence on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Stens]. Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 837.

5. In *law*: (a) The place where a man's habi-tation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (b) An es-tablished abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of whether with or without a present intention of nltimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be tempo-rary makes it io law no donicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it io law a residence to this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term residence specifically, as contradistinguished from domicile, so as to free cases onder it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distince thous between domicile and residence rest. Residence is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of prood. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonymous, but in law they have distinct meanings. (Bump.) See resident. Residence is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a

Residence is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a translent absence does not interrupt it. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

6t. (a) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (b) That which settles or is depos-ited, as the thick part of wine that has grown idd in bettle old in bottle.

Hipostasi [It.], a aubstance. Also residence in vrine filt-ting toward the bottom. Florio. (e) Any residue or remnant.

When meate is taken quyte awaye, And voyders in presence, Put you your trenchour in the same, And all your resudence. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. Boyle.

sended. Boyle. =Syn. 1. Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay.-2. Home, domicile, mansion. See abide1. residencer (rez'i-den-sèr), n. [ $\langle ME. residen eer, \langle OF. residencier, \langle ML. residentiarius, a$ clergyman in residence: see residentiary.] A

clergyman in residence.

Clergyman in residences, Alle prechers, residences, and persones that ar greable [of similar degree]... They may be set semely at a squyers table. Babess Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Their humanity is a legge (bow) to the *Residences*, their iearning a Chapter, for they learne it commonly before they read it. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, The Common Singing-men lin Cathedrall Churches.

residency (rez'i-den-si), n.; pl. residencies (-siz). [As residence (see -ey).] 1. Same as

(-siz). [1 residence.

That orime, which hath so great a tincture and residency in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415. Specifically - 2. The official residence of a

British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger [the mutiny in Lucknow] by fortifying the resi-dency and accumulating stores. Encyc. Brit., XV. 50. 3. A province or administrative division in 3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies. resident (rez'i-dent), a. and n. [< ME. resident, < OF. resident, residant (vernacularly reseant, resiant: see resiant), F. résident, résidant = Pr. resident = Sp. Pg. It. residente, < L. resident(-)s, ppr. of residere, remain behind, reside: see reside.] I. a. 1. Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The forain merchants here resident are for the most part English. Sandys, Travalles, p. 7.

## Authority herself not seldom sleeps, Though resident, and witness of the wrong. Couper, Task, iv. 594.

2t. Fixed; firm.

27. Fixed j nrm.
The watery pavement is not stable and resident like a rock.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 829.
3. In zoöl.: (a) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory: said especially of birds.
(b) Pertaining to or consisting of residents: residence.
(b) Pertaining to or consisting of residents: residence.
(b) Remaining a rosident theory. -4.
Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation: as, he is minister residual. (re-zid'u-al), a. and n. [= F. résiduel, < NL. \*residualis, < L. residuum, residue: see residuum, residue: as the cont.</li>

resident at that conrt. II. n. 1. One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing: as, the American residents of Paris. 2. In law, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See residence. -residual

Resident and its contrary, non-resident, are more common-ly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove. 3. A public minister who resides at a foreign

court: the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have received two Leiters from your Majesty, the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows. *Milton*, Letters of State, Oct. 13, 1658.

This night, when we were in bed, came the resident of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out. Penn, Travels in Holiand, etc.

4. In zoöl., an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from migrant or visi-tant: said especially of birds.—5. In feudal law, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—6. In India: (a) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (b) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi. —7. The governor of a residency in the Datab -7. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.= Syn. 1. Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller,

residential (rez'i-den-tal), a.  $[\langle resident + -al.]$ Residential. [Rare.]

The beautiful residental apartments of the Pitti Palace. II. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 303. residenter (rez'i-den-ter), n. [< late ME. resi-denter, < resident + -erl. Cf. residencer.] A resident. [Seotch and U. S.]

I write as a residenter for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the kingdom" [of File] of some fifteen years' standing. N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 92.

residential (rez-i-den'shal), a. [< residence (ML. residentia) + -al.] Relating or pertain-ing to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a residential extension. Gladston

It [a medical college for women] has no residential hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.

It may be added that residential has been good English at least since 1690. J. A. H. Murray, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

residentiary (rez-i-den'shiā-ri), a. and n. [
ML. residentiarius, being in residence, a clergy-man in residence, < residentia, residence: see residence.] I. a. 1. Having or kceping a resi-dence; residing; especially (eccles.), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church: as, a canon residentiary of St. Paul's.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land I Canaan, and their residentiary guardian. Dr. H. More. There was express power given to the bishops of Lin-coln and London alone to create another *residentiary* can-oary in their own patronage. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 180.

2. Of or pertaining to a residentiary.

Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his residentiary house, men Corner. N. and Q., 7th ser., 11. 447. Amen Corner.

II. n.; pl. residentiaries (-riz). 1. One who or that which is resident.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charliy, hope, humil-ity, are perpetual residentiaries in the temple of their [re-generate] souls. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 55. The residentiary, or the frequent visitor of the favoured coloridge. spot.

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary residentiaries, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

residentiaryship (rez-i-den'shiā-ri-ship), n.
[< residentiary + -ship.] The station of a residentiary. Imp. Diet.</li>
residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), n. [< resident + -ship.] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.</li>

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his Secretary, but he, loving Soll-tude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburgh. *Wood*, Athense Oxon., II. 845.

residence. residewt, n. An obsolete form of residue. residual (rē-zid'ū-al), a. and n. [= F. résiduel,  $\langle NL. *residualis, \langle L. residuum, residue: see re-$ siduum, residue.] I. a. Pertaining to or havingthe character of a residuum; remaining.- Re-sidual abscess. (a) A collection of pus forming in oraround the cicatrix of a previous inflammation. (b) Achronic abscess in which the contents have been mostlyabsorbed.- Residual air. See air].- Residual analy-sist, the calculus of differences. This is the old desig-nation, employed by Landen, 1764.- Residual calculus,

the calculus of residuals or residues. See 11.—Residual charge, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the aurface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Ley-den jar. (Faraday.) In such cases there is said to be elec-tric absorption. It is doubtiess due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called di-dectric after-working.—Residual estate, residuary es-tate.—Residual figure, in geom., the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—Residual mag-netism. See magnetism.—Residual quantity, in adg., a binomial connected by the sign – (minus); thus, a - b, a - V b are residual quantities.  $a - \sqrt{b}$  are residual quantities.

a binomial connected by the sign – (minule): thus, a - b,  $a - \sqrt{b}$  are residual quantities. II, n. 1. A remainder; especially, the re-mainder of an observed quantity, after sub-tracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—2. The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imagi-nary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by  $2\pi i$ . An earlter definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of  $x^{-1}$  in the develop-ment of the function a in a sum of two series, one ac-ording to ascending, the other according to descending powers of x. If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also residue. 3. A system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.— Inte-gral residual the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including ait the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called principal re-sidual, the residual the and the according round a residual, the residual in the function becomes infinite.— Total residual, the residual is of the side of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called principal re-sidual.

sidual. residuary (rē-zid'ū-ā-ri), a. [= F. résiduaire,  $\langle NL. *residuarius, \langle L. residuam, residue: see$ residuum, residue.] Of or pertaining to a resi-due or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with: as, residuary estate (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

'Tia enough to lose the iegacy, or the residuary advan-tage of the estate left him by the deceased. Aylife, Parergon.

Aylife, Parergon. Residuary clause, that part of a will which in general ianguage gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.— Residuary devisee or legatee, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuant.— Residuary gum, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of stearin, needinary legacy. See legacy. residuate (rē-zid'ū-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. re-siduated, ppr. residuating. [*Scresidu(al)* + -ate<sup>2</sup>.] In math., to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of 2*m* into the integral round one

the quotient of  $2\pi i$  into the integral round one or more poles.

or more poles. residuation (rē-zid-ū-ā'shon), n. [ $\langle residuate$  +-ion.] In math., the act of finding the resid-ual or integral round a pole divided by  $2\pi i$ ; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—

Sign of residuation, the sign  $\sum$  prefixed to the expres-sion of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent. residue (rez'i-dū), n. [Early mod. E. also resi-dew;  $\langle$  ME. residue,  $\langle$  OF. residu, F. résidu = Sp. Pg. It. residue,  $\langle$  CF. residu, a remainder, neut. of residues remaining (residues remainder) of residuus, remaining, < residere, remain, re-side: see reside. Doublet of residuum.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asta, and so the residue other quarters to iabour in. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 4. The residue of your fortune Go to my cave and tell me. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 196.

Boto my cave and tell me. Stak, As you Like it, it. 7. 196, 2. In law: (a) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (b) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular lega-cies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—3. In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as residual, 2.—Biquadratic resi-due, the same as a cubic residue, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a onle. Thus, any fourth power of an integra divided by 5 gives as remainder either or 1. These are, therefore, the biquadratic residues of 5. — Tubic residue, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, as remainder either 0.1, or 6. These are, therefore, the cubic residue. See quadratic.— Trigonal resi-due, a number which, added to a multiple of another num-

ber of which it is asid to he a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 2, 8, are the trigonal residues of 13.=Syn. 1. Rest, etc. See remainder. **residuent** (rē-zid'ū-ent), n. [< residu(um) + -ent.] In chemical processes, a by-product, or ; waste product, left after the removal or sepa-ration of a principal product. **residuous** (rē-zid'ū-us), a. [< L. residuum.] Re-maining; residual: see residue, residuum.] Re-maining; residual. Landor. [Rare.] **residuum** (rē-zid'ū-um), n. [< L. residuum, what remains: see residue. Doublet of resi-due.] 1. That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue. that which remains; a residue.

The metai [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, ieaving no residuum when dissolved in pure nitric acid. W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

Residuum abal be understood to be the refuse from the diatillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaumé. New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 279.

New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 279. 2. Specifically, in law, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which prove in heffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the restign1 (ré-zin'), v. [< ME. resignen, resynen, < OF. resiner, resigner, F. résigner (> G. resignie-ren = Dan. resignere = Sw. resignera, < L. re-signare, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit.

signare, unseal, anul, assign back, resign, it. 'sign back or again,' < re-, back, + signare, sign: see sign.] I. trans. 1. To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken hertes digne; Algates hem that ye wol sette a fyre, They dreden shame and vices they *resigne*. *Chauser*, Troilns, iii. 25.

He [More] had resigned up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it. Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

Family of Sit 1. More, and The Earl of Worcester Hath broke his staff, resign'd his atewardship. Shak., Rich. 11., ii. 2. 59.

What sinners value I resign; Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine.

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon. Soon resigned his former snit. Spenser.

Passionate hopes not ill resign'd For quiet, and a fearleas mind ! M. Arnold, Resignation.

3 To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all thinga resign up ourselves to the will of God? Tillotson.

Then to the sleep I crave Resign me. Bryant, A Sick-bed.

4 To submit without resistance; yield; com-mit.

Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art Resign to death. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. I. 334. He, cruci and ungrateful, amil'd When she resign'd her Breath. Prior, The Viceroy, st. 32.

Æneas heard, and for a space resign'd To tender pity aii his manly mind. Pope, Iliad, xiii, 590.

5+. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of. Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. Evelyn.

Evelyn. 1. To abandon, renounce, abdicate. *Evelyn.* fers from the words compared under forsake in expreasing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordi-nary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use. **II.** intrans. 1. To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation.

O hreak, my heart! poor bankrupt, hreak at once!... Vile earth, to earth resign; end motion here. Shak, R. and J., iii. 2. 59. Amazed, confused, he found his power expired, Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired. Pope, R. of the L., iii. 146.

resign1+ (rē-zīn'), n. [< resign1, v.] Resigna-

You have gain'd more in a royal brother Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire. Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, iv. 2.

resign<sup>2</sup> (rē-sīn'), r. t. [ $\langle re- + sign.$ ] To sign again.

resignal + (re-zī'nal), n. [< resign1 + -al.] Resignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuei] made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the gov-ernment into the hands of a new King. Sanderson, Worka, II. 330. (Davies.)

Sanderson, Works, 11. 330. (Davies.) resignant (rez'ig-nant), a. [ < F. résignant, ppr.of résigner, resign: see resign<sup>1</sup>.] In her., con-cealed: said of a lion's tail.resignant; (rē-zī'nant), <math>n. [ < OF. resignant (=Sp. Pg. resignante), a resigner, ppr. of resigner, resign: see resign<sup>1</sup>.] A resigner. Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seai; and the good news came together, very welcome to the resignant, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour. *Bp. Hacket*, App. Williams, it 27. (Device.) resignation (rez'ig-na''s thom), n. [ ( OF. resi

Lep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 27. (Davies.) resignation (rez-ig-nā'shon), n. [ $\langle OF. resi-$ gnation, resignacion, F. résignation = Pr. resi-gnatio = Sp. resignacion = Pg. resignação = It. $rassegnazione, risegnazione, <math>\langle ML. (?) resigna tio(n-), \langle L. resignare, resign: see resign1.] 1.$ The act of resigning or giving np, as a claim,office, place, or possession.The verification of the state and even

The resignation of thy state and crown To Henry Bolingbroke. Shak., Rich. II., iv. I. 179. 2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . . Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay, While *resignation* gently alopes the way. *Goldsmith*, Dea, Vil., i. 110.

Godsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 110. 3. In Scots law, the form by which a vassal re-turns the feu into the hands of a superior. =Syn. 1. Relinquishment, renunciation.—2. Endurance, Fortitude, etc. See patience. resigned (rē-zīnd'), p. a. 1. Surrendered; given up.—2. Feeling resignation; submis-sive

sive.

What shall I do (ahe cried), my peace of mind To gain in dying, and to die resign'd? Crabbe, Works, I. 112. =Syn. 2. Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. atience

See resignedly (re-zi'ned-li), adv. With resigna-

ng had resigned by (ré-21 hed-1), aux. With resignation; submissively.
p. xv. resignee (ré-zi-né'), n. [< F. résigné, pp. of résigner, resign: see resign<sup>1</sup>.] In law, the party to whom a thing is resigned.
resigner (ré-zi'nér), n. One who resigns.
Watts. resignment (ré-zin'ment), n. [<resign<sup>1</sup> + -ment.]

The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure yon, Nay, more, for ever, by his full resignment. Beau. and Fl., Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

**resile** (rezil'), v. i.; pret. and pp. resiled, ppr. resiling. [ $\langle OF. resilir, rcsiler, F. résilier, <math>\langle L. resilire, jump back, recoil, <math>\langle re-, back, + salire, jump, leap: see salient, and cf. resilient.] To$ start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Quene wold herafter resile and goo back from that ahe semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo. State Papera, i. 343. (Halliwell.)

The small majority . . . resiling from their own pre-viously professed intention. Sir W. Hamilton.

violaty professed intention. Sir W. Hamilton. resilement (rē-zīl'ment), n. [ $\langle resile + -ment.$ ] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal. Imp. Dict., art. "back," adv., 7. resilience (rē-zil'i-ens), n. [= It. resilienza; as resilien(t) + -ce.] 1. The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebound-ing

ing.

If you strike a bali side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in ecchoa . . . may be tried. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 245.

2. In mach. See the quotation.

The word resilience, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning extreme resilience, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme iimit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set. Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 691, b.

Coefficient of resilience. Same as coefficient of elasticity (which see, under coefficient). resiliency (rē-zil'i-en-si), n. [As resilience (see -oy).] Same as resilience.

Amazed, confused, he found his power expired, Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired. Pope, R. of the L. itt. 146.
2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like. resign1+ (rē-zīn'), n. [< resign1, v.] Resigna-tion. You have gain'd more in a roval brother
-cy).] Same as resittence. The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme Johnson, Rambler, No. 110. of resilient (rē-zil'i-ent), a. [<L.resilien(t-)s, ppr. of resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leap-ing or springing back; rebounding. The common resilience.

Their act and reach Stretch'd to the fartheat is *resilient* ever, And in resilience hath its plenary force. Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 5. A highly resilient body is a body which has large co-efficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resili-ence. J. D. Everett, Units and Phya. Const., p. 46. Resilient stricture, a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossi-ble or difficult.

resilition (rez-i-lish'on). n. [Irreg. < resile + -ition.] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted ; resilition. Johnson's Dict. (under rebound). resiluation; (rē-zil-ū-ā'shon), n. [Prob. irreg. (in late ML. medical jargon?) < L. resilire (pp. resultus), spring back: see resilient.] Resili-ence; renewed attack.

There is, as phisicians says, and as we also fynd, double the percil in the *resilvacion* that was in the fyrste sycknes. *Hall*, Edward V., f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

The resiluation of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly. Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 316.

Lyty, Euphues and his England, p. 316. **resin** (rez'in), n. [Also rosin, q. v.; early mod. E. also rasin;  $\langle ME. rceyn, rceyne, also rosyn,$  $rosyne, <math>\langle OF. resine$  (also rosine, rasine), F. ré-sine = Sp. Pg. It. resina,  $\langle L. resina, prob. \langle Gr.$  $<math>p \eta \tau i v \eta$ , resin (of the pine).] 1. (a) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the se-cretion to the air. It is altied to and probably derived from s volatile oil. The typical resines are oxidized hydro-carbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohoi, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with sikalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like sumber and copsi, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balasms to essential oils. The hard resize are nearly inodorous, and contain little hardness through oleoresins and balasms to essential offs. The hard resins are nearly incolorous, and contain little or no volatile oil; the soft resins owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several ape-cles of pine (in the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillistion. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See gum. (b) The precipitate formed by treating a tinc-ture with water. 2. See *trosin*. 2. According the preparation of the set of the section of the set of the section of the sectio

(b) The precipitate formed by treating a tinc-ture with water.
2. See rosin, 2.—Acaroid resin. See acaroid.—Alde-hyde resin. See adehyde.—Bile-resin, a name given to the bile-acids.—Blackboy resin. Same as blackboy gum.
See blackboy.—Bon-nafa resin, an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from Thapsia garganica.—Botany Bay resin. Same as acaroid gum (which see, under acaroid).—Carbolized resin-cloth, an antiseptic dress-ing made by steeping thin calico musilu in carbolic acid, 2 parts; castor-oil, 2; resin, 16; alcolol, 40.—Fossil or mineral resins, same, scaroid gum (which see, under acaroid).—Carbolized resin-cloth, an antiseptic dress-ing made by steeping thin calico musilu in carbolic acid, 2 parts; castor-oil, 2; resin, 16; alcolol, 40.—Fossil or mineral resins, samber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—Grass-tree resin. Same as acaroid resin.—Highgate resin, fossil copal: named from Highgate, near London. Seecopalin.—Kauri-resin. Same as kauri-gum.—Piny resin. See piny!.—Resin cerze!.—Resin of copalba, the resin of ronding. See core!.—Resin of copalba, the resin of foropper, copper protochlorid : so called from its resemblance to common resin.—Resin of gualac, the resin of the wood of Gualacum officinale: same as guatacum, 3. Also called guata and guataci resina.—Resin of jalap, the resin obtained by treating the atrong tincture of the tuberons root of Jonawa purga with water. It is purgalive in its sction.—Resin of Leptandra, the resin obtained from Veronica Virginica.—Resin of podophyllum, the resin obtained by precipitation with water form sconcentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic In its action.— Resin of scammony, the resin of thapsla, a resin ob-tained from Thapsia garganica by evsporating of the clarified tincture.—Resin of turpeth, a resin obtained from the post-bark of Jponwa Turpethum.— Resin of near thapsie.—Resin of turpeth, a resin obtained from the post-bark of Jponwa Turpethum.— Resin (reezi'ni), v. t. [< resin, n.] To

or coat with resin. resina (re-zī'nä), n. [L.: see resin.] Resin. resinaceous (rez-i-nā'shius), a. [< L. resinat-etus, < resina, resin: see resin.] Resinous; hav-ing the quality of resin. Imp. Diet. resinata (rez-i-nā'tä), n. [< L. resinata, fem. of resinatus, resined: see resinate.] The com-mon white wine used in Greece, which is gen-mon white wine used in Greece which is gen-mo

erally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. resi-nated, ppr. resinating. [< L. resinatus, resined (vinum resinatum, resined wine), < resina, resin:

see resin.] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece. resinate (rez'i-nāt), n. [= F. résinate, < NL. resinatum, neut. of resinatus, resined: see resi-nate, v.] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

resin-bush (rez'in-bush), n. See mastic, 2. resin-cell (rez'in-sel), n. In bot., a cell which has the office of secreting resin.

resin-duct (rez'in-dukt), n. In bot., same as resin-passage.

resin-flux (rez'in-fluks), n. A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin,

with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, Agarieus melleus. De Bary. resin-gland (rez'in-gland), n. In bot., a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin

resiniferous (rez-i-nif'e-rus), a. [= F. résini-fère = It. resinifero,  $\langle L. resina, resin, + ferre, = E. bear^1.$ ] Yielding resin: as, a resiniferous tree or vessel.

resinification (rez"i-ni-fi-kā'shon), n. [= F. résinification,  $\langle résinificr, treat with resin: see resinify.] The act or process of treating with$ resin.

The resinification of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantifics of certain substances. Ure. Dict., 111. 448.

resiniform (rez'i-ni-fôrm), a. [< F. résini-forme, < L. resina, resin, + forma, shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. Imp. Diet

resinify (rez'i-ni-fi), v.; pret. and pp. resinified, ppr. resinifying. [ $\langle F. résinifier, \langle L. resina, resin, + -ficare, \langle facere, make: see resin and -fy.] I. trans. To change into resin; cause to become resinous.$ 

II. intrans. To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil obtained from hops by distillation with water] resinifies. Encyc. Brit., XII. 157.

resinize (rez'i-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. resin-ized, ppr. resinizing. [< resin + -ize.] To treat with resin.

taining or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealingwax, etc., which become resinously or negative-ly electric under friction.

resinoid (rez'i-noid), a. and n. [= F. résinoïde, ζ L. resina, resin, + Gr. είδος, form. Cf. Gr. μητινώδης, resinoid.] I. a. Resembling resin.

Minute resinoid yellowish-brown granules. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 696. II. n. A resinous substance, either a true

resin or a mixture containing one. resinous (rez'i-nus), a. [< OF. resineux, F. ré-sineux = Sp. Pg. It. resinoso, < L. resinosus, full

of resin, < resina, resin: see resin.] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin; like resin: as, resinous substances. – Resinous electricity. See electricity. – Res-inous luster. See luster?, 2. resinously (rez'i-nus-li), adr. In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must be-come either vitreously or *resinously* electrified. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 519.

resinousness (rez'i-nus-nes). n. The character of being resinous.

resin-passage (rez'in-pas<sup>#</sup>āj), n. In bot., an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted. resin-tube (rez'in-tūb), n. In bot., same as

resin-passage. resiny (rez'i-ni), u. [ $\langle resin + -y^1$ .] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

resin. resipiscence (res-i-pis'ens), n. [ $\langle OF. resipis cence, F. résipiscence = It. resipiscenca, <math>\langle L. resipiscentia, a change of mind, repentance (tr.$  $Gr. <math>\mu erávoia$ ),  $\langle resipiscere, repent.$ ] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a victous man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called repentance. [Rare.] They drew a flattening victous of the methods.

come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of resipere, savor, taste of,  $\langle re$ -, again, + sapere, taste, also be wise: see sapient.] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Grammar, in the end, resipiscent and same as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind. *F. Hall*, Faise Philoi., p. 67.

resist (rē-zist'), v. [< OF. resister, F. résister = Pr. Sp. Pg. resistir = It. resistere, F. résister tere, stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < re., back, + sistere, mako to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of stare, stand: see stand. Cf. assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist.] I. trans. 1. To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

physical or inoral loree in oppen Either side of the bank being fringed with most beanti-ful trees, which *resisted* the sun's darts from over-much plercing the natural coldness of the river. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

resistance

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jss. iv. 7.

Of Michael, from the armoury of God, Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen Nor solid might resist that edge. Milton, P. L., vi. 323.

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has *resisted*. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 5. While soif-dependent power can time defy, As rocks *resist* the billows and the sky. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., i. 430.

What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted. Butns, To the Unco Guid.

27. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend.

These cates resist me, she but thought upon. Shak., Pericles, it. 3. 29.

=Syn. 1. Withstand, etc. See oppose. II, intrans. To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hoid upon him; if he do reeist, Subdue him at his peril. Shak., Otheiio, i. 2. 80. **resist** ( $r\bar{o}$ -zist'), n. [ $\langle resist, r$ .] 1. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the grahning mix-ture by a composition called *resist*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 199.

2. Specifically, in calico-printing, a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to ren-der it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called resist-paste, resistant, and reserve.— 3. A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out.-Resist style, in calico-printing, the process of dycing in a pattern by the use of a resist. resistal (rę-zis'tal), n. Resistance. [Rare.]

esistal (rē-zis'tal), n. Resistance. All resistalls, Quarreis, and ripping up of injuries Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath, Whose fire is now extinct. Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1374, [II. 401].

resistance (rē-zis'tans), n. [Also resistence;  $\langle$  ME. resistence,  $\langle$  OF. resistence, later resistence, F. résistence = Pr. Sp. Pg. resistencia = It. resistenza,  $\langle$  ML. \*resistentia,  $\langle$  L. resisten(t-)s, ppr. of resister, resist: see resist, resistant.] 1. The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism. Resistance is passive, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or active, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or deteat progress or design.

## Nae resistans durst they mak. Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).

He'ii not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of *resistance*. Shak., 2 Ilen. IV., ii. 4. 109.

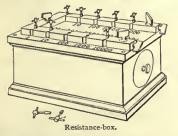
2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, resistance to shearto any component of it: as, resistance to shear-ing. In a phrase like this, resistance may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restora-tion of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elas-tic — that is, it may cease, and as resistance does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical trea-tises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into second, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the sceleration. The theory of re-sistance still remains inpurfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming Resistance, which is force acted on and reacting. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5.

Resistance, which is force acted on and reacting. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5. G. In elect., that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation C = E/R, which is 0hm's law. Resistance may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength (R = E/C), the flow being assumed to be steady. For simple periodic alternate currents, the resistance in-creases as the rapidity of alternation increases, and it also depends on the form of the conductor. Resistance to such currents is sometimes called *impedance* and also cirtual resistance, that for steady flow being named ohmic resis-tance. In general, resistance is proportional to the iength of the conductor and inversely proportional to the iength of the conductor and inversely proportional to the steady, the stress to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions, as in the case of scientum, the resistance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

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resistance-box (rē-zis'tans-boks), n. containing one or more resistance-coils. A box



resistance-coil (re-zis'tans-koil), n. A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the pas-

which offers a definite resistance to the pas-sage of a current of electricity. Resistance-colls are generally of German-silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually mul-tiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm. **resistant** (rē-zis'tant), a. and n. [Also resis-tent;  $\langle OF. resistant, F. résistant = Sp. Pg. It.$  $resistente, <math>\langle L. resisten(t-)s, ppr. of resistere,$ withstand, resist: see resist.] I. a. Making resistance; resisting. This Excompute the second sec

This Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the resistant position of Savonarola. George Eliot, Romola, lv.

II. n. 1. One who or that which resists. According to the degrees of power in the sgent and re-sistant is an action performed or hindered. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi.

2. Same as resist, 2.

The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brown-lsh in colour, are used largely by the calico-printer as a resistant for iron and alumina mordants. Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 50.

resistence (rē-zis'tens), n. Same as resistance. resistent (rē-zis'tent), a. Same as resistant. resistence (rę-zis tens), n. Same as resistance. resistent (rę-zis tens), a. Same as resistant. resister (rę-zis'ter), n. One who resists; one who opposes or withstands. resistibility (rę-zis-ti-bil'i\_ti), n. [= F. résis-tibilité; as resistible + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The property of being resistible.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equiva-lence the facility of her seduction. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

321

5105

2t. The property of resisting.

The name body being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. Locke.

resistless (re-zist'les), a. [< resist + -less.]

Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or with-stood; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subjection. Milton, S. A., l. 1404.

2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wasteful sea, Whose billows, beating the *resistless* banks, Shall overflow it with their refluence. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iil. 5. 17.

Resistless, tame, Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout Until the gods through heaven's blue look out! Keats, Endymion, iii.

resistlessly (rē-zist'les-li), adv. In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied. resistlessness (rē-zist'les-nes), n. The char-acter of being resistless or irresistible. resist-work (rē-zist'werk), n. Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist which proceedings occ

part by means of resist, which preserves cer-tain parts uncolored.

reskew, reskuet, v. and n. Obsolete forms of rescue

resmooth (rē-smöŦH'), v. t. [< re- + smooth.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

And thus your palos May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing. Tennyson, Princess, iii.

resolder (rē-sol'dėr), v. t. [ $\langle re- + solder.$ ] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. Tennyson, Princess, v. resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), a. [ $\langle OF. resoluble, F.$ résoluble = Sp. resoluble = It. resolubile,  $\langle LL.$ resolubilis,  $\langle L. resolvere, resolve: see resolve.$ ] Capable of being resolved.

The synthetic [Greek compounds] are organic, and, be-ing made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus *resoluble*. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 42, note.

resolute (rez'ō-lūt), a. and n. [< ME. resolute = OF. resolu, F. résolu = Sp. Pg. resoluto = It. risoluto, < L. resolutus, pp. of resolvere, re-solve: see resolve.] I. a. 1f. Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

For bathes hoote anmonyake is tolde Right goode with brymstone *resolute* ypitte Aboute in evry chynyng, clifte, or slifte. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2t. Convinced; satisfied; certain. Imp. Dict. -3t. Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

The linerpretour answered, . . . Wyllynge hym to take this for a *resolute* answere, that . . . If he rather de-syred warre, he shoulde haue his handes full. *R. Eden*, tr. of Pigefetta (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256).

I [Luther] have given resolute answer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore. Foxe, Acts, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.

4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand, Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61. =Syn. 4. Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, slanch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of *resolute* among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and bold action presented to opposers or resisters. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See decision.

### resolution

II.t n. 1. A resolute or determined person.

Young Fortinbras . . . Hath in the skirls of Norway here and there Shark'd up a list of lawless resolutes. Shak., Hamlet, 1. 1. 93.

resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), a. [= F. résistible = Sp. resistible = Pg. resistible = Sp. resistible = Rg. resistible; as resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resist + -ible.] Capable of heing resisted: as, a resistible force. resistible resistible; resistiblity.
resistible (rē-zis'ti-bli), adv. With resist tance or opposition; so as to resist. resistive (rē-zis'tiv). a. [(resist + -ive.] Having the power to resist; resisting. The sestive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind. B. Joneon, Sejanus, fl. I.
resistively (rē-zis'tiv-li), adv. With or by means of resistance.
Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistance; Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 649.
resistivity (rē-zis'tiv', ft), n. The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting. The resistivity of the wires. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV.641.
resistively of resistance; capacity for resisting.
The resistive of the wires. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV.641.
resistively of resistance; capacity for resisting.
The resistively of the wires. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV.641.
resistively of resistance; capacity for resisting.
The resistively of the wires. Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV.641.

It is a question Needs not a resolution. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1. (d) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having differ-ent directions, whether these have independent causes

or not. 2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolu-

tion; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the resolution of humidity congealed. Sir K. Digby, Bodies.

3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose: as, a resolution to reform our lives; a resolution to undertake an expedition.

Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tls Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 36. Resolution, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 429. 4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great resolution.

No want of *resolution* in me, but only my followers' . . . tressons, makes me betake me to my heels. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.

Off with thy pining black !— it dulls a soldier — And put on resolution like a man. Fletcher (and another), False One, lv. 3.

5. A formal proposition brought before a de-liberative body for discussion and adoption.

If the report . . . conclude with *resolutions* or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeding to the *resolutions*. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 296.

A formal determination or decision of a 6. b. A formal determination of decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any associa-tion of individuals, when adopted by vote. See by-law, 2, ordinance, 7, regulation, 2.—7. Deter-mination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions which might occasion such alterations. Sir M. Hale.

8t. The state of being settled in opinion; free-dom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

## Ab, but the *resolution* of thy death Made me to lose such thought. *Heywood*, Four Prentices.

Edm. You shali . . . by sn suricular assurance have your satisfaction. . . . Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution. Shak., Lear, 1. 2. 108.

Give, I would unstate inject, to be in a display to the state Shak, Lear, i. 2. 108. Shak, Lear, i. 2. 108. 9. In music: (a) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a dis-cord to a concord. See preparation and per-cussion. (b) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—10. In med., a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swell-ing or an inflammation without coming to sup-puration, the removal by absorption and ex-pectoration of inflammatory products in pul-monary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—11. In math., same as solution.—12. In anc. pros.: (a) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (b) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

### resolution

stituted for a long: as, the dactyl (- - -) or anapest (- - -) is a resolution of the spondee stituted for a long: as, the dactyl  $(- \sim -)$  or anapest  $(- \sim -)$  is a resolution of the spondee (- -). The resolution of a syliable bearing the lotus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (< - > for < -, < < < < < < ->. Opposed to contrac-tion.-Joint resolution, in Amer, parliamentary law, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assem-bly. See concurrent resolution, under concurrent.-Res-olution of forces or of velocities, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See forcel, 8(a).-The Expunging Resolution, Sin U. S. hist., resolutions passed in 1798 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, in U. S. hist., resolutions passed in 1798 and 1799 by the legislatures of virginia and Kentucky declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the fed-eral government, and setting forth the States "rights the-ory as to the proper remedies the such cases. The Virginia Resolutions or 1798 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolu-tions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution a compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.=Syn. 1. Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.-4. Deter-mination, etc. (see decision), perseverance, tenacity, in-flexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve. **Resolutioner** (rcz-o-Iŭ'shon-cr), n. One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seven-teenth century, which approved the resolutions

teenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under Protester, 3.

The church was, however, divided into two utterly an-tagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the Remonstrants. J. H. Burton, Hist. Scotland, I. 194.

resolutionist (rez-õ-lū 'shon-ist), n. [< resolution + -ist.] One who makes a resolution. Quarterly Rev. (Imp. Dict.)</li>
resolutive (rez'ō-lū-tiv), a. and n. [= F. résolutive = Sp. Pg. resolutivo = It. risolutivo, resolutivo; as resolute + -ive.] I. a. Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Rare.]

power to dissolve or relax. [Kare.] The sahes of the void [snail] shels . . . are of a resolu-tive and discuttent facultie. Holland, tr. of Pliay, xxx. 8. **Resolutive clause** or condition, in Scots law, a condi-tion subsequent; a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or ces-sation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a suspensive condition, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect nutil the condition has been performed.—Reso-lutive method, in logic, the analytic method. See an-alytic. alytic. II. n. Iu med., same as discutient.

It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* [in metritis]. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, xl.

resolutory (rez'õ-lū-tõ-ri), a. [= F. résolutorie = Sp. Pg. It. resolutorie,  $\langle L. as if * resolutorius,$  $<math>\langle resolvere, pp. resolutus, loose, loosen: see re-$ solve.] Having the effect of resolving, deter-mining, or rescinding; giving a right to reseind.

resolvability (rē-zol-va-bil'i-ti), n. [< resolva-ble + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvabil-ily* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulæ by Sir William Herschel and others. J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 589.

resolvable (rē-zol'va-bl), a. [< resolve + -able. Cf. resoluble.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—Resolvable nebula. See

resolvableness (rē-zol'va-bl-nes), n. The prop-erty of being resolvable; resolvability. Bailey, 1727.

1721. resolve (rē-zolv'), v.; pret. and pp. resolved, ppr. resolving. [< ME. resolven, < OF. resolver, vernacularly resoudre, F. résoudre = Sp. Pg. resolver = It. risolvere, resolvere, < L. resolvere, pp. resolutus, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < re., again, + solvere, loosen: see solve.] I. trans. 1‡. To loosen; set loose er at ease; relay relax.

It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynt-ing glose of flatterings whose words resolue the hart with pleasure. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

re. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106. His limbs, resolv'd through idle letsour, Unto sweets sleepe he may securely lend. Spenser, Virgil's Goat, l. 141. Cat. The city's custom Of being then in mirth and feast — Lem. Loosed whole In pleasure and security — Aut. Each house Resolved in freedom. B. Jonson, Catiline, iti. 3. o malt-discolvo 2. To melt; dissolve.

The weyghte of the snows yharded by the colde is re-solved by the brennynge hete of Phebua the sonne. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6. I could be content to resolve myself into teares, to rid thes of trouble. *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 38. (Nares.)

5106

0, that this too too solid flesh would melt, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew ! Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 180.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component elementary parts of. The see gravel is lattest for to drie, And lattest may thou therwith edifie, The salt in it thy werkes wol resolve. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And ye, immortal souls, who once were men, And now, resolved to elements again. Dryden, Indian Emperor, it. 1.

It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to resolve the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones. *Tyndall*, Sound, p. 120.

Specifically -4. In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus. -5. To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

analysis. I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they resolv'd this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms. *Glanville*, Essays, i.

Resolving all events, with their effects And manifold results, finto the will And arbitration wise of the Supreme, *Couper*, Task, ii. 163.

They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all hu-man feelings may be resolved into a desire for food, into a fear of being eatea, or into the reproductive instinct. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 128.

8. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to resolve questions of casuistry; to resolve doubts; to resolve a riddle.

After their publike praiers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfs an houre in *resolving* the doubts of such as shall move any questions in matters of their Law. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 623.

Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 623. Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any pisce of note situated here-abouts, or what it might be, I cannot resolve. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 12. I ask these sober questions of my heart; ... The heart resolves this matter in a trice. *Pope*, Init, of Horace, II. fi. 216.

7. In math., to solve; answer (a question).— 8. In alg., to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other. -9. In mech., to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have indepen-dent reality.—10. To transform by or as by dissolution.

The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer... to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 297. 11+. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

int; answer. If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony May safely come to him, and be *resolved* How Cæsar hath deserved to lie in death. Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 131. Pray, sir, resolve me, what religion 's best For a man to die in? Webster, White Devil, v. 1. You shall be fully resolved in every one of those many

questions you have asked me. Goldsmith, To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith. 12<sup>†</sup>. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and resolve us that we do well. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

Long since we were resolved of your truth, Your faithful service, and your toil to war. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.

I am resolv'd my Cloe yet is true. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

termine; decide: used chiefly in the past par-

ticiple. Therefore at last I firmly am resolved You shall have aid. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 219.

Rather by thia his last affront *resolved*, Desperate of better course, to vent his rage. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 444.

With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarma, Resolved on death, resolved to die in arms. Dryden, Æneid, il. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose. I am resolved that thou shalt spend some time With Valentinus in the emperor's court. Shak., T. G. af V., I. 3. 66.

They [the Longobards] resolved to goe into some more fertile country. Coryat, Crudities, I. 107.

untry. War then, war, Open or understood, must be resolved. *Müton*, P. L., I. 662.

15. To make ready in mind; prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you For more amazement. Shak., W. T., v. 3. 86.

### resolvedness

Tell me, have you resolv'd yourself for court, And utterly renounc'd the slavish country, With all the cares thereof? Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, tv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

He loses no reputation with us; for we all resolved him as an ass before. B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2. 17. In music, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord

to a concord. II. intrans. 1+. To melt; disselve; become fluid.

Even as a form of wax Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire. Shak., K. John, v. 4. 25.

May my brain Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 8. To become separated into component er

2

To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.
 The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall sanour, taste, and quality . . . yanyssheth and resolution. R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).

[ed. Arber, p. 309). Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again re-solve and return. Bacon, Physical Fabies, xi., Expl. These several quarterly meetings should digest the re-ports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings resolve. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

I lifted up my head to look: the roof resolved to clouds, high and dim: the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *rcsolved* on amendment of life.

How yet resolves the governor of the town? Shak., Hen. V., til. 8, 1. 4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

Let men resolve of that as they please. Locke.

5. In music, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.
=Syn. 3. To decide, conclude.
resolve (rē-zolv'), n. [< resolve, v.] 1t. The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. Milton.-2t. An answer.</li>

I crave but ten short days to give resolve To this important suit, in which consists My endless shame or lasting happiness. Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

Now, sister, let us hear your firm resolve. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., tii. 3. 129.

Tis thus Men cast the hlame of their unprosperous acts Upon the abettors of their own resolve. Shelley, The Cenci, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

A lady of so high resolve As is fair Margaret, Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 75. Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-henp in man ! Burns, To Dr. Biacklock.

Fixedness

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

I then commenced my career as a political writer, de-voting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Con-

gress. Noah Webster, Letter, 1783 (Life, by Scudder, p. 112). Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, il. 4. **13.** To fix in a determination or purpose; de-resolved (rē-zolvd'), p. a. Determined; reso-

lute; firm.

How now, my hardy, stout resolved mates i Are you now going to diapatch this deed? Shak., Rich. III., i. 8. 340.

resolvedly (re-zol'ved-li), adv. 1. In a re-solved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firm-ness of purpose.

Let us chearfully and resolvedly apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp*, Sermons, II. v. 2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily.

Of that and all the progress, more or less, *Resolvedly* more leisure shall express. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 8. 332. He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversites that others are unsatisfied and erroneous th. *Baxter*, Divine Life, ii. 6.

resolvedness (rē-zol'ved-nes), n. of purpose; firmness; resolution.

[Rare.]

### resolvedness

This resolvedness, this high fortitude in ain, can with ne reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. Decay of Christian Piety.

resolvend (rę-zol'vend), n. [< L. resolvendus, gerundive of resolvere, resolve: see resolve.] In arith., a number formed by appending two

gerundive of resolvere, resolve: see resolve.] In arith., a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtrac-tion in extracting the square or cube root. **resolvent** (rē-zol'vent), a. and n. [= F. résol-vant = Sp. Pg. resolventc = It. risolventc, resol-vente,  $\langle L. resolven(t-)s$ , ppr. of resolvere: see resolve.] I. a. Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solutiou; solvent.—Resolvent equation, product, etc. See the nouna. II. n. 1. That which has the power of causing solution.—2. In med., a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—3. In alg., au equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if x, x', x'', x''' are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form xx' + x'x'''.—Differential resol-whose coefficientia are functions of a single param-eter.—Gaulois resolvent, that resolvent of the adjustion whese roots are unaltered for every permatation of the group of the primitive equation. **resolver** (rē-zol'vèr), n. One who or that which resolves, in auy sense of that word. Thy resolutions were not before aincere; consequently fod, that as w that, cannot be the uption having to rule institued to the primitive equation.

Thy resolutions were not before aincere; consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere resolver, that dead faith. Hammond.

It may be donhted whether or no the fire be the genu-ine and universal resolver of mixed bodies. Boyle. reson<sup>1</sup>t, n. and v. A Middle English form of reason<sup>1</sup>.

reson<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>. A Middle English plural preterit of risc1

reason<sup>1</sup>.
reson<sup>2</sup>t. A Middle English plural preterit of risol.
resonance (rez'ō-nans), n. [{ OF. resonance, F. résonance = Sp. Pg. resonancia = It. risonanza, < L. resonantia, an echo, < resonan(t-), sppr. of resonare, sound back, echo: see resonant.] 1. The act of resonant.—2. In acoustics: (a) The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (b) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced. Such aympathetic vibration is properly in unison either with the fundamental tone or with ene of its harmonies. It occurs to some sterent in connection with all sound. It is carefully utilized in musical instrumenta, as by means of the sounding-beard of a planetorte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a hore. In many what instrumenta, like the fut, and the flue-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tube of a hore. In many what instrumenta, like the fut, and angeech and the distluctions between the variens articulate acunds are largely governed by the reasonance of the exvities of the pharynx, mouth, and nese.</li>
3. In med., the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—Amphoric resonance, a variety of tympantic resonance, the vesicular transmitter resonance, a subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—Cough resonance, the sound et al. a subscituter.—Cough resonance, the sound of the ceugh as heard in auscultation, a mence, a resonance, example, a resonance, the vesicular resonance, some a version or mance, the sound ce a spectmeter.—Cough resonance, the sound of the ceugh as heard in auscultation, a mance, a variety of tympantic resonance, resonance, normal unge, when the cheat is percussed with two places of an eracked pot resonance. —Yough resonance, a variety of the sound preduced by striking a cracked pot resonance, a secure resonance as a betwen

**resonance-box** (rez' $\hat{o}$ -nans-boks), n. A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its ment, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also resonance-body, resonance-chamber, etc. **resonancy**<sup>†</sup> (rez'ō-nan-si), n. [As resonance (see -cy).] Same as resonance. Imp. Dict. **resonant** (rez'ō-nant), a. and n. [  $\langle OF.$  reson-nant, F. résonant = Sp. Pg. resonante = It. ri-sonante,  $\langle L.$  resonan(t-)s, ppr. of resonare, re-sound, echo: see resound<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. 1. Resound-

ing; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of de-cided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

minent. His volant touch, Instinct through all proportions, low and high, Fled and pursued transverse the *resonant* ingue. Milton, P. L., xl. 563.

Sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light and resonant with the fall of statued fountains. Disraeli, Lothair, lxix.

2. Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of nasal as applied to articulate sounds. II. n. A resonant or nasal sound.

resonantly (rez' $\tilde{o}$ -nant-li), adv. In a resonant or resonantly (rez' $\tilde{o}$ -nant-r, with resonance. resonate (rez' $\tilde{o}$ -nat), v. i. [ $\langle L. resonatus$ , pp. of resonare, resound: see resound<sup>1</sup>.] To re-

sound .- Resonating circle, in elect., the circle used as onator

**resonator**. **resonator** (rez'õ-nā-tor), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  L. resonare, resound: see resound!.] 1. An acoustical in-strument used in the analysis of sounds, con-sisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—2. In *elect*, an in-strument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or red bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short open-ing or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with anall braas knobs.

orasa knoss. **resorb** ( $r\tilde{e}$ -sôrb'), v. t. [ $\langle F. r\acute{e}sorber = Sp. re sorber = 1t. risorbire, <math>\langle L. resorbere, suck back, swallow again, <math>\langle re-, back, again, + sorbere, suck$ up: see *absorb*.] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when pat And when pat Their various trials, in their various apheres, If they continue rational, as made, Resords them all into himself again. Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

*Resorbs* them all into himself again. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. **resorbent** (rē-sôr'bent), a. [= F. résorbant = Sp. resorbente, < L. resorben(t-)s, ppr. of resor-bere, swallow up, resorb: see resorb.] Absorb-ing or taking back that which has been given out. Again resorbent ocean's wavs Brone, enter which it mere

Again resorbent ocean's wave Receives the waters which it gave From theusand rula with copious currents fraught. Wodhull.

Wodhull. resorcine, resorcine (rē-sôr'sin), n. [= F. ré-sorcine; as res(in) + orcin.] A colorless crys-talline phenol,  $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ . It is obtained by treat-ing benzene with aulphuric acid, preparing a sodium sait from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipi-tating resorcin with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyese of com-mercial impertance, and is also used in medicine as an an-tiseptic. Also resorcinum.—Resorcin blue, brown, etc. See blue, etc.

resorcinol-phthalein ( $\bar{r}e$ -sôr"si-nol-thal' $\bar{e}e$ -in), *n*. A brilliant red dye ( $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$ ) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydrid on resorcin at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as Auorescein.

resorcinum (rē-sôr'si-num), n. [NL.: see resor-Same as resorcin. cin.]

cen.] Same as resorem.
resorption (rē-sôrp'shon), n. [= F. résorption, (L. resorberc, pp. resorptus, resorb: see resorb.]
Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval akeleton undergoes resorption, but the reat of the Echlnopædium passes into the Echlnoderm. Huzley, Anat. Invert., p. 497.

2. Absorption of some product of the organism,

2. Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion. An extensive hemorrhage which had undergona resorption. Ziegler, Pathel. Anat. (trans.), i. § 114. Lacunar resorption of bone, the resorption of bone by ostooclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacune. resorptive (rē-sôrp'tiv), a. [< resorpt(ion) + -ive.] Pertaining to or characterized by resource.</p> sorption.

sorption. The resorptive phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other interals in cruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of cruption. Science, XIII. 232.

Resorptive fever, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the abserption of toxic material. resort<sup>1</sup> (rē-zôrt'), v. [< ME. resorten, < OF. re-sortir, ressortir, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, F. ressortir, resort, appeal, < ML. resortire, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), re-sortiri, return, revert, < L. re-, again, + sortiri, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, < sor(t-)s, a lot: see sort.] I. intrans. 14. To fall back; return; revert.

revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete, And resort to hym selfe & his sight gate, He plainted full pitionsly, was pyn for to here. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1.3553. He faught with hem ao fiercely that he made hem re-sorte bakke. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quicke bloods somwhat resorted unto his visage. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12. The rule of descenta in Normandy was . . . that the de-acent of the line of the father.shall not *recort* to that of the mother. Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., VI. 151. 2. To go; repair; go customarily or frequently.

The people resort unto him again. Mark x. 1. The vault . . . where, as they say, At some hours in the night spirits resort. Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 44.

Shak, R. and J., iv. 3. 44. Noah . . . entered the Arke at Goda appointment, to which by divine instinct resorted both birds and beasts. Purchas, Fligrinnage, p. 39. Let na not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by re-sorting to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation. Bp. Atterbury, Sermona, II. xx. Head walter of the chop-house here, To which I most resort. Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. To have recourse; apply; betake one's self: with to: as, to resort to force.

The king thought It time to resort to other counsels. Clarendon.

Th' expedients and inventions multiform, To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms. Couper, Task, il. 288. That species of political animadversion which is resorted to in the daily papera. Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

II. trans. To visit; frequent. [Rare.]

the verb.] 1. The act of going to some per-son or thing or making application; a betak-ing one's self; recourse: as, a *resort* to other means of defense; a resort to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make resort, It is our Kingdom and enr Court. Brome, Jovial Crew, i. 2. One who or that which is resorted to: as in

the phrase last resort (see below).

ase last resort (see bott) In tronth always to do yew my aervise, As to my lady right and chief resort. Chaucer, Troilua, III. 134. 3. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence.

Where there is such resort Of wanton gallants, and young revellers. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1. Wiadom'a aclf Oft aceka to sweet retired solitude, . . . She plumes her feathers, and leta grow her wings, That in the various basile of resort Were all-to ruffled. Milton, Comus, 1. 379.

The like places of resort are frequented by men out of lace. place

4. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse.

She I mean ta promised by her friends Unto a youthful gentleman of worth, And kept severely from *resort* of men. Shak., T. G. of V., iil. 1. 108.

5. A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a hauut.

With vij. lyttle hamlettes therto belonging, whiche hathe no other resort but only to the same Chapelle and parisabe Churche. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite resort. Burns, Caledonia.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar, And follows me to the resort of men. - Shelley, The Cenci, II. 2. 6. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [Rare.] - 7<sup>†</sup>. Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [Rare.]

Of all the fair resort of gentlemen That every day with parle encounter me, In thy ophnion which is worthleat love? Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 4. As Wiltshire is a place beat pleas'd with that resort Which apend away the time continually in sport. Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 359.

Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Certainly some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard. Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Last resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribinal; a court from which there is no appeal. Also, as French, dernier ressort.

## Mercy, fled to as the *tast resort*. Couper, Hope, 1. 378.

=Syn. 2. Resource, Contrivance, etc. See expedient, n. resort<sup>2</sup> (rê-sôrt'), v. t. [< re-+ sort.] To sort over again. Also written distinctively re-sort. resorter (rê-zôr'têr), n. One who resorts, in any sense of that word.

Tis the better for you that your resorters stand upon und legs. Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 27. sound legs.

sound legs. Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.27. **resound**, r. A Middle English form of resound1. **resound**<sup>1</sup> (rē-zound'), v. [With excressent d, as in sound<sup>5</sup>, expound, otc.; { ME. resourcen, < OF. resourcer, ressonner, ressonar, F. résonner, dial. ressourcer, ressonar = Sp. resonar = Pg. resonar, resoar = It. risonare, < L. resonare, sound or ring again, resound, echo, < re-, again, + sonare, sound: see sound<sup>5</sup>. Cf. resonant.] I. intrans. 1. To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibra-tion. tion. Swich sorwe he maketh that the grete tonr Resourseth of his youling and clamour. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 420.

He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep Of hell resounded. Milton, P. L., i. 315.

The robin, the thrush, and a thousand other waston songsters make the woods to resound with amorous dittles. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

The pavement atones resound, As he totters o'er the ground With his cane. O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound. His arms resounded as the boaster fell. Pope, Iliad, xiii. 470.

The din of War resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulis of repose. Summer, Orations, I. 97.

3. To be echocd; be sent back, as sound. Common fame . . . resounds back to them. South.

4. To be much mentioned; be famed.

What resounds In fabla or romance of Uther's son. Milton, P. L., i. 579.

Milton, a name to resound for ages. Tennyson, Experiments, In Quantity.

II. trans. 1. To sound again; send back sound; echo.

2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her ahrill trumpet never dying Fame Vnto the world ahall still resound his name. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Times' Whistle (E. E. 1. 6.7, P. 100) Orphens, . . . by loudly chanting and resounding the praises of the goda, confounded the voices. Bacon, Moral Fablea, vi., Expl. The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd, Long exercisid in woea, O muse, resound. Fenton, in Pope'a Odyasey, i. 2.

=Syn. 1. To reëcho, reverberate. resound<sup>1</sup> (rē-zound'), n. [< resound<sup>1</sup>, v.] Return of sound; echo.

Ilis huge trunke sounded, and his armes did eccho the resound. Chapman, Iliad, v.

Virtuons actions have their own trumpets, and, without any noise from thyself, will have their resound abroad. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

**resound**<sup>2</sup> (rē-sound'), v.  $[\langle re- + sound^5. \rangle]$  **I.** trans. To sound again or repeatedly: as, to re-sound a note or a syllable.

And these words in their next prayer they repeat, re-sounding that last word One by the half or the whole hour together, looking vp to Heauen. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

II. intrans. To sound again: as, the trumpet

sounded and resounded.

Upon the resounding of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together. Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D. resounder (re-zoun'der), n. One who or that resouncer (re-zoun'der), n. One who or that which resounds; specifically, a monotelephone. resource (resource, resource, resource, res-sourse, ressource, F. ressource, dial. resorse (= It. risorsa), a source, spring,  $\langle OF. resourdre$ (pp. resours, fem. resourse),  $\langle L. resurgere, rise$ again, spring up anew: see resourd, resurgent,and cf. source.] 1. Any source of aid or sup-

5108 port; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who, with diadain and grief, had view'd His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued, Used threatenings mix'd with prayers, his last resource. Dryden, Æneid, x. 512.

When women engage in any art or trade, it is usually as a resource, not as a primary object. Emerson, Woman. 2. pl. Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every conntry which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater resources. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

pl. Available means or capabilities of any kind.

He always had the full command of all the resources of one of the most fertile minds that ever existed. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

He was a man of infinite resources, gained in his barrack perience. Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

experience. **Syn. 1.** Resort, etc. See expedient, **resourceful** (rę̃-sõrs' ful), a. [< resource + -ful.] **1.** Abounding in resources.

The justness of his gradations, and the resourceful variety of his touch, are equally to be admired. The Academy, No. 892, p. 402.
 Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerful and resourceful when any difficulty arose. A. Ilelps, Casimir Maremma, xxxiii. resourcefulness (re-sors'ful-nes), n. The state

or character of being resourceful.

Here [in the Far Weat], if anywhere, settlers may com-bine the practical resourcefulness of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities. Quarterly Rec., CXXVI. 388.

resourceless (rē-sors'les), a. [< resource + -less.] Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, resourceless, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible White object in the eyes of all. Cartyle, Past and Present, iii. 13. resourdt, v. i: [ME. resourden, < OF. resourdre, rise up, spring up, < L. resurgere, rise again: see resurgent. Cf. resource.] To spring up;

rise anew Frowhena that the deth grew, frothens the lyf resourded. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 161. resow (rē-sō'), r. t. [ $\langle re- + sow^1$ .] To sow again.

To resow summer corn.

Bacon. resownt, v. A Middle English form of resound1.

resp(resp), v. t. Same as risp. respet, n. An obsolete form of  $rasp^2$ . respeak (rē-spēk'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+speak$ .] To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rar [Rare.]

And the king'a rouse the heav'n shall hruit again, Re-speaking earthly thunder. Shak., Ilamlet, i. 2, 128

; echo. And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. Pope, Spring, I. 6. sound; praise or celebrate with the voice sound of instruments; extol with sounds; d the fame of. With her ahrill trumpet never dying Fame into the world shall atill resound his name. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130. ens, . . . by loudly chanting and resounding the of the gods, confounded the voices. Bacon, Moral Fablea, vi., Expl. The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd, Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so re-

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so re-spect the south. Sir T. Browne. 2+. To postpone; respite.

As touching the musters of all the soldiours upon the shore, we have respected the same tyll this tyme for lacke of money. State Papers, i. 832. (Halliwell.) of money. 3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue, . . are not at all to be respected. Hooker.

But thou, O bleased soul i dost haply not respect These tears we shed, though full of loving pure effect. L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 271).

I am armed so strong in honesty That they pass by me as the idle wind, Which I respect not. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 69.

He that respects to get must reliah all commodities ike. B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1. alike 4. To have reference or regard to; relate to.

The knowledge which respecteth the faculties of the mind of man is of two kinds. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206. I too am a degenerate Osbaldistone, so far as respects the circulation of the bottle. Scott, Rob Roy, x. 5. To hold in esteem, regard, or consideration; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to respect womanhood; hence, to refrain from in-terference with: as, to respect one's privacy.

### respect

Well, well, my lords, respect him; Take him, and use him well, he 'a worthy of it. Shak, lien. VIII., v. 3. 153. In the excursions which they make for pleasure they (the English) are commonly respected by the Araba, Cur-deens, and Turcomen, there being very lew instances of their having been plundered by them. Pococke, Description of the East, 11. t. 152. To such L renders more then more nearest

To such I render more than mere respect Whose actions say that they respect themselves. *Couper*, Task, ii. 377.

How could they hope that others would respect lawa which they had themselves insulted? Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton. What I look upon as essential to their full utility is that those who enter into auch combinations (trades-unions) shall fully and absolutely respect the liberty of those who do not wish to enter them. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 274. **To respect a person** or **persons**, also to respect the **person** of (some one), to show undue bias toward or against a person, etc.; suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or blased by a regard to the outward circum-stances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity. Thou ahait not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty. Lev. x1x. 15. Neither doth Ood respect any person. 2 Sam, vir, 14.

Neither doth God respect any person. 2 Sam. xiv. 14.

As Solomon saith, to respect persons is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread. Bacon.

=Syn. 5. To honor, revere, venerate. See esteem, n. respect (rē-spekt'), n. [= G. respect = D. Sw. Dan. respekt, < OF. respect, also respit (see res-pite), F. respect = Pr. respieg, respiceh, respicit, respeit = Cat. respecte = Sp. respecto = Pg. re-spit of the second seco Tespetit = Cat. respecte = Sp. respecto = Fg. re-speito = It. rispetto,  $\langle L. respectus, a looking at,$  $respect, regard, <math>\langle respicere, pp. respectus, look$ at, look back upon: see respect, v. Doublet ofrespite, n.] 1. The act of looking at or regard-ing, or noticing with attention; regard; attention.

This malstyr sittifh in the halle, next unto these Henx-men, at the same boarde, to have his respect unto theyre demeanynges, howe manerly they ete and drinke. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. ii.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. if. In writing this booke, I hane had earnest respecte to three special pointes. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 23. But he it well did ward with wise respect, And twixt him and the blow his shield did cast. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 21. At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have respect to the Holy One of Israel. Isa, xvii. 7. You have too much respect upon the world; They lose it that do buy it with much care. Shak, M. of V., i. 1. 74. Hee sought a heav'nly reward which could make him happy, and never hurt him, and to such a reward every good man may have a respect. Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus. 24. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

21. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

Thou would a have plunged thyself In general riot; . . . and never learn'd The icy precepts of *respect*, but follow'd The sugar'd game before thee. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 258. Then is no child nor father; then eternity Frees all from any temporal respect. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3t. Circumspect behavior or deportment; decency.

The natural effect Of love by abaence chill'd into respect. Cowper, Tirocinium, i. 576.

y. If I do not put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and awear but now and then. Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 200. 4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or considera-tion excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feel-ing excited by corresponding attributes in things. Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you? Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 98.

A decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. Declaration of Independence.

Milton's respect for himself and for his own mind and its movements rises wellnigh to veneration. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 288.

5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

6. pl. Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's respects to the governor; please give him my respects.

Up comes one of Marsault'a companions . . . into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their re-spects and distance accended to be his servants. *History of Francion* (1655). (Nares.)

He had no doubt they said among themselves, "She is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; and respect they accorded, but their *respects* they never came to pay. G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 80.

7. Good will; favor.

"Sha is

According to his virtue let us use him, With all respect and rites of burial. Shak., 'J. C., v. 5. 77.

The Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering. Gen. iv. 4.

8. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment. Prov. xxiv. 23.

It is of the highest importance that judges and admin-istrators should never he persuaded by money or other-wise to shew "respect of persons." *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 239.

9. Reputation; repute.

Many of the best respect in Rome . . . Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes. Shak., J. C., i. 2. 59.

10. Consideration; motive.

He was not moved with these worldly respects. Latimer, Sermon of the Plough. The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the goodness which we conceive of the very working it-self, without any further *respect* at all. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

Master Scrivener, for some private respect, plotted in England to ruine Captaine Smith. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 205.

For respects Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement, I nor admire nor slight them. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 453.

Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and has chief respect to the soul. Müton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Muton, ketormation in Eng., it. Shirtliff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, in respect that the said storm was so flerce, he was slain, and she preserved. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 319.

In respect, relatively; comparatively apeaking. He was a man; thia, in respect, a child. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.

In respect of.  $(a^{\dagger})$  In comparison with; relatively to. All paines are nothing in respect of this.

Spenser, Sonneta, Ixiii. In respect of a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobbler. Shak., J. C., i. 1. 10.

(b) In consideration of. (b) In consideration of. The feathers of their [Ostriches'] wings and tailes are very soft and fine. In respect whereof they are much used in the fannes of Gentlewomen. Coryat, Crudities, I. 40, sig. E.

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, in respect of the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water. De Quincey. (c) In point of; in regard to.

If in respect of apeculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, in respect of taste all men are either Greek or German. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

syn 4. Estimate, Estimation, etc. See esteem. respectability (rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. re-spectabilities (-tiz). [= F. respectabilide = Sp. respectabilidad = Pg. respectabilidade; as respec-tabile + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The state or char-acter of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect. The spectable is none worthy, Respecting her that 's gone. Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added ma-terially to the high *respectability* of his aspect. *flawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven respectabilities not a few one finds that are not good for much. Carlyle.

spect,  $\langle L. respectarc, respect: see respect. ] 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect$ or esteem.

In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been ren-dered respectable and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts. *W. E. Norris*, Matrimony, xxvii.

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.

At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was ontwardly respectable; and yet . . my groceries were consumed with remarka-ble rapidity. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i. **3.** Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonnington ! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not \_\_\_\_\_\_

Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv. 4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despisable.

The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary srmy. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of respec-table rank. R. G. White, Worda and Their Usea, iii.

5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not re-speciable. [Colloq.] It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is-ha-barely respectable. Dickens, Little Dorrit, L 35. respectableness (re-spek'ta-bl-nes), n. Re-

spectability. respectably (rē-spek'ta-bli), adv. In a respecrespectably (re-spect th-bil), and. In a respec-table manner. (a) In a manner to merit respect. (b) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised. respectant (re-spect (ant), a. [< OF. respec-tant, < L. respectan(t-)s, ppr. of respectare, look at, respect: see respect.] In her., looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be combridged. Compare affective face to face.

I nor admire nor slight them. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2. 11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view. I think she will be rnled In all respects by me. Now, as we age no differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mis-tress in that respect for the future. India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one respect from ours in Europe. Market and the state of the state o 1 perceive that God is no respecter of persons. Acts x. 34.

12. Relation; regard; reference: used espe-cially in the phrase in or with respect to (or of). Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and the shift respect to the soul. Church government to the soul.

With humble Joy, and with respectful Fear, The listening People shall his Story hear. Prior, Carmen Seculare, xxxviii.

His costume atruck me with respectful astonishment. Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Bosom shall I ne'er be torn? Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? *Prior*, Celia to Damon. 3ŧ

[Rare.] And Mr. Miles, of Swansey, who afterwards came to Bos-ton, and is now gone to his rest. Eoth of these have a re-spectful character in the churches of this wilderness. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men, who are, me-thinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality. *Contey*, Avarice.

There is none worthy, Respecting her that's gone. Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call May, must be right, as relative to all. Pope, Essay on Man, t. 51.

Respecting my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve. Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

**respectable** (rē-spek'ta-bl), a. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) **respection** (rē-spek'shon), n. [ $\langle LL.$  respectres to  $io(n-), \langle L.$  respectus, respective, respectivel = to  $io(n-), \langle L.$  respectus, respective, respectivel.] The act of respecting; respectivel.

Respecting my sering. Sydney Smith, To France. Sydney Smith, To Fran respective (rē-spek'tiv), a. [< OF. (and F.) respectif = Pr. respectiu = Sp. Pg. respectivo = It. rispettivo, < ML. respectivus, < L. respicervo = spectus, look at, observe, respect: see re-spect.] 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cau-tious; attentive to consequences. [Obsolete or probable] or archaic.]

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves adviaera for the common good. Hooker.

respell

Love that is respective for increase Is fike a good kiog, that keeps all in peace. *Middleton*, Women Ecware Women, I. 3. To be virtuous, zealous, valiant, wise, Learned, respective of hia country's good. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

21. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

Which are said to be relative or *respective?* Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing. *Blunderille*, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 11.

Heat, as concercing the human sense of feeling, is a various and respective thing. Bacon, Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winda (trans. 1653),

[p. 275.

3†. Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her But I can make respective in myself? Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.

Winto. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat. Quar. Hoy-day! how respective you are become o' the sudden! B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1. 4<sub>†</sub>. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant still obtains; The modest and respective nothing gains. Chapman, All Fools, i. 1. I doubt not but that for your noble name's aske (not their own merit), whereaoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some more good to the church of God. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 14. 5+. Characterized by respect for special persous or things; partial.

Away to heaven respective lenity, And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now! Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 128. This is the day that must. . . reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

Sir T. Browne, Keingio Medici, 1, § 47. 6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular. To those places straight repair Where your respective dwellings are. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 666. They both went very quietly out of the court, and re-tired to their respective lodgings. Addison, Trial of False Affronts. Berond the physical differences there are produced by

Addison, Trisl of Fslae Affronts. Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the respective habits of life mental differences. H. Spencer, Frin. of Sociol., § 463. **Respective being**, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit.—**Respective ens**, locality, etc. See the nonna.

Worthy of respect; receiving respect. **respectively** (re-spek'tiv-li), adv. In a re-spective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but respectively. Raleigh, Hist. World, p. 36.

Sir, she ever For your sake most *respectively* lov'd me. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

=Syn. Civii, duiiful, courteous, complisisant, deferential, polite. respectfully (rē-spekt'ful-i), adv. In a respective comporting with due estimation. For your sake most respectively lov'd me. Beau. and FL, Laws of Candy, iv. 2. respectiveness; (rē-spekt'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being respective; regard or re-spect had to anything. So that hee shall find neither a parsphrastical, epito.

So that hee shall find neither a parsphrssticall, epito-mized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed respectivenesse as may shewe I indevoured nothing more then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader. Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1698. (Nares.)

respectfulness (rē-spekt'ful-nes), n. The char-acter of being respectful. + -ist.] A captious person or critic. But what have these our respectivists to doe with the Apostic Paule? Fore, Martyrs, p. 1173. respectless (rē-spekt'les), a. [< respect + -less.] 1. Having no respect; without regard; with-out reference; careless; regardless. [Rare.]

The Cambrian part, respectless of their power. Drayton, Polyolbion, xil. 17.

I thought it pardonabler to asy nothing by a respectuous silence than by idle words. Boyle, Works, VI. 44.

respell (rē-spel'), v. t. [< rc- + spell<sup>2</sup>.] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in an-

other form, according to some phonetic system

2. Respectful.

I was not Respectless of your honour, nor my fame. Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 5.

### respell

(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic respelling. Nature, XL11. 7.

resperset (rē-spērs'), v. t. [< L. respersus, pp. of respergere, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, < re-, again, + spargere, sprinkle: see sparse.] To sprinkle; scatter.

These excellent, moral, and perfective discourses which with much palos and greater plessure we find respersed and thinly sesttered in all the Greek and Reman poets. Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref. respersion; (rē-spér'shon), n. [ $\langle L. resper-$ sio(n-), a sprinkling,  $\langle respergere$  (pp. respersus), sprinkle: see resperse.] The act of sprinkling or spreading: seattoring or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in resper-sion and distinct emanations if they had kept their anni-versaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return Jer. Taylor, Werks (ed. 1835), I. 80.

Jer. Taylor, Werks (ed. 1835), L 80. respirability (rē-spir-a-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. re-spirabilité; as respirable + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being respirable. Imp. Dict. respirable (rē-spir'a-bl), a. [< OF. F. respira-ble = Sp. respirable = Pg. respiravel = It. re-spirabile, < NL. \*respirabilis, < L. respirare, re-spire: see respire.] 1; That can respire. Imp. Dict.-2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as. respirable air.

or breathed: as, respirable air.

or breathed: as, respirable air. respirableness (rē-spīr'a-bl-nes), n. Same as respirability. Imp. Dict. respiration (res-pi-rā'shēn), n. [< OF. (and F.) respiration = Pr. respiracio = Sp. respira-cion = Pg. respiração = It. respirazione, < L. respiratio(n-), breathing, respiration, < respi-rare, pp. respiratus, breathe out, respire, take breath: see respire.] 1+. The act of breathing again or resuming life. again or resuming life.

# esuming life. Till the day Appear of *reguration* to the just, And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton*, P. L., xli. 540.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.-3. That function by which there takes place an That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding me-dium into the blood with a corresponding excre-tion of carbon dioxid. This is accomplianed in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchize of aquatic animals and the tracheze of insects perform the same function. In uncellular organ-iams these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell titself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 500 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of shout 744 grans of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grains of carbon dioxid. Inspiration is alightly aborter than expiration. Evity breath, by *respiration* strong

Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong Forc'd downward. Couper, Task, iv. 348.

Forc'd downward. Courper, Task, iv. 348. 4. In physiological bot., a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxid and watery vapor. It is the opposite of assimilation, in which carbon dioxid (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—con-trasted also as being the waste process in the plant econ-omy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, apporting the so-tivities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower po-tential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both yd ay and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyl. 5. The respiratory murmur...-6†. A breathing-

5. The respiratory murmur.-6<sup>†</sup>. A breathing-spell; an interval.

Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry ioto each others' condition. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

ioto each others' condition. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6. **Addominal respiration**. See *addominal*. – **Amphoric** such as might be produced by biowing across the month of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some phthisical cavities. – **Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required neases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chloro-form or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person ap-parently drowned, or in sn asphyxiated condition, the fol-howing treatment has been recommended. After clearing the month and throat, the patient should be laid on his shoulders gently raised by a firm cushlon placed under the side of themouth, and kept in that position by an elas-tic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight prove the head, and kept is theted and for meet above the head, and kept is spiration. The armar are the turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds patients of the chest, thus imitisting a deep ex-printion. These two ested of movements should be para-tion. These two ested of movements should be prese-veringly repeated at the rate of fitten times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, are the movements and induce circulation and ward, and the soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, are the movements and induce circulation and ward, and the soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, are the movements and induce circulation and ward, and the soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, are the movements and induce circulation and ward are the soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, are the movements and induce circulation and ward are the are the movements and induce circulation and ward are the are the movements and induce circulation and ward are the are the movements and induce circulation and ward are the are the movements and induce circulation and ward are the are the movements and induce circulati

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respirational (res-pi-rā'shon-al), a. [< respiration. tion + -al.] Same as respiratory. respirative (rē-spīr'a-tiv), a. [< respirat(ion) + -ive.] Performing respiration. respirator (res'pi-rā-tor), a. [NL., < L. respi-rare, pp. respiratus, respire: see respire.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth or the pose and mouth over which the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other apit is secured by proper bandages or other ap-pliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, amoke, dust, and other noxious sub-atances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by fremen, cutters, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine ganze made of high-iy heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See acrophore. **respiratorium** (res"pi-rā-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. res-piratoria (-ä). [NL., neut. of respiratorius, re-spiratory; see respiratory.] In entom., one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchize found on the larvæ of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvæ they

to draw air from the water. In dipterous larve they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

at the end of the abdomen. respiratory (rē-spīr'a- or res'pi-rā-tō-ri), a. [= F. respiratoire, < NL. respiratorius, < L. respirate, pp. respiratus, respire: see respire.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—Bronchial respiration (which see, under respiration).—Bronchovesicular respiratory

### respiring

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respiratory nurmur. respiratory nurmur. respiratory nurmur. respiratory ( $c\bar{c}$ -spir), v.; pret. and pp. respirator, pp. respiratory ( $c\bar{c}$ -respirator, F, respirator = Pr. Sp. Pg. respirator = It. respirator,  $\langle L$ . respirator, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, re-vive, recover,  $\langle re$ -, back, again, + spirator, breathe, blow: see spirit. Cf. aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspire.] I. intrans. 14. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering. There shell the Bettone late dismand and weeks

er toll or sultering. Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake, From their long vasalage gin to respire. Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36. Sooth'd with Ease, the panting Youth respires. Congreve, To Sieep.

Hark ! he strikes the golden iyre; And see! the tortured ghosts *repare*; See shady forms advance ! *Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilin's Day, 1. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining ani-msl life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do respire, ... With courage charge, with comeliness retire. Drayton, Barons' Wars, H. 55.

II. trans. 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe. Methinks, now I come near her, I respire Some air of that late comfort I received. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

*B. Jonson, Pocusater, It. S.* But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . . Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd, *Respir'd* its smoke, and sli its cares endur'd. *Gay,* Rural Sports, i.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

LIONS. The air respires the pure Elysian aweets In which she breathes. B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1. As amoke and varions aubstances separately issue from fire lighted with molst wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were respired the Rigreda, etc. Colebroke, Asiatic Researches, VIII.

respiring (rē-spīr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of respire, v.] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out With short *respirings*, and with aweat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 102.

### respirometer

respirameter (res-pi-rom'e-tèr), n. [Irreg.  $\langle L.$ respirare, take breath, + Gr.  $\mu \epsilon \tau \rho o \nu$ , measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration. -2. Au appa-ratus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing. respite (res'pit), n. [Early mod. E. respit;  $\langle$ ME. respit, respyte, SOF. respit, respect, delay, respite, F. répit = Pr. respieg, respect, respect, delay,  $\langle L. respectus, consideration, re-$ spect, ML. delay, postponement, respite, proro-gation: see respect.] 14. Respect; regard. Seerespect.respirometer (res-pi-rom'e-ter), n. [Irreg.  $\leq$  L.

respect.

## Out of more respit, Myn herte hath for to amende it grete delit.

Chaucer, Troflus, v. 137. 2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

process or operation; interval of rest; pause.
With that word, withoute more respite, They filien gruf aud criden pitously.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 90.
Some pause and respite only I require.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido for Ænesa.
Byzantium has a respite of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.
A putting off or postnonement of what was

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' espite. Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 170. respite. 4. In law: (a) A reprieve; temporary suspen-sion of the execution of a capital offender. See reprieve.

The court gave him respite to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 265.

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himself, that, retracting and retracting the properties of the properties of the properties. *Withtrop*, Hist New England, I. 265. *Withtrop*, Hist New England, I. 265. *Court might show him favor. Withtrop*, Hist New England, I. 265. *Court might show him favor. Withtrop*, Hist New England, I. 265. *Court might show him favor. Withtrop*, Hist New England, I. 265. *Court might show him favor. Bungan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 161. *Bungan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 162. *Bungan*, Pilgrim's Pilgrim's Pilgrim's Pilgrim's Pilgrim's Pil

Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went, The lordes and the kuyghtes enerychone, And prayed hym to respite the lugement. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1641.

They declared only their optnions in writing, and res-pited the full determination to another general meeting. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 383.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grete harme that thow art no cristin, and fain I wolde that thow so were, to *respite* the fro deth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

## Jeffreys had respited the younger brother. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. With a dreadful industry of ten days, not respiting his Souldiers day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his Ships, and entrench'd them round within the circuit of his Camp. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., il.

Care may be respited, but not repealed; No perfect cure grows on that bounded field. Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iv. 4t. To cease; forbear.

Your maniy resoun oghte it to respite, To slen your frende, and namely me, That uever yet in no degre Offended you. Chaucer, Anelida sod Arcite, I. 259.

Chaucer, Anelida aod Arcite, 1. 204. =Syn. 2. See reprieve, n. respiteless (res'pit-les), a. [< respite + -less.] Without respite or relief. Baxter. resplend (rē-splend'), v. i. [< ME. resplenden, < OF. resplendir, also resplandre, F. resplendir = Pr. resplandre, resplandir (cf. Sp. Pg, resplan-deer) = It. risplendere, < L. resplendere, shine brightly, glitter, < re-, again, back, + splendere, shine: see splendid.] To shine; be resplendent. Lydgate. [Rare.] Lieutenant-General Webb, ... who resplended in veivet and gold lace. Thackeray, Henry Esmood, fl. 15. resplendence (rē-splen'dens), n. [< LL. re-

**resplendence** (re-splen'dens), n. [ <math> LL. re-splendentia, < L. resplenden(t-)s, resplendent: see resplendent.] Brilliant luster; vivid bright-

ness; splendor.

## Son! thou in whom my giory I behoid In fuil resplendence, heir of all my might. Milton, P. L., v. 720.

ee radiance. =Syn. resplendency (re-splen'den-si), n. [As re-splendence (see -ey).] Same as resplendence. Cotgrave.

resplendent (rē-splen'dent), a. [< ME. re-splendent, < L. resplenden(t-)s, ppr. of resplen-dere, shine brightly: see resplend.] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich arayd he found, With royall arras, and resplendent gold. Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 35.

Bright As the *resplendent* cactus of the night, That floods the gloom with frsgrace and with light. O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vppon this said tombe was he ther ligging, Resplendising fair in this chambre sprad. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4512.

The heuyn visible is . . . garnisshed with planettee and sterres, *resplendisshinge* in the moste pure firmament. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

resplendishant (resplen'di-shant), a. [< OF. resplendissant, ppr. of resplendir, shine bright-ly: see resplend.] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe y<sup>o</sup> vertue of thy full myght Causest y<sup>o</sup> world to be *resplendisshaunt*. Fabyan, Chron., xlix.

splendence; splendor. And as the Suune doth glorific each thing (Howener base) on which he deigns to smile, So your cleare eyes doe give *resplendishing* To all their objects, be they ne'er so vile. Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 7. (Davies.)

I remember him in the divinity school responding and disputing with a perspicuous energy. Oldisworth, Edmund Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus. A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which responds to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. Buckminster.

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond*. *H. Speneer*, Social Statics, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme responds thy various lay. W. Broome, To Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make pay-ment: as, the defendant is held to respond in damages.

II. trans. 1+. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds respond his speeches great. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 40.

2. To answer: satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

respond (re-spond'), n. [< ME. responde, re-spounde, respowne, respon; from the verb.] 1;. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short re-spond, and, at the same time, bowing themselues to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition. Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 295.

In liturgics: (a) A versicle or short anthem chanded at intervals during the reading of a **response** (respons'), n. [ $\langle ME. response, relection.$  In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are responds in this sense.  $\langle OF. respons, respons, respons, response, F. résponse = Pr. respos = Cat. response = Sp. Pg. respo$ 

The reader paused, and the choir burst in with responds, versicles, and anthems. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(b) A response.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tno, and other responds. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), 11. 334.

3. In *arch.*, a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

### response

The four responds have the four evangelistic symbols. E. A. Freeman, Vcnice, p. 208.

respondeat ouster. See judgment. responde-book (rē-spon'dē-buk), n. kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts

respondence (rē-spon'dens), n. [= It. rispon-denza, cenformity,  $\langle L. responden(t-)s$ , respon-dent: see respondent. Cf. correspondence.] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet, Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

 That floods the second of W. Holmes, Bryant & condition of N. W. Holmes, Bryant & condition of New York, Second the Second respondent (rē-spon'dent), a. and n. [= OF. respondant, F. répondant = Sp. respondente = Pg. respondente = It. rispondente, < L. respon-den(t-)s, ppr. of respondere, answer: see re-spond.] I. a. 1. Answering; responding.

The wards respondent to the key turn round; The bars fall back. Pope, Odyssey, xxi. 49. 2. Conformable; corresponding.

Wealth respondent to payment and contributions. Bacon.

Weil may this palace admirstion claim, Great, and respondent to the master's fame ! Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 315.

II. n. 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upou the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was colliged by the rules of disputa-tion to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers. *Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 172. Specifically -2. One who answers or is called Specifically -2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.-3. In math., a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to argument, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the expo-nent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the respondent. **respondentia** (res-pon-den'shi-äj), n. [NL.: see respondence.] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination — the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See bottomry. Commissions on more advanced maritime interest

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia*, and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned. *Energe. Brit.*, III. 148.

responsal (rē-spon'sal), a. and n. [= F. re-sponsal, < LL. responsalis, one who answers for another, a sponsor, apoerisiary, prop. adj., per-taining to an answer, < L. responsum, an answer, response: see response.] 1. a. Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be responsal, etc., whereupon they were troubled. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 347.

II. n. 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short praiers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, xiv.

*Erevint*, Saul and Samuel, xiv. 2. (a) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesi-astical matters; an apecrisiary. (b) A prec-tor for a monastery or for a member of it be-fore the bishon fore the bishop.

sponso = 1t. risponso, responso,  $\langle L. responsum, an answer, neut. of responsus, pp. of respondere, answer: see respond.] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or rooty.$ reply.

What was his respons written, I ne sauh no herd. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (Latham.) There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional response to the action of some grateful stimulus and the bighly complex intellectual and emotional devel-

opment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty. J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17. More specifically -(a) An oracular answer.

Then did my response clearer fall : "No compound of this earthly ball Is like another, all in all." Tennyson, Two Voices.

Tennyson, Two Voices. (b) In liturnics: (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient re-sponses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum* spiritu two after the Dominus vobiscum, Habemus ad Dominum after the Sursum Corda, Amen, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the offi-ciant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a ver-side. In liturgical books the signs V and It are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly responsed. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lection; a respond or responsory. (c) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (d) In music, same as answer, 2 (d).

same as answer, 2 (b). 2. The act of responding or replying; reply:

2. The act of responsition of replying, reply. as, to speak in response to a question.— Consul-tary response. See consultary. responsibility (rē-spon-si-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. re-sponsibilities (-tiz). [= F. responsabilidē = Sp. responsabilidād = Pg. responsabilidāde = It. ri-sponsabilitā; as responsible + -itų (see -bility).] Ubb citato ef beiger generalitiko concentraliti. 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A responsibility to a tribunal at which not only minis-ters, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day an-swer. Burke, A Regicide Pesce, iii.

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party. A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 63.

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic. 2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy responsibilities.

His wife persusded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament sud habits. *Howells*, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

responsable (rē-spon'si-bl), a. [= OF, (and F.) responsable = Pr. Sp. responsable = Pg. respon-savel = It. risponsabile, < ML. responsabilis, re-quiring an answer, < L. responsum, response: see response.] 1; Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but istely scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the bounties of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral char-acter as to be capable of knowing and observing the distiuction of right from wrong in coning the distinction of right from wrong in con-duct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical char-acter of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused — namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these responsible is properly used, and for the second liable.

With ministers thus responsible, "the king could do no rong." Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., I. i. wrong. In this sense of the word we say that a man is responsi-ble for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined

he was left out of account of. when he was taken account of. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 150. 3. Able to answer or respond to any reason-able claim or to what is expected; able to dis-charge an obligation, or having estate adequate

to the payment of a debt. He is a responsible-looking gentleman dressed in black. Dickens, Bleak House, xxviii.

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a responsible trust, and difficult to discharge. Dickens.

Responsible business (theat.), rôles next in importance above those described as "ntility."—Responsible util-ity (theat.), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts — who is also said to play "gented business." responsibleness (rē-spon'si-bl-nes), n. The state of being responsible; responsibility. Bai-lay 1727 ley, 1727

responsibly (re-spon'si-bli), adv. In a responsible manner.

responsion (rē-spon'shon), n. [= OF. respon-sion, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. re-

sponsão, ground-rent, = It. risponsione, an an-swer, reply, < L. responsio(n-), an answer, reply, refutation, < respondere, pp. responsus, answer: see response.] 1. The act of answering; answer; reply.

Responsions unto the questions. Bp. Burnet, Records, iii., No. 21. Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human responsions. The Century, XIX. 294. 2. In ane. pros.: (a) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue.—3. *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass

which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A. responsive (rē-spon'siv), a. and n. [< OF. (and F.) responsif = It. risponsivo, < LL. responsivus, answering (ML. responsiva, f., an answering epistele), < L. respondere, pp. responsus, respond: see respond.] I. a. 1. Answering; correspon-dent; suited to something else; being in accord. The vocal lay responsive to the strings. Pope.

21. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may sately be responsive. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 288. 3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A responsive letter, or letter by way of answer. Aylife, Parergon.

The swain responsive as the milk-maid sung. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 117.

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145. 4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a responsive service of public worship. -5. In law, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an an-swer given by his own witness if it is not re-sponsive to the question, but may have the irre-

sponsive matter struck out.

**II.**t *n*. An answer; a response; a reply.

Responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before re-hearsed. Bp. Burnet, Records, il. 23. responsively (rē-spon'siv-li), adv. In a responsive manner.

responsiveness (re-spon'siv-nes), n. The state

responsory + -al.] I. a. Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a

lector or precentor. II. n. An office-book formerly in use, coutaining the responsories or these and the an-tiphons for the canonical hours.

responsorium (res-pon-so'ri-um), n.; pl. respon-

responsorium (res-pon-sō'ri-um), n.; pl. responsoria (-ij). [ML., neut. of "responsorius: see responsory.]
responsory (rē-spon'sō-ri), a. and n. [< ML. "responsorius, adj. (as a noun, responsorium, neut., responsoria, f., eccl., a response), < L. respondere, pp. responser, respondere, see responsed, response.] I. a. Containing answer.</li>
II. n.; pl. responsories (-riz). In liturgies: (a) A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the suthers response.

A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the anthems represent-ing this custom are the Greek proketmenon, the Ambro-sian psalmnius or psalmellus, the Gallicen psalmus res-ponsorius (responsory psalm), and the Mozarabic psal-tertum or psalfendo—sit these preceding the epistie, and the Roman and Sarum gradnal preceding the epistie, and the Roman and Sarum gradnal preceding the epistie, and the Roman and Sarum gradnal preceding the cospel. The responsory was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name responsory is often given specifically to the gradual (which see). (b) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a respond. Also responsorium. Also responsorium.

responsure (re-spon'sur), n. [< response + -ure.] Response. [Rare.]

Fogs, dsmps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure, To whom they mone, black todes giue *responsure*. *C. Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.

ressala (res'a-lä), n. See risala. ressala (res'a-lä), n. See risaldar. ressaldar (res'al-där), n. Same as ressaut. ressaut (res-åt'), n. [Also ressault, also erro-neously ressant, ressaut; < OF. ressaut, ressault, F. ressaut = Pr. ressaut, resaut = Cat. ressalt = Se Da magdie It wights a projection (in F. ressaut = Pr. ressaut, resaut = Cat. ressalt = Sp. Pg. resalto = It. risalto, a projection (in arch.),  $\langle$  ML. as if "resaltus,  $\langle$  L. resilire, pp. "resultus, leap back: see resile, and cf. result.] In arch., a projection of any member or part from or before another. rest<sup>1</sup> (rest), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rest, reste,  $\langle$  AS. rest, ræst, rest, quiet, = OS. resta, rasta, resting-place, burial-place, = D. rust = MLG. reste, rest, = OHG. rasta, rest, also a measure of distance, resti, rest, MHG. raste, G. rast, rest, repose,

= Icel. röst, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sw. Dan. rast. rest, = Goth. rasta, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative -st,  $\langle \sqrt{ra}, \text{rest}, \text{Skt. } \sqrt{ram},$ rest, rejoice at, sport,  $\rangle$  rati, pleasure.] 1. A state of quict or repose; absence or cessation of motion labor or ration of any kind; release of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whils forto sytte ye hane in komanndement Yonre heede, yonre hande, your feet, holde yee in reste. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with light blest, Patient of ishour when the end was rest. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.

The working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. Couper, Task, vi. 739. 2. Freedom or relief from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; se-curity; tranquillity.

Yef we may hem disconnfite, we shall be riche and in reste alwey aftere. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174. The man will not be in rest until he have finished the thing this day. Ruth iii. 18.

lay. Yet shall the oracle Give rest to the minds of others. Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 191.

Rest, As deep as death, as soft as sleep, Across his troubled heart did creep. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48. 3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After al this surfet and accesse he hedde, That he slepte Seturday and Sonenday til sonne wente to reste. Piers Plowman (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says, "God give you good rest!" Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 33.

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

In dust, our final rest and native home. Milton, P. L., x. 1085. 5. Stay; abode.

That you vouchsafe your rest here in our court Some little time. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 13.

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed rests round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house, 1 Ki. vi. 6.

It. vt. 6. Specifically – (a) A contrivance for steadying the lance when couched for the charge: originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually of leather, perhaps passed over the shoul-der, but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called rest. A simi-iar hook was somethones arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the justs of the fifteenth and siteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counter-polse, and the rest was made double, the hook projecting sidewise, and a long tongne or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to pre-vent the hurt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the juster only the exertion of directing its point. When his staff was in his rest, coming down to meet

When his staff was in his rest, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his rest. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii. Not like that Arthur who, with lance in rest, ... Shot thro' the lists at Camelot. Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(b) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (c) A support for the barrel of a gun in siming and firing. Change love for arms; girt to your blades, my boys! Your rests and muskets take, take helm and targe. Peele, A Farewell.

Peele, A Fareweil. (d) In billiards, a rod having fixed at its point a crossplece on which to support the cne: used when the cur-ball can-not easily be reached in the usual way. Also called bridge. (e) A support or guide for stuff fed to a saw. E. H. Knight. (f) In glyptics, a support, somewhat resembling a vise in form, stached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped. 7. In pros., a short pause of the voice in read-ing : a cesura. ing; a cesura.

So varying still their [bards'] moods, observing yet in all Their quantities, their rests, their ceasures metrical. Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 186.

8. In music: (a) A silence or pause between toncs. (b) In musical notation, a mark or sign tones. (b) in musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. Rests vary in form to in-dicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows: breve rest,  $\blacksquare$ ; semibreve or whole-note rest, =; minim or half-note rest, =; crotchet or quarter-note rest, =; minim note rest,  $\exists$ ; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, note rest,  $\exists$ ; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, ; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note rest, ] The

duration of a rest, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as  $\neg$ . ( $\neg$   $\neg$   $\neg$ ), or indefinitely by a hold,  $\widehat{\neg}$ . The semibreve rest is often used as a measure-rest, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as a below); similarly, the two-measure rest like b, the three-measure rest like c, the four-measure rest like d; or a semibreve rest or similar character is used with a figure above to indicate the number of measures, as e or f.

a	b	c	d	e	ſ

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me hia minim rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. Shak., R. and J., fl. 4. 23. 9t. A syllable.

Two rests, a short and long, th' Iambic frame. B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

10. In accounting, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual rest takes place where the rents received by the mortgagee in possession are more than sufficient to keep down the interest, and the surplus is directed to be employed in liquidation of the principal pro tanto. 11. In her., same as clorion and sufflue. -12.

Same as  $mace^1$ , 3.-13t. In constitution and super-quick and continued returning of the ball from one player to the other. *R. W. Lowe*, Note in Cibber's Apology, I. 148.

## For a wit is like a rest Held up at tennis, when men do the best With the best gamesters. *F. Beaumont*, To Ben Jonson.

Knock me down if ever I saw a rest of wit better played than that last, io my life. *Cibber*, Carelesa Husband, iv. i. 14. In the game of primero, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See to set up one's rest, under set.

Each one in possibility to win, Great rests were up and mightie hands were in. Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (Nares.) Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (Nares.) Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (Nares.) Absolute rest, a state of abaence of motion, without refer-ence to other bodies. No definite meaning can be stach-de to the phrase. - Currents of rest. See eural.-Equation of rest. See equation. - Friction of rest. See friction. - Large rest, in metieval musical notation, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a large. It was either perfect (a), or im-perfect (b). The former was equal to three frest (b) rest. See heart. - To set up one's rest. See heart at rest. See heart. - To set up one's rest. See set. = Syn. 1. Pause, Slay, etc. (ace stop).-2. Rest, Repose, Ease, Ouiei, Tranguillity, Peace. While these words are used with some freedom, rest and repose apply especially to the suspended activity of the body; case and quiet to freedom from occupation or demands for activity, especially of the body; tranguillity and peace to the free-dom of the mind from harasing cares or demands. rest<sup>1</sup> (rest), v. [< ME. resten, < AS. restan =

rest<sup>1</sup> (rest), v. [ $\langle ME. resten, \langle AS. restan = OS. restian = OFries. resta = D. rusten = MLG. resten = OHG. rastēn, restan, raston, resten, MHG. rasten, resten, G. rasten = Sw. rasta = D$ Dan. raste, rest, from the noun: see rest, n. The verb rest<sup>2</sup> in some uses mingles with the different verb rest<sup>2</sup>.] I. intrans. 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop; desist; be without motion.

He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii. 2.

Gen. ii. 2. Over the tent a cloud Shall rest by day. Milton, P. L., xil. 257. He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

2+. To come to a pause or to an end; end.

But now resteth the tale of kynge Rion, . . . and returne for to speke of kynge Arthur. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 224. 3. To be free from whatever harasses or dis-

turbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.

My lord shall sever rest; I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience. Shak, Othello, ili. 3. 22. Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife, Nor rested till the gods had giv'n it life. Courper, Progress of Error, 1. 529.

4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his ostell to *resten*, for therto hadde thei nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), il. 138.

5. To sleep; slumber. Thick slumber Hangs upon mioe eyes; let me rest. [Sleeps.] Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 236.

6. In bot., to lie dormant. See resting-spore, resting-state, etc.-7. To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

If in the world he live, we'll seek him out; If in his grave he rest, we'll find him there. Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 30.

So peaceful rests, without a stone, a name, What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame. Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

8. To stand or lie, as upon a support or basis; 2. To continue to be; remain: as, rest assured be supported; have a foundation: literally or that it is true. figuratively.

ratively. Flitting light from spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes from many a twig the pendent dropa of ice. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 80.

Eloquence, like every other art, rests on laws the most exact and determinate. Emerson, Eloquence.

Thia abbatial staff often rested, like a bishop's, on the abbot's left alde [when borne to church for hia burla], *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 215. Belief rests upon knowledge as a house rest upon its foundation. II. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 98. 9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme These woes of mine fulfil, Here, firm, I rest, they must be best, Because they are thy will Burns, Winter.

11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.

Behold, thou art called a Jew, and restest in the law, and makest thy boast of God. Rom. ii. 17. Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name do we go against this multitude. 2 Chroo. xiv. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and rest The lives of many. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 14. The rested in the declaration which God had made in is church. Donne, Sermons, vi. his church.

12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Now thus it rests; Her father means she shall be all in white. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 34. 13. In law, to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence, in order to await the counterevidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he has no longer a legal right to put in evidence, unless to countervall new mat-ter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, although the court for cause shown, may in its discretion allow him to do so.—To rest in. (at) To depend upon.

It rested in your grace To unloose this tied-up justice when you pleased. Shak., M. for M., I. 3. S1. (b) To consist or remain lo.

They [Utoplans] think not felicity to rest in all pleasure, but only in that pleasure that is good and honest. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 7.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), li. 7. To rest with, to be in the power of; depend upoe: as, it rests with time to decide. = Syn. 1. To stay, forbear.— 1,3, and 4. Rest, Repose. Rest signifies primarily to cease from action or work, but naturally by extension to be re-freshed by doing so, and further to be refreshed by sleep-ing. Repose does not necessarily imply previous work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining posi-tion, while we may rest in a standing position. See stop, n., and rest!, n.-11. To depend. II. trans. 1. To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflex-ively: as. to rest one's self (that is, to cease from

ively: as, to rest one's self (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).

2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause— What saith my counsel, learned in the laws? Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 141.

Straight he took his bow of ash-tree, Ou the sand one end he rested. Longfellow, Hlawatha, ix.

3. To leave; allow to stand. Now how I have or could preuent these accidents, hav-ing no more meanes, I rest at your cenanres [judgments]. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 213.

rest<sup>2</sup> (rest), v. [= D. resten, resteren = G. resten, restiren = Dan. restere = Sw. restera, rest, re-main,  $\langle OF.$  (and F.) rester = Pr. Sp. Pg. restar = It. restare, ristare,  $\langle L.$  restare, stop, rest, stand still, remain  $\langle re$ , behind, back, + stare, stand: see stand. Cf. arrest<sup>1</sup>. The verb rest<sup>2</sup> is partly confused with some uses of rest<sup>1</sup>.] I. intrans. 1. To be left; remain.

Nonght rests But that she fit her love now to her fortune. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 2.

What rests of both, one Sepulchre shall hold. Prior, Henry and Emma.

He shal reste in stockes As longe as lch lyue for hus luther werkes. Piers Plowman (C), v. 104.

Nought shall make us rue, If England to itself do rest but true, Shak., K. John, v. 7. 118.

I rest Your dutiful Son, J. H. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24. II.+ trans. To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective follow-ing and qualifying the object.

God rest you merry, sir. Shak., As you Like It, v. 1. 65. Rest you fair, good aignior. Shak., M. of V., 1. 3. 60.

beloved country was so injuriously treated.
10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; remain.
Neither will he rest content, though thou givest many gifts.
Neither will he rest content, though thou givest many remainder.
Neither will he rest content, whose mighty scheme.

Let ua not dally with God when he offers us a full bless-ing, to take as much of it as wee think will serve our ends, and turne him backe the rest upon his bands. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., it.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. Bp. Stillingfleet. The million fit as gay As if created only like the fly, . . . The rest are sober dreamera, grave and wise. Couper, Task, iil. 137.

3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses rest is always preceded by the definite article.]-Above the rest. See above.-For the rest, as regards other matters; in fine.=Syn. 1. Residue, etc. See remainder. rest<sup>5</sup> (rest), v. t. [By apheresis from arrest<sup>I</sup>.] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away; Fil give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money, To warrant thee, as I am 'rested for. Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 8.

rest<sup>4</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of reast<sup>1</sup>. rest<sup>5</sup> (rest), v. A dialectal variant of roast. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] rest<sup>6</sup>t, n. An obsolete phonetic spelling of wrest. restagnant; (rē-stag'nant), a. [= It. ristag-nante, stanching, stopping; < L. restagnan(t-)s, overflowing, ppr. of restagnare, overflow: see restagnate.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. flow or current.

The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air fucumbent upon the restagnant mcrcury. Boyle, Works, I. 151.

restagnate (rē-stag'nāt), v. i. [= It. ristag-nare, stop, solder with lime;  $\langle$  L. restagnare, overflow, run over,  $\langle$  re-, again, + stagnare, form a pool, overflow: see stagnate.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate. Wiseman, Surgery, i. 21.

ergies). By the reake [when the knight] hade hym restid ryses the aun. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 814. Enter Ferdinand, bearing a log. Miranda. Pray, set tt down and rest you: when this burns, Twill weep for having wearied you. Shak., Tempes, ili. I. I pray you, teil me, ia my boy, God rest his sonl, alive or dead? Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 75. Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 75. Stagnation (restagnation of gross blood. Wiseman, Surgery, 1. 24. restagnatio(n-), sn overflow, inundation, (restag-nare, overflow: see restagnate.] Stagnation. The restagnation of gross blood. Wiseman, Surgery, 1. 14. The restagnation of gross blood. Wiseman, Surgery, 1. 14. Restant (res'tant), a. [{F. restant, ppr. of res-mention of pres-termination of gross blood. Wiseman, Surgery, 1. 24. Prestagnation of gross blood. Prestagnation of gross

restant (res'tant), a. [< F. restant, ppr. of res-ter, remain: see rest<sup>2</sup>.] 1<sup>†</sup>. Remaining; being in possession.

With him they were restant all those things that the foolish virgins could wish for, beauty, daintie, delicatea, riches, faire speech. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (Davies.)

100ana, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (Davies.)
2. In bot., same as persistent: sometimes applied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]
restate (rē-stāt'), v. t. [< re- + state.] To state again: as, to restate a charge.</li>
restatement (rē-stāt'ment), n. A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.

or a new form.

restaur (res-tår'), n. [Also restor; < OF. res-tors, restour, F. restaur = It. restauro, ristauro, < ML. restaurum, a restoring: see restore<sup>1</sup>.] In law: (a) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (b) The remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.

5113

restaurant (res'tâ-rant), n. [< F. restaurant, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = Sp. restaurante, a restorer, < ML. restauran(t-)s, re-storing, ppr. of restaurane, restore, refresh: see restore.] An establishment for the sale of re-freshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160. restaurant-car (res'tâ-rant-kär), n. A railway-car in which meals are 'cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car. restauratet (res'tâ-rāt), v. t. [< L. restauratus, pp. of restaurare, restore, repair, renew: see restorel.] To restore.

If one repuise hath us quite ruinsted, And fortune never can be restaurated. Vicars, tr. of Virgii (1632). (Nares.)

restaurateur (res-tō'ra-tèr), n. [ $\langle F. restaura-$ teur = Pr. restauraire, restaurador = Sp. Pg.restaurador = It. restauratore, ristoratore = D.G. restaurateur = Dan. Sw. restauratör, the $keeper of a restaurant, <math>\langle ML. restaurator, one$ who restores or reëstablishes: see restorator.] The keeper of a restaurant The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board, according to fixed rates. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 273.

restauration + (res-tâ-rā'shon), n. An obsolete form of restoration.

restaurator; n. See restorator. restaurator; v. t. An obsolete form of restore<sup>1</sup>. restay; v. t. [< ME. restayen, < OF. restaier, < rester, rest: see rest<sup>2</sup>.] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chyider they fayr him [Christ] presed. His dessypelcz with blanc let be hym bede, & wyth her resonnez ful fele restaved. Altierative Poens (ed. Morris), i. 715. rest-cure (rest'kūr), n. The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over feeding mas-

is usually combined with over-feeding, mas-sage, and electricity. restem (rē-stem'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + stem$ .] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do re-stem Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance Their purposes toward Cyprus. Shak, Othello, i. 3, 37. **restful** (rest'ful), a. [< late ME. restefulle; < rest1 + -ful.] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length That reacheth from the *restful* English court As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"

restfully (rest'fùl-i), adv. [< late ME. rest fully; < restful + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet. They juing restfully and the

restfulness (rest'ful-nes), n. The state of being

restringes (rest full-field), *n*. The state of being restful. *Imp. Diet.* **rest-harrow** (rest'har" $\delta$ ), *n*. [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the harrow;  $\langle rest^3, v., + obj. harrow^1$ . Cf. equiv. F. arréte-bauf, lit. 'stop-ox,'  $\langle arréter, stop, arrest, + bauf, ox.$ ] 1. A common Europeen under

pean under-shrub, Ononis arvensis, gen-erally low, spreading. and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers. and having tough matted roots hinder which the plow or har-row. The root is diuretic. Also wild licorice, cammock, whin, etc.-2. A small geometrid moth, Aplasta onoon Ononis arrensis, var. spinosa. The moth flies in May, July, and August. resthouse (rest'hous), n. [< rest<sup>1</sup> + house<sup>1</sup>.] Same as dak-bungalow (which see, under bunga-

lan

The substitution of the Restaurant for the Tavern is of the series (100). The substitution of the Restaurant for the Tavern is of the series (100). Restince Restiaceæ(res-ti-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Brown, n. 1810),  $\langle Restiaceæ(res-ti-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Brown, n. 1810), <math>\langle Restiaceæ(res-ti-aceæ)]$  An order of mono-cotyledonous plants of the series Glumaceæ. It resembles the rushes (Junaceæ) in its one- to three-celled ovary and dry, rigid, and glumaceous perianth of six equal segments; and the sedges (*Operaceæ*) in habit, in structure of spikelets, and in the three stamens, small embryo, and mealy or fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, helonging to 20 geuera, of which Restio (the type), Wildenovā, and Elegic are the chief — ali sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africs and Australia, absent from America sund Asia excepting one species in Chili and one in Cochin-China. They are generally pereu-nials, tited or with a hard horizontis or creeping, more often scaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always diceious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes. **restibrachial** (res-ti-brā'ki-al), a. [ $\langle restibra-$ chium + -al] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

postpeduncular.

postpeduncular. restibrachium (res-ti-brā'ki-um), n.; pl. resti-brachia (-ā). [NL., < L. restis, a rope, + bra-chium, an arm.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called myelobrachium. Restibrachium (Science, April 9, 1881, p. 165) is an ad-mirable compound, and the same may be said of its cor-relatives, pontibrachium and tegmentibrachium. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

restiet, a. See resty<sup>1</sup>. restiff, a. An obsolete form of restive. restiffness; n. An obsolete form of restiveness. Imp. Dict.

Imp. Dict.' restiform (res'ti-fôrm), a. [=F. restiforme, < L. restis, a cord, rope, + forma, form.] Corded or cord-like: specifically, in anat., noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the corpus restiforme, or restiform body.-Restiform body, the inferior peduacie of the cerebeilum, by which it con-nects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibers, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) oifve. restily (res'ti-li), adv. [< restyl + -ly2.] In a sluggish manner: stubbornly: untowardly.

a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. Imp. Dict.

restinction (re-stingk'shon), n. [< L. restincr backward course, bearing with frank appearance r purposes toward Cyprus. Shak., Othello, i. 3, 37. 11 (rest'ful), a. [< late ME. restefulle; < + -ful.] 1. Full of rest; giving rest. Tired with all these, for restful death I cry. wiet; being at rest. Ted here to be the strong of t

The Snake, by restinesse and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or filme growing ouer her whole body. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 27.

A tenuity and agility of spirits, contrary to that restiness of the spirits supposed in those that are duil. *Hobbes*, Works, IV. 56.

resting-cell (res'ting-sel), n. Same as restingspore

They living restfully and in helth vnto extreme age. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21. resting-owing (res' ting-o"ing), a. [< resting, ppr. of rest<sup>2</sup>, v., + owing, ppr. of owe<sup>1</sup>, v.] In Scots law: (a) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (b) Indebted: said of a debtor.

resting-place (res'ting-plās), n. 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy resting place, thou and the ark of thy strength. 2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stoue was brought which once covered the resting-place of Theo-doric. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100. 2. In building, a half- or quarter-pace in a stair-

case. resting-sporangium (res'ting-spō-ran'ji-um), n. A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of Saprolegnia and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores. resting-spore (res' ting-spör), a. A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algæ and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of imme-diate germination. Also resting-cell.

resting-stage (res'ting-staj), n. In *bot.*, a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

resting-state (res'ting-stāt), n. In bot., the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quies-cence of some seeds and spores (resting-spores) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

naria: popularly so called in England because restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), v. t. [ $\langle L. restin-$ the caterpillar feeds in April and September guere, put out,  $\langle re-$ , again, + stinguere, extin-on Ononis arcensis, var. spinosa. The moth flies guish. Cf. extinguish, distinguish.] To quench in May, July, and August. [Rare.]

restitution

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is restinguished, as from the most pure fountains of living water. Field, Of Controversy (Life, 1716), p. 41.

Restio (res'ti-ō), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the tough stringy stems; < L. restis, a cord.] A genus of gluma-ecous plants, the type of the

a cord.] A genus of gluma-ccous plants, the type of the order Restiaccæ and tribe Restioideæ. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three styles or branches and a com-pressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent an-gles, and by persistent sheaths, and commoniy many-flowered and panicled spiklets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stig-mas are generally plumose. The staminate laflorescence is extreme-ly polymorphous. There are over 100 species, natives of South Africa and Anatralis. They have erect andiesfiess stems from a scaly root-stock, very much branched or en-tirely withont branches, with nu-merous scattered sheaths repla-cing the iseves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use R. australis known as Tasma-nian rope-grass. Restioideæ (res-ti-oi'dē-ē).

Flowering Male Plant of *Restio complanatus*. a, a male flower. nian rope-grass.

use R. australis is known as Tasma-mian rope-grass. Restioideæ (res-ti-oi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Masters, 1878), < Restio + -idcæ.] A tribe of plants of the or-der Restiaceæ, characterized by an ovary of three, or sometimes two, cells, or reduced by abortion to a single one, and by a capsular fruit — the fruit of the other tribe, Willdenovicæ, be-ing nut-like. It includes 7 genera, of which Restio is the type. restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), v. i. [< L. restipu-latus, pp. of restipulari, promise or stipulate anew, < rc., back, + stipulari, promise: see stipulation (rē-stip-ū-lā'shon), n. [< L. re-stipulation (rē-stip-ū-lā'shon), n. [< L. re-stipulatio(n-), a counter-engagement, < restipu-latus, pro restipulatus, promise again: see re-stipulate.] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

stipulation.

But if the restipulation were absolute, and the with-drawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence, *Ep. Hall*, Contemplations, xx. 9.

restitue; v. t. [ME. restituen, < OF. restituer, restore: see restitute.] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather haue we no reste til we restitue Our lyf to oure iord god for oure lykames [body's] gultes. Piers Plowman (C), xi. 54.

restitutet (res'ti-tūt), v. t. [< L. restitutas, pp. of restituere (> It. restituire, ristituire = Sp. Pg. restituir = F. restituer, > E. restitue), reinstate, set up again, replace, restore. < re., again, + statuere, set up: see statute. Cf. constitute, in-stitute.] To bring back to a former state; restore.

Restituted trade To every virtue ient his helping stores, And cheer'd the vales around. Dyer, Fiecce, ii.

To every virtue lent his helping stores. And cheer'd the vales around. Dyer, Fleece, if. Festitute! (res'ti-tût), n. [{ L. restitutus, pp. of restituere, restore, reinstate: see restitute, v.] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. Imp. Dict. [Rare.] restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tû'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [L.: restitutio (see restitution); in, in; integrum, acc. of integer, whole: see integer.] In Rom. law, a restoration to the previous con-dition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been taroduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution di-minished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

given under n. restitution (res-ti-tū'shon), n. [< ME. restitu-cion, restylucyon, < OF. (and F.) restitution = Pr. restitucio = Sp. restitucion = Pg. restituição = It. restituzione, < L. restitutio(n-), a restoring,



Flowering Braoch of Rest-harrow (Ononis

a, a flower ; b, the leaf.

< restitucre, pp. restitutus, set up again, restore: see restitute.] 1. The act of returning or re-storing what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the restitution of ancient rights to the crown.

ancient rights to the crown. We yet crave restitution of those isnds, Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey The soldier by your will stands master of. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

"Repentest thow neuere?" quath Repentannce, "ne res-titucion madeat?" Piers Plowman (C), vii. 234.

A free release From restitution for the late affronts, Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3. If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and ahall put in his beast, and shall feed in snother man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*. Ex. xxii. 5. ahall put in his beast, and shah teed in historief mini-field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make restitution. Ex. xxit. 5. 3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—4. In law: (a) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully disseized. (b) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—5. In theol., the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sin-ful creatures, but also of all the physical crea-tion, to a state of perfection. See apocatastasis. —Coefficient of restitution, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant after their impact to their relative velocity the instant before.—Force of restitution, a force tending to restore the relative po-sitions of parts of a body.—Interdict of restitution, See interdict, 2(0).—Restitution Edict, in German hist, an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Empeor Ferdinand II. it requires all ecclesizatical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.— Restitution of conjugal rights, in law, a species of matrimonial section which has been allowed in some ju-risdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a anfident reason.— Restitution of creative in the view or witt of restitution, in law, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeda erecuted during their minority.— Writ of restitution, in law, a restoring of minors by 1-3. Restoration, return. restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv), a. [< restitute 4 -ive.] Pertaining to or characterized by resti-tution, in any sense. Under any given distortion within the limits of restive

tution, in any sense.

Under any given distortion within the limits of restitu-tive power, the restitution pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion. A. Daniell, Prio. of Physics, p. 235.

restitutor (res'ti-tū-tor), n. [= F. restituteur = Sp. Pg. restituidor = It. restitutore,  $\langle L. res titutor, a restorer, <math>\langle restituere, restore: see res-$ titute.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

Their reacuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote. Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.

*Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.
restive (res'tiv), a. [Early mod. E. also restiff, and with loss of the terminal f (as in jolly < jolif), restie, resty (see resty1); < ME. restif, restiff, < OF. restif, fem. restire, "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (Cotgrave), F. restif, fem. restive = Pr. restiu = It. restio, < ML. as if \*restivus, disposed to rest or stay, < L. restare, stay, rest: see rest?. By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with restless, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.</li>

Since I have shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not restine in their weake atubburnness that will either keepe or lose all

Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes, etc. (1633), p. 286. The people remarked with aws and wonder that the heasts which were to drsg him [Abraham Hoimes] to the gallows became restive and went back. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.

Farrage in restuf iande ydounged eek Is doone, X strike is for oon scre even. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

3t. Being at rest; being less in motion. Paistes oftenest happen npon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter npon the weaker and restive side. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (Latham.)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant.

The pampered coit will discipline diadain, Impatient of the lash, and *restift* to the rein. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Ocorgics, iii. 324.

Socrates had as restive a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaim'd it, all by the strength of his philosophy. Essays upon Several Moral Subjects, iii. 77.

The subject . . . becomes restive. Gladstone, State and Church, vi. 5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

For maintaining his seat, the horseman ahouid depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play. Encyc. Brit., XII. 196. restively (res'tiv-li), adv. In a restive manner

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), n. The state or char-acter of being restive, in any sense.

When there be not stonds and restiveness in a man's na-ture, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. Bacon, Fortune. restless (rest/les), a. [< ME. restles, restleles, < AS. restleás (= D. rusteloos = G. rastlos = Sw. Dan. rastlös), < rest, rest, + -leás, E. -less.] Without rest. (a) Deprived of repose or sieep; un-able to sleep; sleepless.

to sleep; sleepless. Better be with the dead . . . Than on the torture of the mind to lie In restless ceatasy. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 22. Restless he passed the remnants of the night. Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 102.

(b) Unresting; nnquiet; nnessy; continually moving or agitated.

agitated. The courser pawed the ground with restless feet, And suorting foamed, and champed the golden bit. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457. O mill-giri watching late and iong the shuttie's restless pisy l Whittier, Mary Garvin.

pisy!

He lost his color, he jost his appetite, he was restless, in-capable of keeping still. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentieman, xxxvii.

(c) Marked by nnreat: as, a restless night. (d) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at reat or in peace: as, a restless politi-cian; restless ambition; restless passions.

In a valey of this restles mynde I sougte in mounteyne & in myde, Trustynge a trewe ione for to fynde. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 150.

Restless was his soul, and wandered wide Through a dim maze of insts unsatisfied. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 12. (e) Inciined to agitation ; turbulent : as, restless subjects. Nature had given him [Sunderland] . . . a restless and ischieven temper. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

miachievoua temper. (f) Unaettied; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

She's prond, fantastic, apt to change, Restless at home, and ever prone to range. Dryden, State of Ionocence, v. 1.

Alone he wanders by the murmnring shore, His thoughts as resides as the wavea that roar. O. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman.

(g) Not affording rest; unesay. [Rare.]

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds, And blown with restless violence round about The pendent world. Shak., M. for M., iii. I. 125. The pendent world. But restless was the chair; the back erect Distreased the weary loina, that felt no ease. Courper, Task, i. 44.

Restless cavy. See cavy.—Restless flycatcher, Seisura inquieta, an Anatrslian bird, called by the coloniata grinder. See ont under Scieura.=Syn. (a-c) Disturbed, disquieted, agitated, anxious. (f) Roving, wandering, unstable, fickle.

nnstable, fickle. restlessly (rest'les-li), adv. In a restless man-ner; unquietly. restlessness (rest'les-nes), n. The state or character of being restless, in any sense. restor, n. See restaur. restorable (rē-stör'a-bl), a. [ $\langle restore^{I} + -able$ .] Goroshle of heing restored or brought to a for-

Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

restorableness (rē-stōr'a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being restorable. Imp. Dict. restoralt (rē-stōr'al), n. [<restorel + -al.] Res-titution; restoration.

Promisea of pardon to onr sins, and restoral into God's Barrow, Works, II. iv. favour.

restoration (res-tō-rā'shon), n. [Formerly also restauration;  $\langle$  ME. restauracion,  $\langle$  OF. restau-tion, restauration, F. restauration = Pr. restau-racio = Sp. restauracion = Pg. restauração = It. restaurazione, ristorazione,  $\langle$  LL. restauratio(n-), a restoration, renewal,  $\langle$  L. restauratio(n-), a restoration, renewal,  $\langle$  L. restaurate, pp. res-tauratus, restore: see restorel.] 1. The act of restoring. (a) The reneater in a time active constirestoring. (a) The replacing in a former state or posi-tion; return: as, the restoration of a man to his office; the restoration of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below

christ as the cause original of restauration to life.

Men'a ignorance ieads them to expect the renovation to restauration of things, from their corruption and remains. Bacon, Physical Fabies, ix., Expl.

The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognized the Lancastrian restoration. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 358.

(b) Renewai ; revival ; reëstablishment : as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemiea; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a decining commerce.

After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedilying of the Temple, for sending the Messlas and *restauration* of their King-dome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

2. In arch. and art, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original de-sign be followed with the ntmost care.

sign be followed with the thinds take. Thence to the Sorbonne, an antient fabriq built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retaina; but the *restau-ration* which the late Cardinal de Richilen has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 4, 1044.

Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of storation. Encyc. Brit., VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the restoration of a picture; the restoration of a cathedral. -4. The state of being restored; recovery; re-newal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, restoration from sickness.

O my dear father! *Restoration* hang Thy medicine on my iips; and let this kiss Repair those violent harms! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 26.

Truat me the ingredients are very cordiall, . . . and most powerfull in *restauration*. Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 4. 5. In theol.: (a) The recovery of a sinner to

the divine favor. The scope of St. John's writing is that the restoration of mankind must be made by the Son of God. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(b) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men (b) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—6. That which is restored.—7. In milit. service, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—8. In paleon., the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrintho-don.*—9. In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whe-ther  $\sharp$ , b, or  $\sharp$ , and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original signifi-action. staff or a note on it back to its original signifi-cation.—The Restoration. (a) In Eng. hist., the reës-tabilishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatista of the Restoration. (b) In Jewish hist., the return of the Jown to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (c) In Franch hist., the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and \_after the episode of the "Hundred Daya" \_ In 1815. =Syn. 1 and 2. Renovation, reditegra-tion, reinstatement, return, restitution. Sec restorel. **restorationer** (res-tō-rā'shon-êr), n. [< restora-tion + -erl.] A restorationist. Imp. Dict. **restorationsm** (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), n. [< restora-toration + -ism.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

restorationists.

We cannot panse to dweil longer upon the biblical evi-dence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restorationism*. *Bibliotheea Sacra*, XLV. 717.

I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of restorable iand are made utterly desperate. Switt, Drapier's Letters, vil. restorableness (rē-stōr'a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being restorable. Imp. Dict. or character of being restorable. Imp. Dict. Universalism.

restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), a. and n. [< ME. restorative, restauratife, < OF. restauratif = Pr. restauratiu = Sp. Pg. restaurativo = It. ristorativo, < ML. restaurativus (in neut. restaurativum, wo,  $\zeta$  ML. resolutations (in neut. restaurative m, a restorative).  $\langle L. restaurate, restore: see re-$ store I.] I. a. Pertaining to restoration; spe-cifically, capable of restoring or renewing vi-tality or strength.

Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more restora-tive than exaited Coid. Howell, Letters, I. ii. 3.

**II.** *n*. That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

I will kiss thy lipa; Haply some poison yet doth hang on them. To make me die with a *restorative*. Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 166.

### restoratively

restoratively (re-stor'a-tiv-li), adv. In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. Imp. Diet.

net or algore that tends to renew strength of vigor. Imp. Diet.
restoratort (res'tö-rā-tor), v. [Also restaurator; = F. restaurateur = It. ristoratore, < LL. restaurator, restorer, < L. restaurate, restore: see restore!] 1. One who restores, reëstablishes, or revives.—2. The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. Ford. (Imp. Diet.)</li>
restoratory (rē-stör'a-tō-ri), a. [< restore! + -at-ory.] Restorative. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.</li>
restore! (rē-stör'), v. t.; pret. and pp. restored, ppr. restoring. [Formerly also restaure; < ME. restoren, < OF. restourar = It. ristorare, restaurateurare, < L. restaurare, restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < re., again, + \*staurare (not used), establish, make firm, < \*staurare (not used), establish, make firm, < \*staurare, a pole or stake, =</li>

that which is firmly fixed, a pole or stake, == Skt. sthävara, fixed, stable, standing; as a noun-plants; from the root of L. stare, Skt.  $\sqrt{sth\ddot{a}}$ , stand: see state, stand. Cf. enstore, instore, store<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To bring back to a former and bet-ter state. (a) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct. The Low terms again with a state of ruin, injury, The Low terms again with a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct. The Low terms again with a state of ruin, injury, the restorement of his old favourer, returns again with a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct. The Low terms again with a state of ruin, injury, restorer (rē-stor'er), n. One who or that which restores, in any sense.

The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafs in manis of his scruants to forshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard.

Foxe, Acts, p. 62. To restore and to build Jerusalem. Dan. ix. 25. (b) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen con-dition to a former state.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.

He stablishes the strong, restores the weak.

Couper, Task, ii. 348. (c) To bring back to a state of health or soundness; heal; restourt, n. See restore1. cure.

cure. Then saith hs to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the Mat. xil. 18.

What, hast thou been loug blind and now restored f Shak., 2 Hen. VI., il. 1. 76.

(d) In the fine arts: (1) To bring back from a state of in-jury or decay as nearly as may be to the primitiva state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful fol-lowing of the original work: as, to restore a painting, a statue, etc. (2) To form a picture or model of, as of some-thing lost or mutilated: as, to restore a rule duilding according to its original state or design. 2. To bring back; renew or reëstablish after intervention

interruption.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home Of our restored love and amity. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., 1v. 2. 65. By force to restore Laws abrogated by the Legislative Parlament is to conquer absolutely both them and Law it selfe. *Milton*, Elkonoklastes, xix.

A ghost of passion that no smiles restore. Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, ii.

3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained: as, to restore lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore restore the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7. The kingdom shall to Israel be restored. Milton, P. R., ii. 36.

4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.

All that money that ye have, & I to, wyil not restore the wronge that your fader hathe don. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 78.

He shall restore five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a Ex. xxii. 1. sheep.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. Shak., Sounets, xxx.

5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.

So did the Romaines by their armes restore many Kings of Asia and Affricke expuised out of their kingdoms. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Within three days shall Pharsoh lift up thine head, and restore thee unto thy place. Gen. xl. 13.

Then spake Elishs unto the woman whose son he had restored to life, 2 K1. vill. 1. Release me, and restore me to the ground. Tennyson, Tithonus.

6. To recover or renew, as passages of an au-thor defective or corrupted; emend.—7. In *paleon.*, to represent (an extinct animal) from its existing remains. See *restoration*, 8.—8. In *musical notation*, to bring (a degree or note) back to its original signification by canceling a chrometic sign which had affected it tom a chromatic sign which had affected it tem-porarily.—9<sup>+</sup>. To store.

A park as it were, That whilom with wilde bestes was wel restored, William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2846.

To restore to or in blood. See blood. =Syn, 1 (c). To recover. -3 and 4. To refund, repay. -5. To reinstate. -1. Return, Restore. To return a thing to its former place; to restore it to its former condition; to return what has been borrowed; to restore what has been stolen; to be restored

5116

to health or prosperity. restore<sup>1</sup>t (rē-stōr'), n. [Also restour; < OF. re-stor, restour, < restorer, restore: see restore<sup>1</sup>, v.] Restoration; restitution.

His passage there to stay, Till he had made amends, and full restore For all the damage which he had him doen afore. Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 18.

All sports which for life's restore variety assigns. F. Greville (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296)

restore<sup>2</sup> (rē-stôr'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + store^2$ .] To store again or anew: as, the goods were re-To stored.

restorementi (re-stor'ment), n. [< OF. restorement = It. ristoramento,  $\langle$  ML. restauramentum,  $\langle$  L. restaurare, restore: see restore<sup>1</sup>.] The act

restores, in any sense.

Oh great restorer of the good old stage !

Doubtless it was a fine work before the "effacing fin-gers" of restorers touched it. Athenseum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

restority, n. [Irreg. < restore1 + -ity.] Restoration.

Well, said Camilia, let it goe, I must impute it to my ili fortune that, where I looked for restority, I found a con-sumption. Lyty, Euphnes and his England. (Nares.)

restrain (re-stran'), v. t. [< ME. restreinen, re-streignen, restreynen, < OF. restraindre, F. restreignen, restreynen,  $\langle OF. restrainare, F. re-$ streindre = Pr. restrenher = Cat. restrenyer = Sp.restriißir = Pg. restringir = It. ristringere, ri- $strignere, <math>\langle L. restringere, draw back tightly,$ bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict,  $\langle$ re-, back, + stringere, draw tight: see stringent and restrict. Cf. constrain and strain<sup>2</sup>.] 1†.

To draw tight; strain. A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheep's leather which, being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. Shak., T. of the S., ili. 2, 59. 2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to restrain a horse by a bridle; to restrain men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to restrain laughter.

Restreyne and kepe well thy tonge. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. Shak., Macbeth, il. 1. 8.

Glves way to in repose. Guns and pomatums shall his flight restrain, While clogg'd he beats his silken wiggs in vain. Pope, R. of the L., li. 129. Form liberty 3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.

Though they two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. Clarendon. 4

To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

We do too narrowly define the power of God, restrain-ing it to our capacities. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 27. And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the par-ticular withe of justice, . . but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs. Tillotson, Works, I. 95.

5. To withhold; forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and restrainest prayer before God. Job xv. 4. 6t. To forbid; prohibit.

Restraining all manner of people to bear sail in any ves-sel or bottom wherein there were above five persons. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 7.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 7. =Syn. 2. Restrain, Repress, Restrict; stop, withhold, curh, bridle, coerce. Restrain and repress are general words for holding or pressing back; restrict applies to holding back to a more definite degree: as, to restrain one's appetite; to restrict oue's self in food or to a certain diet. That which we restrain we keep within limits; that which we restrict we keep within certain definite limits; that which we repress we try to put out of existence. restrainable (rē-strā'na-bl), a. [< restrain + -able.] Capable of being restrained. restrainedly (rē-strā'ned-li), adv. With re-straint; with limitation. restrainer (rē-strā'ne'), n. One who or that

restrainer (restrainer), n. One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.*, a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to ob-tain greater contrast or intensity in a naturally

weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers. restraining (rē-strā'ning), p. a. Serving to re-strain or restrict in any way. (at) Binding; as-

restrict

triugent.

Take hede that slippery meates be not flyrste eaten, nor that stiptik nor *restraining* meates be taken at the begyn-ning, as quynces, peares, and medlars. Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, fol. 45. (b) Hampering ; restrictive.

By degrees he acquired a certain infinence over me that took away my liberty of mind; his praise and notica were more restraining than his indifference. Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

restrainment (re-stran'ment), n. [< restrain

**restrainment** (re-strain ment), n. [(restrain +-ment.] The act of restraining. **restraint** (re-straint'), n. [(OF. restrainte, re-straincte, restraint, fem. of restraint, restrainct, pp. of restraindre, restrain: see restrain.] 1. The act of restraining, or of holding back or bindering from section or motion in any manhindering from action or motion, in any man-ner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, in mental. Thus it shall befall Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting, Lets her will rule; restraint she will not brook. Millon, P. L., ix. 1184. Millon, P. L., ix. 1184. or mental.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1184. Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in as agent espable of voli-tion, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to that preference of his mind, is called compul-sion; when the hindering or stopping any action is con-trary to his volition, it is called restraint. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 13.

2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridg-ment of liberty; confinement; detention.

nt of liberty; community request I... heartly request The enfranchisement of Arthur; whose restraint Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent. Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 52. Restraint is for the savage, the rapacious, it. solin, it. 2 of the intervention of the just, the gentle, the benevolent. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 25.

3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

She knew her distance and did angle for me, Madding my eagerness with her *restraint.* Shak., All's Well, v. 8, 213.

Shak, All 5 Well, Y. O. 200. To yonder oak within the field I spoke without restraint, And with a larger faith sppeal'd Than Papist unto Saint. *Tennyson*, Taiking Osk. 4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition. It pleaseth the eare better, & sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his restraint. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Say first, what cause Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state, Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off From their Creator, and transgress his will, For one restraint, lords of the world besides? Milton, P. L., 1. 32.

Whether they [restraints] be from God or Nature, from Reason or Conscience, as long as they are restraints, they look on them as inconsistent with their notion of liberty. Stillingfleet, Sermous, II. lil.

Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with *restraint* to the land of Jewry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, lii. 11.

6. In dynam., an absolute geometrical condi-6. In dynam., an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a restraint.—Restraint bed and chair, forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies.—Syn. I and 4. Constraint, Coercion, etc. (see force!, m.), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.
restriall (rē-strifal), a. In her., divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise: said of the field.
restrict (rē-strikt'), v. t. [< L. restrietus, pp. of restringere, restrict, restrain: see restrain.]</li>
1. To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action: limit: restrict.

a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

Strain.
Neither shoulde we have any more wherewith to vexe them with confessions, cares reserved, restricted, or amplished for our gaine. Foxe, Acts, etc., p. 1173, Hen. VIII.
If the canon law had restricted itself to really spiritual questions, . . . It is not likely that the kings would have been jealous of papal or archi-episcopal enactments. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p. 316.
2. The strack limitations to fe memory in the strack of the strack limitations to fe.

2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a restricted sense of a word.

By restricting the omnitude or universality either of the subject or predicate. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. iii. =Syn. 1. Repress, etc. (see restrain), hedge In.

### restrict

Restrict or restricted. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. iii.

Sir W. Hamüton, Logic, App. iii. restrictedly (rē-strik'ted-li), adv. In a restrict-ed manner; with limitation. restriction (rē-strik'shon), n. [< OF. restrine-tion, F. restriction = Pr. restriccio = Sp. restric-eion = Pg. restricção = It. restrizione, < LL. re-strictio(n-), a restriction, limitation, < L. restrin-gere, pp. restrictus, restrain: see restrict and re-straint.] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted: limitation: confinement of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without restriction.

This is to have the same restriction with all other recrea-tions, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade. Government of the Tongue.

There is, Indeed, no power of the Government without restriction; not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress. Cathoun, Works, I. 253.

2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade. Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with restrictions that cannot be observed. A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 25.

A. Hamilton, The returnist, 100, 20, 3. Reservation; reserve.—4. In logic: (a) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (b) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the dancer of such inference. Filterard particle white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference. - Bilateral restric-tion. See bilateral. - Chinese Restriction Act. See act. - Mental restriction. Same as mental reservation (which see, under reservation). - Real restriction, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, in so far as its gravitating power is concerned. restrictionary (rē-strik'shon-ā-ri), a. [< re-striction + -ar-y.] Exercising restriction; re-striction + -ar-y.] Exercising restriction; re-striction + difference (Imp. Dict.) restriction is (rē-strik'shon-ist), m. [< restric-tion + -ist.] In U. S. hist., an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery. Incoln ... often had occasion ... to show that he was

Lincoln... often had occasion ... to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery restrictionist. N. A. Rev., CXL 237.

restrictive (rē-strik'tiv), a. and n. [< ME. re-striktyve, < OF. (and F.) restrictif = Pr. re-strictiu = Sp. Pg. restrictivo = It. restrictivo, < ML. \*restrictivus, < L. restringere, pp. restrictus, restrict: see restrict.] I. a. 1<sup>+</sup>. Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, lsxstyues, restrik-tyues, and alle othere. Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common restrictive powder. Wiseman, Surgery.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

It were to be wished that we tried the restrictive arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the ty-rant of the people. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii. In the Schate so reconstituted was thus centred a com-plete restrictive control over the legislation and the ad-ministration. Froude, Cæsar, p. 87.

ministration. In the eighth year of Henry VI, was passed the re-strictive act which . . . established the rule that only rest-dent persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a re-striction, in the logical scnse.

Also restringent. Restrictive enunciation. See enunciation.—Restric-tive indorsement. See indorsement, S.—Restrictive proposition. See proposition. II.; n. A styptic or astringent.

I dressed that wound with the same digestive, . . . and some of the same restrictive over that. Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 6.

Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 6. restrictively (rē-strik'tiv-li), adv. Iu a restric-tive manner; with limitation. Dr. H. More. restrictiveness (rē-strik'tiv-nes), n. The state or character of being restrictive. Fuller. restrike (rē-strīk'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + strike.]]$  To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old. These solve below to the section of the section.

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are re-struck over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleu-therios. B. V. Head, Historis Numorum, p. 125.

restrict (rē-strikt'), a. [ $\langle L. restrictus, pp.:$  restringe (rē-strinj'), v. t. [ $\langle L. restringere,$ see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted. confine; restrain: see restrain.] To confine; Men... in some one or two things demeaning them-selves as exceedingly restrict, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse. Gataker, Just Man, p. 224. (Latham.) Restrict or restricted.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting restringency. Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc., p. 293.

restringend (ré-strin'jend), n. A proposition destined to be restricted.

**restringent** (re-strin'jent), a. and n. [= F. re-stringent, also restreignant = Sp. Pg. restrin-gente = It. ristringente,  $\langle L. restringen(t-)s, ppr.$ of restringere, restrain: see restrain.] Same as restrictive. I. a.

II. n. An astringent or styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, re-stringents to stanch, and increase tives to thicken the blood. Harvey.

restrynet, v. A Middle English form of re-strain. Chaucer.

strain. Chaucer. resty<sup>1</sup>† (res'ti), a. [Formerly also restie, and by confusion rusty, a reduced form of restive, q. v.] A R. See restive. v.] A later form of restive, new obsolete.

## Weariness Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth Finds the down pillow hard. Shak., Cymbeline, ill. 6. 34.

As one restie jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward. J. Robinson, To Brewster, quoted in Leonard Bacon's Gen. (of N. E. Churches.

Where the Master is too resty, or too rich, to say his own rayers. Milton, Eikonokiastes, § 24. Prayers.

Restive or resty, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. E. Phillips, New World of Words.

resty<sup>2</sup>t, a. Same as reasty<sup>1</sup> for reasted. resty<sup>3</sup>, a. An obsolete or dialectal form of rusty<sup>1</sup>.

resublimation (re-sub-li-ma'shen), n. [< re-

+ sublimation.] A second sublimation. resublime (rē-sub-līm'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+sublime$ .] To sublime again: as, to resublime mercurial sublimate.

When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mer-cury, . . . [it] becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of sait, returns into mer-cury sublimate. *Newton*, Optics, iii. query 31.

cury sublimate. Newton, Optics, iii. query 81.
resudation (rē-sū-dā'shon), u. [= Sp. resuda-cion = Pg. resudação, < L. resudare, pp. resu-datus, sweat out, sweat again, < re-, again, + sudare, sweat: see sudation.] The act of sweat-ing again. Cotgrave.
result (rē-zult'), v. [< OF. resulter, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, fellow, re-sult, F. résulter, follow, ensue, result, = Sp. Pg. result ar = It. risultare, resould, reëcho, frea. of spring back, rebound, resound, reëcho, freq. of resilire, leap back: see resile, resilient. Cf. in-sult, desultory.] I. intrans. 1t. To leap back; rebound; leap again.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird, Will soon result from his includerment. Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

The huge round stone, resulting with a bound, Thunders impetuous down, and smokes aloog the ground. W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

As music results out of our breath and a cornet. Donne, Letters, xxvil.

Cood fortune in war results from the same prompt tal-ent and unbeading temper which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions. Lowell, Sludy Windows, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by in.

The negotiations were not long in *resulting in* a defini-ve treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the artics. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12. tive partles.

# A soul shall draw from out the vast, And strike his being into bounds, And, moved thro' life of low or phase, *Result in man*, be born and think. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Resulting force or motion, in dynam., same as resultant. — Resulting trust, in law, a trust relised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his repre-sentatives; more specifically, the equitable title recog-nized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See trust. — Resulting use, in *law*, a use returning by way of im-plication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

resultate

II.+ trans. To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]

According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice resulted in opposition to the views of Arlus, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father." Rev. N. Worcester, Bible News, p. 176.

**result** (ré-zult'), n. [= Sp. Pg. resulta, result; from the verb: see result, v.] 1;. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience. Sound . . . [15] produced between the string and the ir . . . by the return or *result* of the string. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logi-cally from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the result of a certain procedure or effect.

If our proposals once again were heard, We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 619. His Actions are the result of thinking. Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1. Resolving all events, with their effects And manifold results, into the will And arbitration wise of the Supreme. Couper, Task, ii. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their session ended they bid cry With trumpets' regsl sound the great result. Milton, P. L. 11. 515.

Four names, the result of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422. 4. In math., a quantity, value, or expression

4. In math., a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—Tabular result, one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table. =Syn. 2. Consequence, etc. (see effect), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See resultant. resultance (rē-zul'tans), n. [=Sp. resultancia; as resultan(t) + -ee.] 1t. A rebound; resili-ence, reflection.

ence; reflection.

ence; reflection.
For I confesse that power which works in me Is but a weak resultance took from thee. Randolph, Poems (1643). (Halliwell.)
Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a look-ing-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the resultance. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 544.
Whe wash of mean line: that which results; a

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

It is true that this conscience is the resultance of all ther particular actions. Donne, Letters, xxxvil. other particular actions. resultant (rē-zul'tant), a. and n. [< F. résul-tant = Sp. Pg. resultante = It. risultante, resul-tante, < L. resultan(t-)s, ppr. of resultare, spring back: see result.] I. a. Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, re-sulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a resultant motion produced by two forces. See diagram under force1, 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force. Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289. Resultant diagram. See diagram.—Resultant rela-tion. See relation.—Resultant tone, In musical accus-tics, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, differential and summa-tional tones, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often observed by Tartini In 1714, and are often called Tartini's tones. The entire subject has been claborately treated by Heimholtz and recent two stigators. II, n. That which results or follows as a con-

II. n. That which results or follows as a con-II. n. That which results or follows as a con-sequence or outcome. (a) In mech., the geometrical sequence or outcome. (a) In mech., the geometrical ties, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the com-ponents, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (b) In adg., a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—Topi-cal resultant, the resultant of a number of linear equa-tions considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. —Syn. Result, Resultant. A result may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of re-sultant in a sense secondary to its physical one— namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone. acting alone.

acting alone. resultatet (rē-zul'tāt), n. [= D. resultatet = G. Sw. Dan. resultat,  $\langle$  F. résultat = It. risultato,  $\langle$  ML. \*resultatum, a result, neut. of resultatus, pp. of resultare, spring back, ML. result: see result.] A result.

This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but hy experience, and the resultots of experience in s true way. Bacon, To the King, Oct. 20, 1620.

result-fee (rē-zult'fē), n. A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by result-fees, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

**resultful** (rē-zult'ful), a. [< result + -ful.] Having or producing large or important re-sults; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most result-ful thought. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 139. resultive; (re-zul'tiv), a. [< result + -ive.] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complica-tion. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ii., Ded.

resultless (rē-zult'les), a. [< result + -less.] Without result: as, resultless investigations, resultlessness (rē-zult'les-nes), n. The state or character of being resultless. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 557

resumable (rezu'ma-bl), a. [ $\langle resume + -able$ .] Capable of being resumed; liable to be taken back or taken up again.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore resumable by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. Sir M. Hale.

resume (rē-zūm'), v.; pret. and pp. resumed, ppr. resuming. [ $\langle OF.$  resumer, F. résumer = Sp. Pg. resumir = It. risumcre, resumere,  $\langle L.$ resumere, take again, resume,  $\langle re$ , again, + sumere, take: see assumc, and cf. consume, de-sume, insume, presume.] I. trans. 1. To take again; take back.

It pleased the divine will to resume him voto himselfe, whither both his and every other high and noble minde have alwayes aspired. Quoted in Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. vii.

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, ... More proud of reconcilement than revenge, *Resume* into the late state of our love Worthy Cordelius Gallus and Tibullus.

2. To assume or take up again.

Thou ahalt find That I'll resume the shape which thou dost think I have cast off for ever. Shak., Lear, i. 4. 331. Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall *resume* flesh and sinewes. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 262.

The leases [In New South Wales] was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the resumed area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclu-ation of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure. Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ti. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to resume an argument or a discourse; to resume specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . . Here the archangel paused, . . . Then, with transition sweet, new speech resumes. Milton, P. L., xii. 5. The gods stand round him [Apolto] as he mourns, and

pray He would resume the conduct of the day, Nor let the world be loat in endleas night. Addison, tr. of Ovid'a Metamorph., tt. 4t. To take; assume. [Rare.]

Takes no account How things go from him, nor resumes no care Of what is to continue. Shak., T. of A., It. 2. 4. II. intrans. To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase to resume.

résumé (rā-zü-mā'),  $n. [\langle F. résumé, a sum mary, <math>\langle résumé, pp. of résumer, sum up, resume:$ see resume.] A summing up; a recapitulation;a condensed statement; a summary. $résumé (rā-zü-mā'), <math>v. t. [\langle résumé, n.]$  To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize.

[Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more ao to résumé. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 535. **resummon** (rē-sum'on), v. t. [ $\langle re- + sum-$ mon.] 1. To summon or call again. 2. To recall; recover. Bacon.

resummons (rē-sum'onz), n. [< re- + sum-

mons.] In law, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first

a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion. resumption (rē-zump'shon), n. [= F. résomp-tion = Sp. resuncion = Pg. resumpção = It. ri-sunzione,  $\langle$  LL. resumptio(n-), a restoration, re-covery (of a sick person), ML. lit. a taking up again, resumption,  $\langle$  L. resumere, pp. resumptus, take again, resume: see resume.] 1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as,

the resumption of a grant; specifically, in tran, the taking again by the state of such lands or teuements, etc., as on false suggestion or other resurprise (rē-sèr-prīz'), v. t. [ $\langle rc-+surprise,$ error had been granted by letters patent. v.] To surprise again; retake unawares. This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of resurrect (rez-u-rekt'), v. t. [A back forma-tion  $\langle resurrection$  assumed to be based on a transitive verb resurrect, as connection, protecthe resumption of a grant; specifically, in law,

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we apake before (prolepsis), because of the *resump-*tion of a former proposition vitered in generalitie to ex-plane the same hetter by a particular division. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 184.

A general sct of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's scceasion were annulled. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

Specifically-2. In U.S. hist. and politics, the

Specifically -2. In C. S. Mst. and pointics, the return to specie payments by the government. The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shinplas-ter, is not the needed thing. It is ... loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed resumption and imminent silver swindles. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 170.

Act of Resumption, or Resumption Act, a title of sev-eral English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—Resumption Act, a United Statesstatute of 1875 (18 Stat., 290), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 18t, 1879.

resumptive (ré-zump'tiv), a. and n. [= F. ré-somptif = Sp. resuntivo = Pg. resumptivo = It. resuntivo, < LL. resumptivus, restorative, < L. resumptus, pp. of resumere, resume: see resume.] I. a. Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. Imp. Dict.

nature of resumption. Imp. Dict. II.t n. A restoring medicine; a restorative. Baitey, 1731. [Rare.] resupinate (rē-sū'pi-nāt), a. [= F. résupiné = Sp. Pg. resupinado,  $\langle L. resupinatus, pp. of resupi nare, bend or turn back, overthrow, <math>\langle re-$ , back, + supinare, bend or lay backward: see supine, supinate.] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.-2. In bot., inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half twist of the padiacle or overw in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain agaric fungi, in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the

Thullus. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1. B. Jo supinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a resupination of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquize, p. 62.

resupine (rē-sū-pin'), a. [= Pg. resupino = It. risupino, resupino,  $\langle L. resupinus, bent back or$  $backward, lying on one's back, <math>\langle re., back, +$ supinus, lying on the back: see supine.] Lying on the back; supine. Also resupinate.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorae and execrating themselves, for their most re-supine and senseless madness. Sir K. Digby, Observations. (Latham.)

He spake, and, downward sway'd, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck aslant. Couper, Odyssey, ix.

Specifically, in enton, with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above. **resurge** ( $r\bar{q}$ -serj'), v. i. [= OF. resoundre (> obs. E. resourd) = Sp. Pg. resurgir = It. risurgere, risorgere, resurgere,  $\leq$  L. resurgere, rise again,  $\leq$ resourgin + surgere rise. so everge Cf. re-

re-, again, + surgere, rise: see surge. Cf. re-sourd, resource, resurrection, from the same source.] To rise again: in allusion to the motto resurgam, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes resurging! Memory greets them with the ghost of a smile. Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Lette's Diary.

resurgence (rē-sėr'jens), n. [ $\langle resurgen(t) + -ce.$ ] The act of rising again; resurrection. Coleridge.

Night and day . . . the never-ending resurgence of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression. *E. Dorden*, Shelley, I. 44.

**resurgent** (rē-sėr'jent), a. and  $n. \in [ < L. resur-$ gen(t-)s, ppr. of resurgerc, rise again: see re-surge.]**I.**a. Rising again or from the dead.Coleridge.

The resurgent threatening past was making a conscience within him. George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxl.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart ever leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortane. E. Douden, Shelley, II. 59. II. n. One who or that which rises again;

especially, one who rises from the dead. Syd-ney Smith.

resurprise (rē-sėr-priz'), n. [ $\langle re- + surprise, n$ .] A second or fresh surprise.

### resurrectionize

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. Bacon, War with Spain.

transitive verb resurrect, as connection, protectransitive verb resurrect, as connection, protec-tion, etc., are based on transitive verbs connect, protect, etc. The verb resurrect, if formed from the L. resurrectus, pp. of resurgere, would be in-transitive, with the L. sense 'rise again': see resurge.] 1. To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I resurrect the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand. Benton, Abridgement of Debates of Congress, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Collog.]

resurrection (rez-u-rek'shon), n. [< ME. res-urreccioun, resurrectioun, resurexioun, < OF. re-surrection, F. résurrection = Pr. resurrectio = Sp. resurrection = Pg. resurreição = It. risurrezione, resurrezione,  $\leq$  LL. (N. T. and eccles.) resurrec-tio(n-), a rising again from the dead,  $\leq$  L. resurgere, pp. resurrectus, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < re-, again, gere, pp. resurrectus, rise again, appear again, in LiL. eccles. rise again from the dead,  $\langle re$ -, again, + surgere, rise: see resurge.] 1. In theol.: (a) A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave. If we can be dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, effter with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthy body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Res-urcetion of the Eody, as isught in the New Teatament, is not a Rising again of the same Body, but the Ascent into a higher Eody." J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errora, xi, § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads. There appeared first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his *Resurrection*.

There appeared first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his Resurrexioun. Mandeville, Travela, p. 91.

We therefore commit his body to the ground, ... look-ing for the general Resurrection in the last day. Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

(b) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. Mat. xxii. 30. marriage.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Fix thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resur-rection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the par-ticular resurrections, either from ain, by God's grave, or from worldly calamities, by God's power. Donne, Sermons, xil.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dis-

section; body-snatching. [Colloq.] resurrectionary (rez-u-rek'shon-ā-ri), a. [< resurrection + -ary.] 1. Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who alw seemed by resurrectionary process to be recalled out of the elements for the audden peopling of the solitude i Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vil.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A resurrectionary operation in queat of a presumed fault in the mains. Elect. Rev., XXII. 288.

**resurrectionist** (rez-u-rek'shon-ist), n. [= F. résurrectioniste ( $\langle E. \rangle$ ; as resurrection + -ist.] 1. One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjec-tively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] vitiating his taste. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 32.

Hence-2. One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete erestes. Miss Edgeworth, Heten, xí. herestes. resurrectionize (rez-u-rek'shou-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. resurrectionized, ppr. resurrectionizing. [< resurrection + -ize.] 1. To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be resurrectionised at Stationers' Hall. Southey, To Miss Barker, April 3, 1804.

2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was res-urrectionized by the thieves who first broke into the pyra-mid. Library Mag., 111. 485.

Also spelled resurrectionise. resurrection-man (rez-u-rek 'shon-man), n. Same as resurrectionist. Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 14.

Cities, ii. 14. resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), n. A name for several plants which, when dried, reëxpand if wetted. (a) The rose of Jericho. See Anastatica. (b) Selaginella lepidophylla, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called bird's-nest moss), but when moistened un-folds and displays its elegant, finely cut, ferr-like branches radiating from a colted contral stom. (c) One of the fig-marigoids, Mesembryanthemum Tripolium. [The name has doubliess been applied to other hygrometric plants.] resurvey (rē-ser-vā'), v. t. [< re- + survey.] I. To survey again or anew; review.-2. To read and examine again. Dace more re-survey

## Once more re-survey These poor rude iines of thy deceased iover. Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), n. [< resurvey, v.] A

new surve resuscitable (rē-sus'i-ta-bl), a. [< OF. ressus-citable; as resuscit(ate) + -able.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

being resuscitated or restored to life.
resuscitant (rē-sus'i-tant), a. and n. [= F. ressuscitant, < L. resuscitan(t-)s, ppr. of resuscitare, revive: see resuscitate.] I. a. Resuscitating.</li>
II. n. One who or that which resuscitates.
resuscitate (rē-sus'i-tāt), v.; pret. and pp. resuscitated, ppr. resuscitating. [< L. resuscitatus, pp. of resuscitare (> 1L. resuscitare, risuscitare = Sp. resucitar = Pg. resuscitar = OF. resuscitar; ressusciter, F. resuscitar, raise up again, revive, < re-, again, + suscitare, raise up, < sus, sub-, up, under, + citare, summon, rouse: see eitel.] I. trans. To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants.</li>

resuscitatet (rē-sus'i-tāt), a. [< L. resuscita-tus, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; re-

There is a grudge newly now resuscitate and revived in the minds of the people. Abp. Washam, in Hailam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2.

resuscitation (re-sus-i-ta'shon), n. [=OF. (and F.) ressuscitation = Pg. resuscitação = It. risus-citazione,  $\langle LL.$  resuscitatio(n-), a resuscitation,  $\langle L.$  resuscitare, resuscitate: see resuscitate.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restora-tion to life; the restoring to animation of per-sons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The resuscitation of the body from its dust is a super-natural work. Bp. Hall, Temptations Repelled, i. § 5. Tha extinction and resuscitation of arts. Johnson, Rasselas, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. Sir W. Hamilton. resuscitative (rē-sus'i-tā-tiv), a. [< OF. resus-citatif, ressuscitatif, F. ressuscitatif; as resusci-tate + -ive.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; re-producing.—Resuscitative faculty, a name given by Sir William Hamilton to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

resuscitator (rē-sus'i-tā-tor), n. [= F. ressusci-teur = Sp. resucitador = Pg. resuscitador = It. risuscitatore, < LL. resuscitator, one who raises again from the dead, < L. resuscitare, raise up: see resuscitate.] One who resuscitate, failed up. resveriet, n. See reverie. ret<sup>1</sup> (ret), v. t.; pret. and pp. retted, ppr. retting. [< ME. retten, reten, < OD. OFlem. reten, reeten,

ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, D. Flem. reten, ret (flax or hemp), = Sw. röta, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. rot.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the ab-straction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. Dew-retting, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. Water-retting, the ordinary process, consists sim-ply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, the ro-sult being more speedily attained by the latter treatment. A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep,

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to ret the produce of an acre of flax. Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ret<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup>, v. t. [ME. retten, recten, < OF. retter, reter (ML. reflex rectare, simulating L. rectus, right), repute, impute, charge, < L. reputare, repute, impute, ascribe: see repute, v.] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie, That ye ne rette it nat my vileinye, Though that J pleynly speks in this matero. *Chaucer*, Gon. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), 1. 726. ret<sup>3</sup>†. A Middle English contraction of redeth

(modern readeth). retable (rē-tā'bl), n. [< F. retable, OF. retaule, restaule (ML. reflex retaule), an altarpiece, rero-restaule (ML. reflex retaule), an altarpiece, rerodos, retable, = Sp. retablo = Pg. retabolo, re-tabulo, a picture; of doubtful origin: (a) according to Scheler,  $\leq L$ . as if \*restabilis, fixed corposite (or in some other particular sense),  $\langle restare, rest, stay (see rest^2); (b)$  according to Brachet, a contraction of OF. \*riere-table, to Brachet, a contract. \*arriere-table, a reredos,  $\langle arriere, real, ...$ \*arriere-table, and Pg. are prob. from the F.] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a deco-rative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks to-ward the choir and nave of the church is called the retable, and the reverse is called the counter-retable. Sometimes the retable is a movable structure of hammered silver or the retable i

sub-, up, under, + citare, summon, rouse: see cite1.] I. trans. To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants. After death we should be resuscitate. Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. To wonder at a thousand insect forms, These hatch'd, and those resuscitated worms, ... One prone on earth, now buoyant upon air. Cowper, Rettrement, i. 64. It is difficult to resuscitate supprise when familiarity has once iaid the sentiment asleep. Paley, Nat. Theol., xviit. A sheep erplects, however often slain, always resuscitate, tis is not superfluons to examine one or two of the failates by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill.* **resuscitate!** ( $\vec{P}$ -sus'i-tat), a. [ $\leq$  L. resuscitate two d. Our mortall bodyes shal be resuscitate and revived in the minds of the people. *Abp. Washam*, in Haitam's Const. Hist, I. 34, note 2. **resuscitation** ( $\vec{P}$ -sus-i-tat'shon), n. [= QF. (and a dealing out in small portions: opposed to wholesale.

The vintner's retail supports the merchant's trade. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 851.

The duties on the retail of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocojate. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 44. At (by, or formerly to) retail, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sais of merchandise.

Aod marchauntes yt be not in yt fraunshes of the for sayd cite yt they selle noo wyne ne ne noon oder mar-channdisis to retaille wt in ye cite ne in ye subarbis of ye same. Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

same. Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25. Now, all that God doth by retail bestows On perfect'st men to thee in grosse he glues. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.
 These, and most other things which are sold by retail, . . are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, 1.8.

II. a. Of or pertaining to sale at retail; con-cerned with sale at retail: as, retail trade; a retail dealer.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the retail price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take piace, to the discredit of the author.

**retail**<sup>1</sup> (rē-tāl'),  $v. t. [ \langle retail^1, n., in the phrase "to sell by$ *retail*." Cf. It.*ritagliare*, retail.] I. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fsirs. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 317.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to retail ale and spirituous iiquors. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

retain

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade, By names of toasts retails each batter'd jada, *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to retail slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age, As 'twere retail'd to all posterity. Shak, Rich. III., iii. 1. 77. He could repeat all the observations that were retailed in the atmosphere of the play-houses. Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

**retail**<sup>2</sup> $_{\dagger}$  (rē-tāl'), *n*. [Irreg. (perhaps by confusion with *retail*<sup>1</sup>)  $\langle$  L. *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] Retaliation.

retainate.] Ketaination. He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of retail. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 116. retailer (rē-tā'lėr or rē'tā-lėr), n. [ $\langle retaill + -erl$ . Cf. Pg. retalhador, one who shreds or clips; It. ritagliatore, a retail seller.] 1. A re-tail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

Sinal parcels or at second hand. I was informed of late dayes that a certaine bilode re-tayler, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawaes or ania thing. Nashe, Pierce Penliesse, p. 9. From the Chapman to the Retailer, many whose igno-rance was more andacions then the rest were admitted with all thir sordid Rudiments to bear no means away among them, both in Church and State. Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who re-

peats or reports: as, a retailer of scandal. retaille (ré-ta-lyā'), a. [ $\langle$  F. retaillé, pp. of re-tailler, recut: see retail<sup>1</sup>, n.] In her., cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

Ser, if it please your iordshepe for to here, ffor your wurchippe yow most your self reteyne, And take a good avise in this mater. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1543.

For empty fystes, men vse to say, Cannot the Hawke retayne. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102. Whom I would have retained with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel. Phiia. 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he retain'd sgainst thir utmost opposi-on. Milton, Hist. Eng., il.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . is al-iowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii. 3. To continue in the use or practice of; pre-

serve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to retain a custom; to retain an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot he So heaveniy and so absolute in all things, And yet retain such cruei tyranny ! Beau. and FL, Laws of Candy, ii. 1. William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness retained to the very isst his Memory and Speech. Baker, Chronicles, p. 31.

To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to retain God in their knowledge. Rom. i. 28.

No Learning is retained without constant exercise and methodicai repetition. Milton, Touching Hirelings.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a pre-liminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a-worke that is reteyignde in any man-ye ervice. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 333. service.

They say you have *retained* brisk Master Practice Here of your counsel. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

6t. To entertain.

Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102. =Syn. 2-4. Reserve, Preserve, etc. Sec keep. II.; intrans. 1. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move In that pure region of a worthy love. Donne, Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon. 2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

In whose armie followed William Longespee, accom-panied with a piked number of English warriors retaining vnto him. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 34.

retainable (rē-tā'na-bl), a. [< retain + -able.] Capable of being retained. retainal (rē-tā'nal), n. [< retain + -al.] The act of retaining. Annual Rev., II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]

retaindership: (rē-tān'dėr-ship), n. [For re-tainership: see retainer and -ship.] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

of being a retainer or dependent. It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or relaindership. N. Bacon. (Imp. Dict.) retake (rē-tāk'), v. t. [< re- + take.] I. To

retainer<sup>1</sup> (rē-tā'nėr), n. [Formerly also re-tainaur; < ME. \*retainaur; < retain + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OF. reteneur (Sp. retenedor, It. retenitore), a re-tainer, detainer, < retenir, retain: see retain.] I. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound.

Kendali, a needy retainer of the court, who had, in obe-dience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of liveries, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed retainers whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect. Stubbe, Const. Hist., § 470.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serv-ing with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war.—4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the relainers to every petty conventicle enjoy. Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

retainer<sup>2</sup> (rē-tā'nėr), n. [Formerly also re-tainour; < OF. retonir, retain, inf. used as a noun: see retain. Cf. detainer<sup>2</sup>.] It. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer. [Formerly also re-

The Kings Officers and Farmors were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of unlawfull Retainer, or partak-ing in Ronts and unlawfull Assemblies. Bacon, Hist, Hen. VII., p. 66.

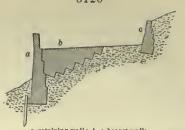
2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn noto him by *retainours* many of your subjects. Bp. Burnet, Records, I. iii., No. 16.

3. Specifically, in law: (a) Same as retaining fee (which see, under fee<sup>1</sup>). (b) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to pro-ceed in an action. (e) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. Robin-son. (d) The act of an executor or adminis-trator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will naw what is due him: the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal deother creditors whose debts were of equal de-gree were paid. — General retainer, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's ser-vices for any case that he may have in any coart which that counsel attends. — Special retainer, a fee for a par-ticular case which is expected to come on. **retainership** (rē-tā'nèr-ship), n. [< retainer<sup>1</sup> + -ship.] The state of being a retainer or follow-er; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]

All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Gleuwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to he tended and cared for like a child. G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Olenwarlock, xiii.

G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Olenwarlock, xii. retaining (rē-tā'ning), p. a. [Ppr. of retain, v.] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keep-ing back; engaging.—Retaining fee. See feel.— Retaining lien. See lien<sup>2</sup>.—Retaining wall, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut io ext column. retainment (rē-tān 'mēnt), n. [< retain + -ment.] The act of retaining; retention. retain-wall (rē-tān 'wâl), n. Same as retaining wall (which see, under retaining).



take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be retaken into consideration. Clarendon.

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again ! *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

One that has forgot the cound. an admirable retainer of the sound. Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 9. 2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic. In common law, retainer signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar — that is, not dwelling in his honse, but only using or bearing his name and livery. If we once forske the strict rules of Religion and Good-ness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got retainers enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an stillingfeet, Sermons, I. ii. Stillingfiet, Sermons, I. ii. Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. ii. Stillingfeet, Sermons, I. ii. Stillingfiet, Sermons, I.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's sonne his visit should be *retaliated*. Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 137.

The kindness which he has gracionaly shown them may be retaliated on those of his own persuasion. Dryden, Hiod and Panther, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdalning to retaliate the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, lat ser., p. 52.

II. intrans. To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies onder to retaliate. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, ixvi. Syn. See revenge, n.

**espin** see revenge, n. **retaliation** (rē-tal-i-ā'shon), n. [ $\langle L. as \text{ if } re-taliatio(n-), \langle retaliare, retaliate: see retaliate.]$ The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a tonch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what retaliation I expect again from you. *MS. Hart.* 646. (*Hallivell.*)

The lex talionis, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. i.

Biackstone, com., IV. 1.
Syn. Retribution, Reprisal, etc. See revenge.
retaliative (rē-tal'i-ā-tiv), a. [< retaliate + -ive.] Tending to or of the nature of retalia-tion; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. Quar-terly Rev. (Imp. Dict.)
retaliatory (rē-tal'i-ā-tō-ri), a. [< retaliate + -ory.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retal-iation

iation.

The armed centrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* em-bargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copen-hagen prostrated the power of Denmark. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

retama (re-tä'mä or re-tā'mä), n. [< Sp. reta-ma, Ar. retama.] Any one of a small group of The period of which are the short of which a small group of the section Retains (sometimes considered a genus — Boissier, 1839), in the genus Genista. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sends.

The region of retama, the first bushes of which ars met with at the pass which admits the traveiler into the Lisno de la Retama. Encyc. Brit., IV. 798.

retard (re-tard'), v. [ < OF. retarder, F. retarder = Pr. Sp. Pg. retardar = It. ritardare, < L. re-tardare, make slow, delay, < re-, back, + tar-dare, make slow, < tardus, slow: see tardy.] I. trans. 1. To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will retard The work a month at least. *B. Joneon*, Alchemist, iv. 3.

Accidental causes retarded at times, and at times ac-celerated, the progress of the controversy. *Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not pre-vented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have retarded it throughout its entire range. *H. Spencer*, Frin, of Psychol., § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

These relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankhod, by increasing our suspicion in life, retard our success. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accele-rate or *retard* that happy consummation. John Bright, in G. Barnett Smith, II.

John Bright, in G. Barnett Smith, II. Retarded motion, in physics, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the dimioutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is asid to be uniformly retarded. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See acceleration.—Retarding ague, a form of ague in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day. =Syn. 1. To detain, delay. II. intrans. To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also re-tarded, and came far later then usually it was expected. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

retard (re-tärd'), n. [=F. retard = Sp. retardo = It. ritardo; from the verb.] Retardation. -In retard, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries in retard. The Atlantic, LVIII, 516. Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

retardant (rē-tär'dant), a. [< L. retardan(t-)s, ppr. of retardare, retard: see retard.] Retard-ing; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]

We know the retardant effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 468. retardation (rē-tär-dā'shon), n. [= OF. (and F.) retardation = Sp. retardacion = Pg. retar-dação = It. ritardazione,  $\langle L.$  retardatio(n-),  $\langle$ dação = It. ritardazione,  $\langle L.$  retardatio(n-),  $\langle$ I. The act of retardatus, retard: see retard.] I. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its fall-ure to attain to the condition of the parent is due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenom-enon the term *retardation* was applied. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 125.

2. In physics: (a) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small relardation of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century. Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a retardation of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides. C. A. Young, General Astronomy, § 461.

(b) In acoustics and optics, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better call-ed retard, being translation of French retard.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the re-flected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the iaci-dent ray of a half wave-length. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 240.

3+. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of alter-ing the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 851.

4. Specifically, in music: (a) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (b) The prolongation of a concordaut tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to anticipation, and distinguished from suspension by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if retarda-tion were made the generic term, with suspension as a species.] 5. In teleg., decrease in the speed of telegraph-impeling dup to a cold induction

signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors.—6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and retardations of improvement. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 99.

Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean son's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the num-ber of seconds by which mean noon comes later each suc-cessive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution.—Retardation of the tides. See acceleration.

retardative (re-tär'da-tiv), a. [= F. retardatif = It. ritardativo, < L. retardatus, pp. of retar-dare, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

The retardative effects would also be largely increased, a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephones. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 717.

retardatory (rē-tär'dā-tō-ri), a. [< retard + -atory.] Tending or having power to retard. Instant promptitude of action, adequate retardatory ower. Athenæum, No. 2862, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tär'der), n. One who retards; that which serves as a hindranec, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing acience that It is no inconsiderable retarder. Glanville.

retardment (rē-tärd'ment), n. [< OF. retarde-ment, F. retardement = Pr. retardamen = Pg. retardamento = It. ritardamento, < ML. \*retar-damentum, < L. retardare, retard: see retard.] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Malice or which Art no more could stay Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring To the resuscitation of the Day, Or resurrection of the Spring. Cowley, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return. retaunt (rē-tänt'), n. [< re- + taunt, n.] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.]

retch<sup>1</sup> (rech), v. [(a) < ME. recehen, < AS. rec-ean, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under rack<sup>1</sup>,v.); mixed in mod. dial. use with (b) reach, <ME. rechen, < AS. ræcan, reach: see reach<sup>1</sup>.]To reach. [Prov. Eng.]retch1 (rech), v.

I retche with a weapen or with my hande, je attains. Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)

**retch**<sup>2</sup> (rech), v. i. [Also formerly or dial.) *Palsgrave.* (Halliwell.) **reach**; < ME. \*rechen, < AS. hrācan, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. hrāca, spittle, expecto-ration, hrācca, hawking, clearing the throat, \*hræcetan, hrāctan, eruetate, retch, hræcetung, retching), = Icel. hrækja, hawk, spit (hrāki, spittle); cf. OHG. rachisōn, MHG. rahsenen, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. hawk<sup>3</sup>). The AS. hrace, throat, = MD. raccke = OHG. rahko, MHG. rache, G. rachen, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit. The ashes of the said barke given In wine hote is great-ly commended for the reaching and apitting of blood. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4. "Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!" (Here he grew inarticulate with retching.) Byron, Don Juan, II. 20. **retch<sup>3</sup>t** (reeh), v. i. and t. [An assibilated

retch<sup>3</sup><sup>†</sup> (rech), v. i. and t. [An assibilated form of reck.] Same as reck. retchless<sup>†</sup> (rech'les), a. [An assibilated form of reckless.] Same as reckless.

I left my natiue soile, full like a retchlesse man. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 384.

They are such retchless flies as you are, that blow cut-purses abroad in every corner; your fooliah having of money makes them. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1. retchlesslyt (rech'les-li), adv. Same as recklessly.

I do horribly and retchlessly neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 262.

retchlessnesset (rech'les-nes), n. Same as recklessness.

A viper that hast eat a passage through we, Through mine own bowcia, by thy retchlessness. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

rete (rē'tē), n.; pl. retia (rē'shi-ä). [NL., < L. rete, a net.] In anat., a vascular network; a plexus, glomernlus, or congeries of small ves-sels; in bot., a structure like network.

plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vesels; in bot., a atructure like network.
It sends out convoluted vessels (refia) from the large convoluted vessels (refia) from the large of the second secon

gere, eover: see tegument.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed. This may be said to be rather a reatoration of a body to a own colour, or a retection of its native colour, than a hange. Boyle, Works, I. 685. change.

retell (re-tel'), v. t. [< rc- + tell.] To tell again.

Whatc'er Lord Harry Percy then had sald . . . At such a time, with all the rest rctoda, May reasonably die, and never rise To do him wrong. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 78.

retent, n. [ME., for retenue, retinue: see reti-Retinne. nuc.

Syre Degrivannt ya whom [home] went, And aftyr hys reten sent. Sir Degrevant, 030. (Halliwell.) retenancet, n. [ME., also retenance, retenans, also retainance,  $\langle OF.$  retenance,  $\langle ML.$  \*reti-nentia,  $\langle L.$  retinere, retain: see retain. Cf. reti-nue.] Retinue.

Or resurrection of the Spring. Cowley, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return. retaunt (rē-tänt'), n. [ $\langle re- + taunt, n$ .] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.] Wyth suche tauntes and retauntes, ve, in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermooste profe of my pacience. Hall, Richard III., t. 0. (Halliwell.)  $(F_{taunt}) = 0$  for the tauntes of the tau

tained. Imp. Dict. retention (reten'shon), n. [ $\langle OF. retention$ , F. rétention = Pr. retentio = Sp. retencion = Pg. retenção = It. ritenzione,  $\langle L. retentio(n-)$ , a re-taining,  $\langle retinere$ , pp. retentus, retain: see re-tain.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add My love, without *retention* or restraint. Shak., T. N., v. 1. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the ac-quiaition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its retention. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 350. 3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use

or practice of anything; preservation.

A froward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as a innovation. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, vl. an innovation.

an innovation. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ru-Looked at from the outside, the work [western doorway of tower of Traü] is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late re-tention of the forms of that admirable style. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of rctaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the rctentive faculty: often used as synonymous with memory.

No woman's heart So blg, to hold so much ; they lack *retention*. Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress fowards knowledge, is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple Ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. Locke, Human Understanding, it. 10.

Any particular sequisitive task will become easier, and . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible. J. Sully, Outlines of Paychol., p. 287.

Hence - 5t. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor retention could not so much hold, Nor need I tailies thy dear love to accre; Therefore to give them from me was I bold, To trust those tables that receive the more,

Shak., Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In mcd.: (a) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine disentarge: as, the retention of hood or medicine by the stomach; retention of urine. Hence— (b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities in-tended to contain it only for a time.—7†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit To aend the old and miserable king To some retention and appointed guard. Shak., Lear, v. 3. 47.

8. In Scots law, a lien; the right of withhold-ing a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly due to the person elaming this right is duly paid.—Retention cyst, a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—Retention of urine, in med., a con-dition in which there is inability to empty the bladder vol-untarily.=Syn. 2. Reservation, preservation. See keep. retentive (rē-ten'tiv), a. and n. [< OF. reten-tif = Pr. retentiu = Sp. Pg. It. retentivo, < L. retentus, pp. of retincre, retain: see retain.] I. a. 1; Serving to hold or eonfine; restraining; confining. confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor atrong links of iron, Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. Shak, J. C., 1, 3, 95.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or pre-serve: as, a body retentive of heat or of mag-netism; the retentive force of the stomach.-3. Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a retentive faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me. *Howell*, Letters, li. 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially retentize in the di-rection in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294. Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the

memory. II. $\dagger$  *n*. That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with sll out-ward retentives. Bp. IIall, Nabal and Ablgsil. retentively (re-ten'tiv-li), adv. In a retentive

manner. retentiveness (re-ten'tiv-nes), n. The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presenta-tions: distinguished from *memory*, which im-plies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See memory.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished retentiveness of impressions. *H. Spener,* Prin. of Psychol., § 100. *Retentiveness* is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

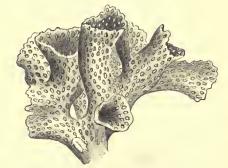
Magnetic retentiveness. Same as coercive force (which

retentivity (ré-ten-tiv'i-ti), n. [= F. rétenti-vité; as retentive +-ity.] Retentiveness; spe-cifically, in magnetism, coercive force (which see, under coercive).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisa-tion is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*. S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

retenuet, n. An obsolete form of retinue.

retenuet, n. An obsolete form of retunde.
Retepora (rē-tep'ō-rä), n. [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. rete, net, + porus, a pore: see pore<sup>2</sup>.]
The typical genus of Reteporidæ. R. cellulosa is known as Neptune's ruffics.
retepore (rē'tē-pōr), n. and a. [< NL. Retepora.]</li>
I. n. A member of the Reteporidæ.



Retepore (Retepora tubulata), natural size.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidæ*. **Reteporidæ** (rē-tē-por'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Retepora + -idæ.$ ] À family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarlum is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliacenus, and fenestrate (whence the name), unifaminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoœcia are secund. **retetelarian** (rē<sup>\*</sup>tē-tē-lā<sup>\*</sup>ri-an), a. and n. Same as retitdarian as relitelarian.

as retuctarian. retext (rē-teks'), v. t. [< L. retexere, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < rc., back, again, + texere, weave: see text.] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King Jamea, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the frowardness of some com-plainta did ever appoint that any of his orders should be retexed. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, 1.57. (Davies.)

retexture (re-teks'tur), n. [< re- + texture. Cf. retex.] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as ireating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retexture* of Spiritnal Tissnes or Garmenta, forma, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of thia my work on Clothes. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iil. 2.

rethort, n. A Middle English form of rhetor. rethoricet, rethoricket, n. Obsolete forms of rhetoric.

rethorient, a. See rhelorian. rethoriouslyt, adv. See rhetoriously. retia, n. Plural of rete. retial (rē'shi-al), a. [< rete + -ial.] Pertaining to a rete, or liaving its character.

5121

Retiary and hanging textures. Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, fi. 2. Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiarize*.

We will not dispute the plctures of retiary aplders, and **reticularly** (re-tik'u-lär-li), adv. So as to be their position in the web. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19. reticulate; in a reticular manner. 3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entan-

gle. Scholastic retiary versatility of logic.

II. n.; pl. retiaries (-riz). 1. Same as reti-arius.-2. A retiary spider; a member of the Retiariæ.

reticence (ret'i-sens), n. [ $\langle OF. reticence, F. reticence = Sp. Pg. reticencia = It. reticenza, <math>\langle L. reticentia, silence, \langle reticen(t-)s, silent, reticent: see reticent.] 1. The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition te keep, or the$ keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of be-ing silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping ailence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841.

Inatead of scornful pity or pure scorn, Such fine reserve and noble reticence. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In rhet., aposiopesis.=Syn. 1. Reserve, taclturnity

nty. reticency (ret'i-sen-si), n. [As reticence (see -ey).] Reticence. Imp. Dict. reticent (ret'i-sent), a. [< L. reticen(t-)s, ppr. of reticere, be silent, < re-, again, + tacere, be silent: see tacit.] Disposed to be silent; re-served; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters: as, he is very reticent about his affairs. Upon this he is naturally reticent. Lamb, To Coleridge. (Latham.)

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely reti-cent about his will. George Eliot, Mill on the Ploas, 1.12. reticle (ret'i-kl), n. [ $\langle F. réticule, a net: see$ reticule.] Same as reticule, 2.

The reticle [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective. Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 76.

Plural of reticulum. reticula, n. reticula, n. Plural of reticulum.
reticular (rộ-tik'ṇ-lär), a. [= F. réticulaire = Sp. Pg. reticular = It. reticolare, < NL. \*reticularis, < L. reticulum, a little net: see reticule.]</li>
1. Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—2. Having many similar openings which are large in propertion to the solid parts.
3. Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perversa, but sure and equal; its administration is on the practice of by gone ages, slow, reticular, complicated. The Century, XXVI. 822.

4. In auat., forming or formed by reticulation; retial; full of interstices; cancellate; areelar; cellular: as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or mem-brane, which is the areelar or cellular er ordinary connective tissue. The rete nuccosum of the skin is semetimes specifically called the *re*nary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the reticular body. See rete.-.Reticular cartilage, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called elastic fibrocartilage, yellow elastic fibers. Also called elastic fibrocartilage, yellow elastic formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongsts dorsad of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons (and mesencephaton). The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark fis lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interapersed gaugilon-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formatio reticularis sibs, by the hypolossal nerveroots.-.Reticular lamina. Seclamina.-.Reticular layer of skin, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.
reticularie: (rē-tik-q-lā'rē), n. [NL., neut. of \*reticularis: see reticular]. The reticular epidermal layer, mere fully called corpus reticulare; the rete mucosum (which see, under rete).
Reticularia! (rē-tik-q-lā'ri-g), n. pl. [NL., neut. of \*reticularia! (rē-tik-q-lā'ri-gi), n. pl. [NL., neut.]

5122

**Retiariæ** 5122 **Retiariæ** (rē-shi-ā'ri-ē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of reti-ariu, fem. of retiarius, adj.: see retiary.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See Retitelæ. **retiarius** (rē-shi-ā'ri-us), n.; pl. retiarii (-ī). [L.: see retiary.] In Rom. antig., a gladiater who were only a short tunic and carried a tri-dent and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entaugle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword. **retiary** (rē'shi-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. rétiaire, {L. retiarius, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net,  $\langle retc, a$  net: see rete.] I. a. 1. Net-like. Retiary and hanging texturea. **Reticularia** (rē-tik-ū-lā'ri-an), a. and n. [ $\langle Re ticularia1^{+} - an$ ] I. a. Having a reticulated or foraminet diest: pertaining to the Reticularia2 to antioper the spin and the spin a spin and the spin and th

minifer.

The outer annface of the chorion is reticularly ridged. Oven, Anat. Coleridge. reticulary (rē-tik'ū-lā-ri), a. [< NL. reticularis: see reticular.] Same as reticular.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a reticulary work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. Carlyle, in Fronde (Life in London, xx.). reticulate ( $r\bar{e}$ -tik' $\bar{u}$ -lāt), a. [=F. réticulé = Pg. reticulado = It. reticolato,  $\langle L. reticulatus, made$ like a net,  $\langle reticulum$ , a little net: see reticule.] Nattad, resembling network: having distingt Netted; resembling network; having distinct Noted, resembling network, may ended in section of the second se lines or veins crossing as in network; covered

Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the vallies the protection of a particular inclosure to each. *Jefferson*, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II. 105).

which reticulate on a surface. reticulated (rē-tik' $\tilde{n}$ -lā-ted), p. a. [ $\langle reticulate$ +  $-ed^2$ .] Same as reticulate, a.— Reticulated glasa. See glass.— Reticulated head-dress. Same as crespine.— Reticulated line, a line formed of a succea-sion of loops or links, like a chain; a catenulated line. [Rare.]— Reticulated micrometer, a reticule or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.— Reticu-lated molding, in arch., a molding ornamented with



Reticulated Molding .-- Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.





Ancient Roman Reticulated Work

retiercé

Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elacwhere. Also known as opus reticulatum. See also ent under opus.

**reticulately** (rę̃-tik'ų̃-lāt-li), adv. So as te form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the Capillillum, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*. Sachs, Botsny (trans.), p. 275.

reticulate-veined (rē-tik'u-lāt-vānd), a. Netted-veined.

[NI. (Restainski, 1875), Chencharder +-accee.] ted-veined. A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus Reticularia. reticularian (rē-tik-ū-lā'ri-au), a. and n. [< Re-ticularia<sup>1</sup> + -an.] **1**. a. Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the Reticu-laria, or having their characters. **II**. n. A member of the Reticularia; a fora-minifed test. Reticularia; a fora-ticularia ted-veined. **Reticularia** ted-veined. **Reticularia** ted-veined. **Reticulation** (rē-tik-ū-lā'shon), n. [= F. réti-culation = lt. reticulazione; 's reticulate + -ion.] **1**. The character of being reticulated or net-like; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one. It is curious to observe the minute reticulations of tyr-any which he had begun sheady to apple about a whole

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyr-snny which he had begun shready to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, 1. 279.

The Rhizomats (of Calamites undulates)..., are bean-tifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round sroles marking the points of exit of the rootlets. Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 168.

2. In ornith., one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from scutellation and lamination. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-aided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticu-lation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The individual nere creases in uniformly soft inlegament, somewhat like those of the human pain, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most char-acteriatic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be acutel-late or lashinate, or both. 3. A methed of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame

by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of pro-pertional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made. **reticule** (ret'i-k $\overline{n}$ ), *n*. [ $\langle F. r\acute{ticule}$ , a net for the hair, a reticule,  $\langle L. reticulum$ , neut., also

reticulus, m., a little net, reticule, double dim. of rete, a net: see rete. Doublet of reticle.] 1. A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her reticule could carry. De Quincey, Spanlah Nun.

Dear Muse, 'tia twenty years or more Since that enchanted, fairy time When you came tapping at my door, Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme. *T. B. Aldrich*, At Twoscore.

2. An attachment to a telescope, consisting An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also reticle.
 Same as reticulum, 1.
 Reticnlosa (rē,-tik-ñ-lō'sä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of \*reticulosus, 'L. reticulum, a little net: see reticule.] Same as Reticularia<sup>1</sup>.
 reticulose (rē,-tik'ū-lōs), a. In entom., minutely or finely reticulate.

-4. The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadripartite stomach which is be-tween the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the head or heney-comb-bag: so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under ruminant and Tragulidæ.-5. In bot., any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifi-cally, the fibrous web at the base of the peticle in some palms.—6. [cap.] A southern constel-lation, introduced by La Caille. Also Reticulus

The above the second s three parts; barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

II. intrans. In zoöl., to cross irregularly se as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

Retifera (ré-tif e-rii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of retiferus: see retiferous.] A family of De Blain-ville's cervicobranchiate Paracephalophora hermaphrodita, based on the genus Patella; the true

maphrodita, based on the genus Patella; the true limpets. See Patellidæ. retiferous (rē-tif'e-rus), a. [< NL. retiferus, < L. retc, a net, + førre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] Having a rete or retia; reticulate. retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), a. [< OF. retiforme, F. rétiforme = Pg. It. retiforme, < NL. retiformis, < L. rete, a net, + førma, shape.] 1. In anat. and zoöl., retial; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular: as, the retiform coat of the eyeball.—2. In bot., net-like; reticulate.— Retiform connective tissue. See adenoid tissue, under adenoid.

retina (ret'i-nä), n. [= OF. retine, reetine, F. rétine = Sp. Pg. It. retina,  $\langle$  NL. retina, retina: so called because resembling fine network,  $\langle$  L. rete, a net:

Since networks, st. 1. reserved an net see rete.] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the pos-terior part of the eyeball, be-tween the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance luto the eyeball of the optic nerve, symported by a net-ward as the pars ciliaris retime. The retime consists of a delicate and com-plex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, symported by a net-work of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) hiternally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal initing membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Miller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion-cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external lunclear lay r; (6) external lunclear lay r; (6) external nuclear lay r; (6) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of mot sensitive part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutes, the next sensitive part of the retina, sense the optic axis, is the macula lates, the most sensitive part of the retina, east the line of the optic nerve, with its central to the forea erefibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rode, and 7 pigment-cells. The retima serves the purpose of vision in being estimated to number 400,000 broad each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rode, and 7 pigment-cells. The retima serves the purpose of vision in being the to chreate artery and vein of retime. See central.— Contral artery and vein of retima. See central.— Contral artery and vein of retima. See central.— Contral artery and vein of retima, siever composed of mont to the accumulation of fuid between the retima and the choroid.— Epilepay of the retima, siever composed of minute clongated cylindrical and fiask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retima see rete.] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the pos-

epitedrorum, Jacob's membrane, Jacobian membrane. retinaculum (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), n.; pl. retinacula (-lä). [= F. rétinacle,  $\langle$  L. retinaculum, a band, tether, halter, tie,  $\langle$  retinerc, hold back: see re-tain.] 1. In bot.: (a) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and hold-ing the pollen-masses fast. (b) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most Acanthaceæ. A. Gray.-2. In anat., a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind

restraining band; a bridle or fremum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendens of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocœcal valve.—3. In entom., specifi-cally, a small scale or plate which in some in-sects checks undue protrusion of the sting.— 4. In surg., an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc.—Retinacula of Mor-gagni, or retinacula of the ileocœcal valve, the mem-branous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvnlar segments at each end of the opeoing between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena.*—Retinaculum pero-neorum, s fibrons band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calesceum.—Retinaculum ten-dineum, a transverse band of fibrons tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle. retinal (ret'i-ual), a. [< retina + -al.] Of or

retinal (ret'i-ual), a. [< retina + -al.] Of or pertaining to the retina: as, retinal structure; retinal expansion; retinal images.

Surely if form and length were originally retinal sensa-tions, retinal rectangles onght not to become acute or ob-tuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 527. **Retinal apoplexy**, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.—**Retinal horizon**, Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the cyeball.—**Retinal image**, the Image of ex-ternal objects formed on the retlns, **—Retinal isofemia**, partial or complete anemia of the retina, caused by con-traction of one or more branches of the arteria centralis retime.—**Retinal purple**. Same as *rhodopsin*. **retinalite** (rē-tin'a-lit), *n*. [Prop. \**rhetinolite*,  $\langle Gr.$ *hprivn* $, resin (see resin), + \lambdaibog, stone.] A$ green translucent variety of serpentine, fromCanada, having a resinous aspect.

Canada, having a resinous aspect. retinerved (re<sup>7</sup>ti-nervd), a. [< L. rete, net, + nervus, nerve, + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] In bot., netted-veined; reticulate.

retinite (ret'i-nīt), n. [= F. rétinite,  $\langle \text{Gr. } p\eta \tau^i - \eta \eta$ , resin (see resin), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Highgate resin.—2. One of the French names for pitchresin.—2. One of the French names for pitch-stone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in trans-lating from the French. See cut under fluiddl. **retinitis** (ret-i-ni'tis), n. [NL.,  $\langle retina + -itis.$ ] Inflammation of the retina.—Albuminuric reti-nitis, retinitis caused by Bright's disease.—Diabetic retinitis, retinitis occurring in diabetes.—Nephritic retinitis. See *nephritic*.—Retinitis pigmentosa, a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atro-phy of the optic nerve. phy of the optic nerve

retinochoroiditis (ret "i-nǫ-kǫ-roi-dī'tis), n. [NL., < retina + ekoroid + -itis.] In pathol., same as ehorioretinitis.

retinogen (ret'i-nō-jen), n. [ $\langle$  NL. retina, retina, + -gen, producing: see -gen.] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differ-entiated: distinguished from gangliogen. retinoid (ret'i-noid), a. [< Gr. μητίνη, resin, +

eldoç, form.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

retinophora (ret-i-nof' $\tilde{\phi}$ -rä), n.; pl. retinophoræ (-r $\tilde{\phi}$ ). [NL.,  $\langle retina, retina, + Gr. -\phi \delta \rho \sigma_{\zeta} \langle \phi \delta \rho \epsilon \iota \nu$ = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] One of those cells of the embry-onic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called vitrella.

**retinoscopy** (ret'i-nō-skō-pi), n. [< NL. retina + Gr. σκοπία, < σκοπείν, view.] 1. Skiascopy.— 2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope

**Retinoskiascopy**, *n*. Same as *skiascopy*. **Retinospora** (ret-i-nos'  $p\bar{p}$ -rä), *n*. [NL. (Siebold and Zuecarini, 1842),  $\langle Gr. \dot{p}\tau i v \eta$ , resin,  $+ \sigma \pi o p \dot{a}$ , seed.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamkeyparis*, from which it has been dictic miched by the training of the second secon distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in distinguished by the conspicuous rean-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often enlived in America under the name retinospora. They are also known as Japanese express  $-C(R_{*})$  obtues as the Japanese tree-of-the-sum,  $C(R_{*})$  priviter as savera. They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden retinospora, consisting of enlivered varieties (var. aurea) of both these species, with yellowlah follage. **retinue** (ret'i-nū, formerly rē-tin'ū), n. [ $\langle$  ME. retenue,  $\langle$  OF. retenue, a retinue, F. retenue, re-serve, modesty (= Pr. retenguda; ML. reflex re-tenuta), fem. of retenu, pp. of retenir,  $\langle$  L. reti-

tenuta), fem. of retenu, pp. of retenir, < L. reti-nere, retain: see retain.] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortège; a procession.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool, But other of your insolect *retinue* Do hourly carp and quarrel. Shak., Lear, i. 4, 221. To horse we got, and so Went forth in long retinue following up The river as it narrow'd to the hills. *Tennyson*, Princess, lif.

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.] The long retinue of a prosperous reign, A series of auccessful years. Dryden, Threnodia Angustalis, 1. 507. To have at one's retinue<sup>†</sup>, to have retained by one.

He hadde eek wenches at his retenue. Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 55.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 55. retinula (rē-tin'ū-lä), n.; pl. retinukæ (-lē). [NL., dim. of retina, retina: see retina.] In en-tom., a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), 264

retinular (rē-tin'ū-lär), a. [ $\langle retinula + -ar^3$ .] Of or pertaining to a retinula. retiped (rē'ti-ped), a. [ $\langle L. retc, a net, + pes$ (ped-) = E. foot.] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

**retiracy** (rē-tīr'ā-si), n. [Irreg. < retire + -acy, appar. after the analogy of privacy.] Retire-ment; seclusion. [Recent.]

The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-espect periods of existence. L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 61.

He, . . . In explanation of his motive for such remorse-less *retiracy*, says : "I am engaged in a business in which my atanding would be aeriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel." *The Critic*, March 1, 1884, p. 97.

retirade (ret-i-räd'), n. [< F. retirade (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) retirada = 1t. ritirata), < retirer, re-tire: see retire. Cf. tirade.] In fort., a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other

retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to pro-long a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle. retiral (rē-tīr'al), n. [< retire + -al.] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due: as, the retiral of a bill. Cotgrave. (Imp. Dict.) retire (rē-tīr'), v.; pret. and pp. retired, ppr. retiring. [< OF. retirer, F. retirer (= Pr. Sp. Pg. retirar = It. ritirare), retire, withdraw, < re., back, + tirer, draw: see tire<sup>2</sup>, and cf. attire.] I. trans. 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat. cause to move backward or retreat.

He, onr hope, might have *retired* hls power, And driven into despair an enemy's hope. *Shak.*, Rich. 11., ft. 2. 46.

The locks between her chamber and his will,

Each one, by him enforced, retires his ward. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 303. 21. To take away; withdraw; remove.

Where the aun is present all the year, And never doth *retire* his golden ray. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Ded. I will retire my favorable presence from them. Leighton, Works (ed. Carter), p. 366.

3+. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion: generally with a reflexive pronoun.

Beseech you, give me leave to retire myself. Shak., Cor., 1. 3. 30.

Good Diclesian, Weary of pomp and state, retires himself, With a small train, to a most private grange In Lowberdy

In Lombardy. Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. (cho.). 4. To withdraw; separate; abstract.

Let us suppose. . . the sonl of Castor, while he is sleep-ing, retired from his body. Locke, Human Understanding, 11. 1. § 12. So soon ss you wake, retire your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things. Penn, Advice to Children, ii.

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy.-6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying: as, to *retire* the bonds of railway company; to *retire* a bill.

If he be inrnished with supplies for the retiring of his

If he be furnished with were old wardrobe from pawn. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, il. 1. Many of these [Sate banks] were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorgani-zation under its terms, and were obliged to retire their circulation. Harper's Mag., LXXX. 459. II. intrans. 1. To draw back; go back; re-

turn.

- He'll say in Troy, when he retires, The Greclan dames are sunbarnt, and not worth The splinter of a lance. Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 281. At his command the uprooted hills retired Each to his place. Milton, P. L., vl. 781.

To draw back; fall back; retreat, as from 2 battle or danger.

The winter coming on, and sickness growing Upon our soldiers, we will retire to Calais. Shak., Hen. V., lii. 3. 56.

Joon our schutzer Here Nature first begins Her farthest verge, and Chaos to retire As from her ntmost works, a broken foe. *Milton*, P. L., if. 1038.

At me yon smiled, but unbeguiled I saw the snare, and I retired. Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a com-pany or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell And there repose. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 161. And there repose. Snak, rempose, transformer, and the mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in, And to herself she gladly doth refire. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

Q. Mary dying a little after, and he [Philip] retiring, there could be nothing done. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3. Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he retires into Greece. Milton, Hist. Eng., l.



5123

# llow oft we saw the sun *retire*, And burn the threshold of the night. *Tennyson*, The Voyage.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that cvening, . . he fell into raptures with her. . . They then sat down to half an hour a cheerful conversation, af-ter which they retired all in the most perfect good humeur. *Fielding*, Amelia, x. 8,

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that ahe was going to relive; whereupon . . the achoolmis-tress [said] . . in good plain English that it was her hed time. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix. 6. To slope back; recede; retreat.

The grounds which on the right aspire, In dimness from the view retire. T. Parnell, Night-Piece on Death.

=Syn. 1 aud 2. To depart, recodc. See retreatl. retire (rē-tīr'), n. [= It. retira; from the verb: see retire, v.] 1. The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically-(at) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . . That to his borrow'd bed he make *retire*. Shak., Lucrece, 1, 573.

(b) Retreat, especially in war.

From off our towers we might beheid, From fust to last, the onset and retire Of both your armies. Shak., K. Jehn, ii. 1. 326. Of both your armies. But chasing the enemies so farre for our recourcile as pouder and arrowes wanted, the Spaniardes perceiuing this returned and in our mens retire they alewe aix of them. Hakluyt & Voyagea, quoted in R. Eden's First [Boeks on America (ed. Arber), p. xx.

(c) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Eve . . . with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire, Milton, P. L., xi. 267.

By some freakful chance he made *retire* From his companions, and set forth to walk. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2+. A place of retirement or withdrawal.

This worlds gay showes, which we admire, Be but vaine shadowes to this safe retyre Of life, which here in lowlinease ye lead. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 27.

And unte Calaia (te his strong retire) With speed betakes him. Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 18. 3<sub>†</sub>. Repair; resort.

All his behaviours did make their retire To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire. Shak, L. L. L., ill. 1. 234. retired (rē-tīrd'), p. a. [Pp. of retire, v.] 1. Se-cluded from society or from public notice; apart retiring (rē-tīrding), p. a. [Ppr. of retire, v.] 1. from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most retired Hath her life been. Shak., Cymbeline, lif. 5. 36. And add to these retired Lelaure, That in trim gardens takes his pleasure. Milton, 11 Peuseroso, 1. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most ahewa a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springa out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us. B. Jonson, Discoveries, Oratie Imago Animi. Those deepe and retired thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, eught to be most frequent. *Millon*, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a retired merchant.

Reanne acem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a *retyred* person. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a retired shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and timidities of that profession. Emerson, W. I. Emancipation.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of retired habits, but who had been much in Italy. Bulwer, My Novel, x. 2. There was one cid tady of retred finites, but who had been much in Italy. Between much in Italy. Between finites, in fort, a fink having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work,— Retired first, in the army and navy, a list on which the work,— Retired first, in the army and navy, all ist on which the work,— Retired first, in the army and navy, all ist on which the united States anavy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander muat be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer is retired on application after forty years of service, and any officer after forty.fwe years of service, and any officer atter forty.fwe years of service, and any officer atter

This king, with a toad-like retiredness of mind, had auf-fered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

1 am glad you make this right use of this sweetness, This sweet retiredness. Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. 3.

4. To withdraw from business or active life. retirement (rē-tīr'ment), n. [ $\langle OF$ . (and F.) -5. Specifically, to go to bed. Satianded that his wife had not been from heme that evening, . . he fell into raptures with her. . . They vice, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the *retirement* of an army from battle; the *retirement* of bonds; the *retirement* of invalid soldiers from service; retirement into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up, Lest your *retirement* do amaze your friends. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 6.

With the retirement of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 178.

Shak, Hell, Y., H. R. So. Men of such a disposition generally affect retirement, and absence from public affairs. Bacon, Moral Fabics, ill., Expl. Few that court Retirement are aware Of half the tolls they must encounter there. Couper, Retirement, i. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soui should, in its retirement, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection. Locke, Human Understanding, II. I. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, air, . . . Is in his retirement marvelious distempered. Shak., Hamiet, iii. 2. 312. A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whese spirit is confined, and apt to ait still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 251. 5†. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of moodie, het-brain'd, and alwayes un-edify'd conaclences, apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past retirement. Muton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a *retiring* sorrow with composure. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; 2 shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, retiring man. Charlotte Bronts, Shirley, xxiii. He (the rhinoceros) developed a nimbleness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and retiring an individual. P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of retiring manuers.

She seemed fluttered, too, by the circumstance of en-tering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most *retiring* and secluded. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii. In general, colours which are most used for the expres-sion of . . . shade have been called *retiring*. Field's Chromatography, p. 46.

4. Granted to or snitable for one who retires,

as from public employment or service.

as from public employment or service. Binnie had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India. Thackeray, Newcomes, viii. =Syn, 2 and 3. Coy, bashful, diffident, shy. Retitelæ (ret-i-tē'lē), n. pl. [NL., < L. rete, a net, + tela, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spi-ders which spin webs whose threads cross ir-regularly in all directions. They are known as line.saverses Walchenger

Shall we, in this detested guise, With shame, with hunger, and with herror stay, Griping our bowels with *retorqued* thoughts. *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, v. 1, 237.

retorsion (rē-tôr'shon). n. [= F. rétorsion = Sp. retorsion = Pg. retorsão, < ML. retorsio(n-), re-tortio(n-), a twisting or bending back, < L. re-torquere, pp. retortus, twist back: see retort1, v. Cf. retortion.] The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in international law, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circum-stances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written retortion.

retort

Written recorrect. Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another na-tion by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retorsion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to an-other, similar and equivalent to that which we have ex-perienced from him. Wookey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

 army, Lincoln, in Kaymond, p. 178.
 Perienced arom num. w conset, introd. to inter. Law, § 14.
 The state of being retired from society or retort! (rē-tôrt'), v. [< ME. retorten, retourten, retort, return, < OF. retort (< L. retortus), retordus, ret back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in au heru, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in some pipe that were sinuous. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

2t. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others, Heat them, and they retort that heat again To the first giver. Shak., T. and C., iii. 8, 101.

Dear sir, retort me naked to the world Rather then isy those burdens on me, which Will stiffe me. Brome, Jovial Crew, i. 

3+. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke 's unjust

Thus to retort your manifest appeal. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 808.

4. To return; turn back or repel, as an argu-ment, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall retort these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. B. Jonson, Case is Altered, 1. 2.

spirit. D. Jonzon, case is Anerev, it a. If e. . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, retorted the arguments, stated the questions. Jer. Taylor, Werks (ed. 1835), II. 76. He was eminently calculated to excretise that mortal pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary critician, to retort contemporary acon. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 234. 5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy sen Prove disobedient. and, reproved, retort Wherefere didat thou beget me? I sought it net. Millon, P. L., x. 761.

II. intrans. 1+. To curve, twist, or coil back. Her hairs as Gorgon's foul retorting snskes.

Greene, Ditty. This line, thus curve and thus orbicular, Render direct and perpendicular; But so direct, that in no sort It ever may in Rings retort. Congrete, An Impossible Thing.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the origi-uator; especially, to make a resentful reply; re-spond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without retorting by an impertinence. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43. Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, retorted with great acrimony when it was concluded. Prescut, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3†. To return.

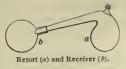
sif they retourie agen by Jeruasiem. Lydgate, MS, Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (Hallicell.) retort<sup>1</sup> (rē-tôrt'), n. [ $\langle retort^1, v.$ ] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accu-sation, or incivility; hence, that which is re-torted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee. Hence the rest ment is lead by here the set out well He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Cour-teous. Shak, As you Like it, v. 4. 76.

teous. The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the retort of the libel anit, testified to the officiouaness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "Knighta of the quill." The Century, XL 314.

The Century, XL 314. =Syn. See repartee. retort2 (rē-tôrt'), n. [〈OF. retorte = Sp. Pg. re-torta, < ML. \*retarta, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. reorte, riorte = It. ritorta, a band, tie, < ML. retorta, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. retorta,

fem. of retortus, pp. of retorquere, twist back: see retort<sup>1</sup>.] In chem. and the arts, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of dis-

tilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass re-



composition by the aid of heat. Glass re-torts are commonly used for distilling figuids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suit-able receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the intro-duction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bones, are sub-mitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which varymuch both in dimensions and in shape. **retort**<sup>2</sup> (rē-tôrt'), v. t. [<*rctort*<sup>2</sup>, n.] In metal., to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an smalgam in stamping quart zrock, and frequently, also, in washing surferous deritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in a shon retort, and then heated, when the me-cury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable re-ceiver — the gold, always more or less alloyed with sliver, remaining bohind. See gold. **retorted** (rē-tôr'ted), p. a. [Pp. of retort<sup>1</sup>, v.] **1**; Twisted back; bent back; turned back. He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies, With heart indignant and *retorted* eyes. *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 120. **2**. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said espe-indeed and the sume are and as to form a he

In her., fretted or interlaced: said espe-2. cially of serpents so arranged as to form a he-raldic knot.

retorter (rē-tôr'têr), n. One who retorts. retort-holder (rē-tôrt'hõl<sup>#</sup>dèr), n. A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for

them, or for convenience at other times, of for holding a funnel, etc. retort-house (rē-tôrt'hons), n. That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated. retortion (rē-tôr'shôn), n. [ $\langle ML. retortio(n-),$ retorsio(n-), a twisting or bending back,  $\langle L. rc-$ torquere, pp. retortus, twist back: see retort<sup>1</sup>,and cf. retorsion.] 1. The act of turning orbending back.Our see where divers brancht retortions

bending back. Our Ses, whose divers-brancht retortions Divide the World in three vnequall Portions. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3. As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy retortion to pierce and wound itself. J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 253. (Latham.) 2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.

Complaints and retortions are the common refuge of csuses that want better arguments. Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (Latham.)

retortive (rē-tôr'tiv), a. [< retort1 + -ive.] Re-torting; turning backward; retrospective. [Rare.]

From all his guileful plots the veil they drew, With eye retortive look'd creation thro. J. Barlow, The Columblad, v. 466. retort-scaler (rē-tôrt'skā"ler), n. An instru-ment for removing mechanically the incrusta-tion from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion. retoss (rē-tos'), v. t. [ $\langle rc+toss$ .] To toss back or again.

# Along the skies, Tost and retost, the ball incessant files. Pope, Odyssey, vi. 112.

retouch (re-tuch'), v. t. [< OF. (and F.) retoucher = Sp. Pg. retocar = It. ritoccare; as rc + touch.] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

S general improvement. He sighs, departs, and leaves th' sccomplish'd plan, That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams. *Courper*, Task, iii. 786.

That piece By Pietro of Cortona -- probably His scholar Ciro Ferri may have retouched. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 216. These [frescos] are in very bad preservation-much laded and retouched. The Century, XXXVII. 543. Inded and retouched.The Century, AXATH. I. I.4. To rehearse; repeat.retouch (rē-tuch'), n.  $[\langle F. retouche = Sp. Pg. retoque = It. ritocco; from the verb: see retouch, r.] A repeated tonch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the fine arts, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.4. To rehearse; repeat.4. To rehearse; repeat.He regales his list ning wife with all th' adventures of bis early life, ...7. A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the fine arts, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.4. To rehearse; repeat.8. To rehearse; repeat.He regales his list ning wife with all th' adventures of bis early life, ...8. To rehearse; repeat.Coupler, Tirochnium, 1. 332.9. To rehearse; repeat.<t$ 

retoucher (re-tuch'er), n. One who retouches; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.

A first-class retoucher is a good artist. The Engineer, LXVI. 280.

retouching (rē-tuch'ing), n. [Verbal n. of re-touch, v.] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.

His almost invertible desire of retouching . . . at times amounted to repainting. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154. Afterthoughts, retouchings, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, in-itiative, germinating sense in them. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically-2. In photog., the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or posi-tives, with the object of increasing the beauty tives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, hy applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or hy means of a mechanical sprayer, ou the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink. **retouching-desk** (rē-tuch'ing-desk), n. Same as *retouching-frame*. **retouching-easel** (rē-tuch'ing-ē"zl), n. In

retouching-easel (rē-tuch'ing-ē"zl), n. In photog., same as retouching-frame. retouching-frame (rē-tuch ing-frām),

retouching-frame (rē-tuch ing-frām), n. In photog., a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouch-ing negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, s support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A miror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called retouching-ease an retouching-desk. Compare retouching-table. **retouching-table** (rē-tuch 'ing-tā"bl), n. In photog., a retouching-frame fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent sup-port.

port

**retouchment** (rē-tuch'ment), n. [ $\langle retouch + -ment$ .] The act or process of retouching, or -ment.] The act or process the state of being retouched.

The Death of Breuse sans Pitle — as it now appears, at any rate, after its retouchment — is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

retour (re-tör'), n. [<F. retour, OF. retor, retur, retour, a return: see return<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. A return-ing.-2. In Scots law, an extract from chancery

one is returned or served her. retournt, v. An obsolete form of return<sup>1</sup>. retrace (rē-trās'), v. t. [(OF. (and F.) retracer = Pr. retrassar = Sp. retrasar = Pg. retraçar; as re- + trace<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To trace or track back-ward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to retrace one's steps. His pathway homeward sadly and in haste. Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace

out by investigation or consideration.

Then, if the line of Turnns you retrace, He springs from Inachus of Argive race. Dryden, Æneid, vii. 526.

The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkshie, and sometimes more cruditely whim-sical, either in the attempt to retrace the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to retrace the defaced outline of a drawing.

This letter, traced in pencil-characters, Guido as easily got *retraced* in lnk By his wife's pen, guided from end to end. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 122.

So many Touches and Retouches, when the Face is fin-ished. Steele, Tender Husband, iv. 1. To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and retouches, . . . and an unwearied pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character. Johnson, Dryden. To the tractare is the tractare protract or protrude: as, a cat retracts her to

The seas into themselves retract their flows. Drayton, Of his Lady's not Coming to London. From under the adductor s pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum. So as to retract the whole mouth. Darwin, Cirripedis, p. 39. The platform when retracted is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved. Set. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.

Such admirable parts in all I spye, From none of them I can *retract* myne eye. *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249). The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to retract an assertion or an accusation.

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done, Nor faint in the pursnit. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 141.

If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, ... I shall readily both acknowledge and *retract* it. *Life of Thomas Ellwood* (ed. hiowells), p. 360.

She began, therefore, to retract her false step as fast as she could. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvl.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten.=syn. 3. Recant, Revoke, etc. (see renounce), disowu, withdraw. See list under abjure. II. intrans. 1. To draw or shrink back; draw

in; recede.

The cut end of the bowel, muscular cost and mucous cost together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner siready described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from retracting, and all bleeding points were secured stonce. Lancet, No. 3470, p. 454.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville*, To Myra.

retract (rē-trakt'), n. [(LL. retractus, a draw-ing back, ML. retirement, retractus, a draw-here, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract, v. Cf. retreat<sup>1</sup>, retrait.] 1<sup>+</sup>. A falling back; a retreat.

They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turn-ing the Natives into the woods and places of fastnesse, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 25.

2+. A retractation; recantation.

Saincte Augustyne . . . wrytte also at the lengthe a Booke of retractes, in whych he corrected hys owne er-rours. R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10). 3. In farriery, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

retractability (re-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< re-tractable + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also rctractibility.

Tannin, which acts on the *retractalility* of the mncous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilatation of the stom-ach. *Medical News*, LIII. 159.

retractable (rē-trak'ta-bl), a. [< rctract + -able. Cf. retractible.] Capable of being re-tracted; retractile. Also retractible.

Its [a cuttlefish's] arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons. . . *retractable* Into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasnre. Cook, First Voyage, i. 7.

retractatei (rē-trak'tāt), v. t. [< L. retractare, pp. retractatus, draw back: see retract.] To retract; recant.

St. Angustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him. The Translatours of the Bible, To the Reader.

retractation (rē-trak-tā'shon), n. [< OF. re-tractation, F. rétractation = Pr. retractatio = Sp. retractacion = Pg. retractação = It. ritrattazione, retractation = Fg. retractação = 11. retractation,  $\langle L. retractatio(n-), a retouching, reconsidera tion, hesitation, refusal, <math>\langle retractare, touch$ again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see rc-tract.] The act of retracting or withdrawing;especially, the recall or withdrawal of an asser-tion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recanta-tiontion.

The Dutch governour writes to our governour, . . . pro-fessing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colo-nies, with some kind of retractation of his former claim to New Haven. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 384.

Praxeas, at one time, signed a retractation of his heresy, which retractation was in the hands of the Catholics. Pusey, Eircuicon, p. 76.

## retractation

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of *retractation*. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, v.

retracted (rē-trak'ted), p. a. 1. In her., couped by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinaries: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—2. In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.-3. In bot., drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]—Retracted abdomen, an abdo-men nearly hidden in the thorax or cephatothorax, as in the harvest-spidera.—Retracted head, a head, concealed In the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be pro-truded at will.—Retracted mouth, a mouth in which the trophi cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with retractile mouth.=Syn. See retractile. retractibility (ré-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [< retrac-tible + -ity (see -bility).] Same as retractability. retractible (ré-trak'ti-bl), a. [< F. rétractible; as retract + -ible. Cf. retractable.] Same as retractable.

retractable.

retractile (rē-trak'til), a. [= F. rétractile; as reiract + -ile.] 1. Retractable; capable of be-ing retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protraction or protrusion: correlated with pro-tractile or protrusile, of which it is the opposite: as, the retractile claws of felines: the retractile head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feel-ers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennæ, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

Asterias, sea-star, covered with a coriaceons coat, fur-nished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentaculs. *Pennant*, British Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 60.

The pieces in a telescope are retractile within each other. Kirby and Spence, Entomology, I. 151. (Davies.)

2. Retractive.

Cranmer himself published his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrice of the Sacrament : a long treatise, with a characteristically retractide title. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvll.

R.W. Dizon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvll. Retractile cancer, manmary cancer with retraction of the nipple.=Syn. I. Retracted, Retractile. A retracted part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such posi-tion that it cannot be protracted or protraded. A retrac-tile part is also protractile or protraile, and capable of retractility (rē-trak-til'i-ti), n. [= F. rétrac-tilité; as retractile + -ity.] The quality of be-ing retractile; susceptibility of retraction. retraction (rē-trak'shon), n. [ $\langle OF, retraction,$ F. rétraction = Sp. retraceion = Pg. retraceão = It. retrazione,  $\langle L. retraction (r.), a$  drawing back, diminishing,  $\langle retrahere, pp. retractus,$ draw back: see retract.] 1. The act of retract-ing, or the state of being retracted or drawn back; as, the retraction of a cat's claws.—2t. A falling back; retreat. A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and nudo, go forward and backwards hy such counter-marches and retractions as we do not impute to the Al-mighty. Woodward,

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of resend-ing or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public retraction call in mine. Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV. 344).

Syn. 3. See renounce.
retractive (ré-trak'tiv), a. and n. [= F. ré-tractif = It. ritrattivo; as retract + -ive.] I.
a. Tending or serving to retract; retracting.
II. n. That which draws back or restrains.

The retractives of hashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression. Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy.

We could make this use of it to be a strong retractive from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 139.

retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), adv. In a retrac-tive manner; by retraction. Imp. Dict. retractor (rē-trak'tor), n.; pl. retractors or, as New Latin, retractors (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [=F: rétracteur,  $\langle NL$ . retractor,  $\langle L$ . retrak-tō'rēz). [=F: tractus, draw back: see retract.] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically-(a) In anat. sad zoù., a muscle which draws an organ back ward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of protractor. See retraches. (b) In surg.:(1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An Instrument used to hold back some por-tion of tissue during an operation or examination. (c) In frearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after fr-ing.—Retractor bulbi, or retractor oculi, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See choanoideus.

-Retractores uteri, small bundles of non-striped mus-cle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the re-tro-uterine folds. retrad (rē'irad), adv. [< L. retro, backward (see retro-), + -ad<sup>3</sup>.] In anat., backward; posteri-orly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of prorsad. retrahens (rē'trā-henz), n.; pl. retrahentcs (rē-trā-hen'tēz). [NL., sc. musculus, a muscle: see retrahent.] In anat., a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and 

Harsnett's Dect. of Popish Impostures, alg. I. S. (Nares.) retrait<sup>2</sup><sup>†</sup> (re-trāt'), n. [Also retrate; < Sp. Pg. retrato = It. retratto, a picture, effigy, < ML. \*re-tractum, a picture, portrait, neut. of L. retrac-tus, pp. of retrahere, draw back (ML. draw, por-tray): see retract, retray. Cf. retrcatl and por-trait.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, conntenance; aspect. Shee Is the mighty Owner of Nare-

Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery
Whose faire retrait I in my shield doe beare. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 4.
More to let you know
How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem, Till 1 return from Paleatine again, Be you joint governors of this my realm.
Webster and Dekker (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 1. retral (re'tral), a. [< L. retro, backward, +-al.] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudal: the opposite of prorsal.

The furrows between the retral processes of the next segment. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 487. retranché (ré-tron-shā'), a. [F., pp. of retran-cher, cut off: see retrench.] In her., divided

bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the

field. Compare tranché. retransfer (rē-tràns-fèr'), r. t.  $[\langle re- + trans-fer.]$  1. To transfer back to a former place fer.] 1. To transfer back to a former place or condition.—2. To transfer a second time. retransfer (rē-trans'fer), n. [< retransfer, v.] A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIIL 147.

2. A second transfer.

If the retransfer has been perfectly done, the sitach-ment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. Silver Sunbaam, p. 342. retransform (rē-trans-form'), v. t. [< rc- + transform.] 1. To transform or change back

to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a defi-nite quantity of work; this quantity of work can also be retransformed into heat, aod, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated. Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.

2. To transform anew. retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), adv. In a retrac- retransformation (rē-trans-fôr-mā'shon), n. [<

The critical sudent of Ecclesisticus can only in occa-sional passages expect much help from the projected re-translations. The Academy, July 19, 1890, p. 51.

**retransmission** (rê-trâns-mish'on), *n*. [ $\langle re-$ + *transmission*.] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

retrait, retraict, retrate;  $\langle ME.$  retrete, retret (= Sp. retrete, a closet, retreta, retreat or tattoo, = Pg. retrete, a closet, retreat),  $\langle OF.$  retrete, re-traitc, retraicte, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, F. retraite, retrait, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also retrait, retraict, m., a retreat, re-tired place, also, in law, redemption, withdraw-al, F. retrait, in law, redemption, withdraw-al, schrinkage), = It. ritratta, a retreat,  $\langle ML.$ retracta, a retreat, recess, d. ...  $\langle L.$  retrac-ing back, ML. retreat. recess, etc.),  $\langle L.$  retrac-ing back, ML. retreat. recess, etc.),  $\langle L.$  retracing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.),  $\langle L. retrac-$ tus, pp. of retrahere, draw back, withdraw: seeretract and retray.] I. The act of retiring orwithdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chambre ther made he retret, Hit unshit entring, the dore after drew. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3944.

Kom, of Fartenay (E. E. I. S.), it over Come, shepherd, let us mske an honourable retreat. Shak, As you Like It, iii. 2. 170. Wisdom's triumph is well-timed retreat, As hard a science to the fair as great f Pope, Moral Essays, li. 225.

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position:

distinguished from a flight, which lacks system or plan. They . . . now To final haitel drew, disdalning flight Or faint retreat. Milton, P. L., vl. 799.

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from ac-tion; also, the order or disposition of ships de-clining an engagement.—4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exer-cise, parade, or action.

Here sound retreat, and cease our hat purauit. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 3.

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and ban-queting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the Gentlemen of Venice, . . , wherein they solace themaelves in sommer. *Coryat*, Crudities, I, 152.

The retreat, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total retreat. going out of it for a total retreat. a temporary, not a total retreat. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x. "Tis pleasant, throngh the loopholes of retreat, To peep at each a world; to see the attr of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd. Couper, Task, iv. 88.

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice retreat from all the world. Goldsmith.

Here shall the shepherd make his seat, To weave his crown of flow'ra; Or find a shelt'fing safe *retreat* From prone descending show'ra. *Burns*, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Ah, for some retreat Deep in yonder shining Orient. Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

examination, meditation, and special prayer. =Syn. 5. Seclusion, aoiitude, privacy. - 6. Shelter, haunt, den.

retreat<sup>1</sup> (rē-trēt'), v. [< retreat<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. intrans. 1. To retire; move backward; go back.

The rapid currents drive Towards the *retreating* aca their furious tide. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 854.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

Ask why from Britain Cæsar would retreat; Cæsar himself might whiaper he was beat. Fope, Morsi Easaya, i. 129.

Pope, Morai Essaya, 1. 129. 3. In fencing, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: spe-cifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will.—4. To recede; with-draw from an asserted elaim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken. As industrisiism has processed the Steic her vetraged

As industrialism has progressed, the State has retreated from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook. H. Spencer, Prin. of Socioi., § 580. 5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

Others, more mild, Retreated in a silent valiey, sing, With notes angelical, to many a harp. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 547.

But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat, The lowing herds to murminring brooks retreat. Pope, Summer, 1. 86.

When weary they retreat T' enjoy cool nature in a country seat. Cowper, Hope, l. 244.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a retreating forchead or chin. = Syn. To give way, fall back. All verbs of motion com-pounded with re-tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but retreat is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it. II.+ trans. To retract; retrace.

amine anew.

retreater (rē-trē'ter), n. One who retreats or falls back.

Tails back. He stopt and drew the retreaters up into a body, and made a stand for an hower with them. Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters at Post-combe [and Chenner, p. 8. (Davies.) retreatfult (rē-trēt'ful), a. [ $\langle retreat^1 + -ful.$ ] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. Chapman. retreatment (rē-trēt'ment), n. [ $\langle retreat^1 + -ment.$ ] Retreat. [Rare.]

Our Prophet's great retreatment we From Mecca to Medina see. D'Urfey, Plagne of Impertinence. (Davies.) retree  $(r\bar{\varphi}-tr\bar{e}')$ , n. [Prob.  $\langle F. retrait, shrink-$ age: see retreat].] In paper-making, broken,wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked xxon the bundle or in the invoice.

on the bundle or in the invoice. The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from halra and irregu-larities of all kinds; also a small proportion of retree, quite unapproachable by hand making. Art Age, III. 199. retrench (rē-trench'), v. [< OF. retrencher, re-trencer, retrancher, F. retrancher (= Pr. re-tronchar = It. ritroncare), eut off, diminish, < re-, back, + trancher, cut: see trench.] I. trans. 1. To cut off; pare away; prune. The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench

The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench Thy heat and thy exuberant parta retrench. Sir J. Denham, Old Age, lii.

2t. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate. Some hundreda on the place Were slain outright, and many a face Retrenched of nose, and eyes, and beard. S. Butter, Hudibras, II. ii. 23.

S. Butter, Hudibras, II. fi. 23. 3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, ex-tent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen. As though they [the Faction] had said we appear only in behaif of the Fundamentai Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to retrench the exorbi-tances of power. I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expencea, . . . but rather retrench them. Swift, Letter, June 29, 1725. He (Louis XIX) cradually retrenched all the nivileres

He [Louis XIV.] gradually retrenched all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed. Macaulay, llist. Eng., vi. 4. To cut short; abridge.

He toid us flatiy that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delit. This retrenched all farther examination of him; for thereby he was inelligible. Sir II. Wotton, Reliquiz, p. 571.

5. To limit; restrict.

5127

These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation? Is. Taylor.

6. Milit.: (a) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (b) To intrench.
 That Evening he [Gnstavua] appear'd in sight of the Place, and immediately retrench'd himself near the Chaptel of St. Olana, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.
 J. Mitchel, tr. of Vertot's Iliat. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. intrans. 1. To make a reduction in quan-tity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail tity, amount, or extend, or expenses; economize. Can I retrench? Yes, mighty weil, Shrink back to my paternal cell, . . . And there I'll die, nor worse nor better. Pope, Imit. of Horsce, I. vii. 75.

He was forced to retrench deeply on his Japanese rev-nues. Swift, Account of the Court and Empire of Japan. enues. Swift, Account of the Court and Empire of Japan. retrenchment (re-trench'ment), n. [< OF. (and F.) retranchement; as retrench + -ment.] 1. The act of retrenching, lopping off, or prun-ing; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, retrenchment of words in a writing.—2. The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; dim-inution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses: economy. enues. or expenses; economy.

The retrenchment of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can. H. Walpole. (Webster.)

Retrenchment was exactly that form of amendment to

by retrenchment. Sir C. W. Dilke, Proba. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

The, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a de-fense, when the enemy has gained partial pos-session of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flaking fire in a covered way or the part of a work liable to be enfladed. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the handarof the besiegers. (b) An intrenchment. Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments construct

Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments, constructed ocover the country. D'Anville (trans.). (Webster.) to cover the country.

He . . . retretith deepliche thinges iseyn byforn. Chaucer, Boëthlus, v. meter 3. treater (rē-trē'ter), n. One who retreats or alls back. D'Anville (trans.) (Webster.)=**Syn. 1** and 2. Reduction, curtailment, abridgment. retrial (rē-trī'al), n. [ $\langle re-+ trial. \rangle$ ] A second trial; repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for retrial.

Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or invalidate previous decisions, in the istter event aending them down for *retrial.* Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 925.

retributary (rē-trib'ū-tā-ri), a. [< retribute + -ary.] Retributive.

The great wars of *retributary* conquest in the iand of aharina. Jour. Anthrop. Inst., X1X. 193. Naharina. Naharina. Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIX. 198. retributei (rē-trib'ūt), v. [< L. retribuere (> It. ritribuire, retribuire = Sp. Pg. Pr. retribuir = F. rétribuer), give back, restore, repay, < rc-, back, + tribuere, assign, give: see tribute. Cf. at-tribute, contribute.] I. trans. To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

back; return; give in requital.
I came to tender yon the man you have made, And, like a thankful stream, to retribute All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with. *Fletcher* (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.
In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," hut yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or bound-less extravagancy of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as cain reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke*, Civil Government, ii. § 8.
II intrans. To make compensation or re-

II. intrans. To make compensation or re-quital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty; it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to retribute. Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retribute. Ep. Hall, Contempiations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52. retributer (rē-trib'ü-têr), n. [<retribute + -erl. Cf. retributor.] Same as retributor. Imp. Diet. retribution (ret-ri-bū'shen), n. [< OF. retri-bution, retribucion, F. rétribution = Pr. retribu-eio = Sp. retribucion = Pg. retribuição = It. re-tribuzione, < L. retributio(n-), recompense, re-payment, < retribute, pp. retributus, restore, repay: see retribute.] 1. The act of retribut-ing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital accord-ing to merits or deserts, in present use gene-rably restricted to the requital of evil, or punrally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake Than any *retribution* man could make. *Webster*, Monuments of Honour.

The retributions of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes. Bp. Halt, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.

When we were visited, what hope for you? Couper, Expostulation, i. 217.

2. In theol., the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition and blind zeal, Naught aceking but the praise of men, here find Fit retribution, empty as their deeds. Milton, P. L., ili. 454.

Mitton, P. L., ili. 454. Oh, happy retribution! Short toil, eternal rest; For mortals and for sinners A mansion with the bleat! J. M. Neade, tr. of Bernard of Cluny. Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishmenta based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (a) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (b) a life of gradnal development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation). On the whole however, in the religions of the jower

redemptive influences (future probation). On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, nniess where they may have been af-fected by contact with higher religions, the deatiny of the soul after death acems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and puniahment. Such differ-ence as they make between the future conditions of differ-ent chasses of aouls seema often to belong to a remarkable Intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier con-tinuance theory and the retribution theory. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 84.

=Syn. Vengeance, Retaliation, etc. (see revenge), repay-

ment, payment. which the Dandy was most averse. Which the Dandy was most averse. Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi. retributive (rē-trib'ū-tiv), a. [< retribute + There is also a freah crop of difficulties caused for us by retrenchment. by retrenchment.

ment according to desert; retaliative.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be mea-sured of good men by the weight, but hy the will of the retributor. Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib' $\bar{u}$ -tō-ri), a. [ $\langle retribute + -ory.$ ] Serving as a requital or retribution.

A price, not countervallable to what he seeks, but re-tributory to him of whom he seeka. Bp. Hatl, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 49.

God'a design in constituting them was not that they abouid sin, and auffer either the natural or the *retributory* consequences of ao doing. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 488.

retrieft, n. See retrieve. retrievable (rē-trē'va-bl), a. [< retrieve + -able. Cf. It. ritrovabile.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

Still is sweet aleep *retrievable*; and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.

1... wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be retrieva-ble. Gray, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

*Gray,* To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757. **retrievableness** (rē-trē'va-bl-nes), *n*. The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved. *Bailey*, 1727. **retrievably** (rē-trē'va-bli), *adv*. With a possi-bility of retrieval or recovery. to **retrieval** (rē-trē'va]), *n*. [< *retrieve* + -*al*.] is The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration. restoration.

Our continued coinage of atandard silver dollars can ac-compliah nothing of itaeif for the retrievat of the metal'a credit. The American, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), r.; pret. and pp. retrieved, ppr. retrieving. [Early mod. E. also retrive, re-treve; < OF. retreuver, also retrover, retrouver, F. retrouver (= It. ritrovare), find again, recov-er, meet again, recognize, < re. again, + trou-ver, find: see trover. Cf. contrive<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (aa you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one an-other, how they might he *retrieved* and meet again. *Howeed*, Letters, ii. 14.

I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not retrieved from Evelyn, To Pepys. him.

nim. Everyn, 10 repys. To retriere ouraelves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking snd living, it is requisite to re-tire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

# I'll . . . gloriously retrieve My youth from its enforced caiamity. Browning, In a Balcony.

That which was lost might quickly he retrieved. Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—3. To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reëstablish: as, to retrieve one's credit.

Just Published. The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to *Retrieve* the Glory of the English Arma by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen aiwaya in readiness, without Pressing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Qucen Anne, [II. 200.

Not only had the poor orphan retrieved the fallen for-tunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. Macaulay, Warren Hastinga. Meiendez, who desired an opportunity to retrieve his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of simost unlimited extent. Baneroft, Hist. U. S., I. 57.

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

liorate. What ill news cau come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of *retrieving*. *Fielding*, Amelia, iv. 6.

II. intrans. To find, recover, or restore any-thing; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog rctrieves well.

Virtue becomes a sort of *retrieving*, which the thus im-proved human animal practices by a perfected and inher-ited habit, regardless of aelf gratification. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 149.

specifically, in hunting, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute. Bond, And hard but we'll bring Wax to the retrieve. B. Jonson, Staple of News, iti. 1.
Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their retrief, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour.

retrievement (rē-trēv'ment), n. [< retrieve + -ment.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; re-

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existency, which are now ex-cited and stirred up to act by the auggestion, ministry, and retreivement of the senses. Evelyn, True Religion, I. 239.

retriever (re-tre'ver), n. 1. One who retrieves or recovers.

Machiavel, the sole retriever of this antient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read Livy. J. Harrington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 49. 2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring 2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newtoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most eetters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by re-ievers. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 159. trievers. retriment (ret'ri-ment), n. [< L. retrimentum,

refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives,  $\langle re$ , again, + terere (pret. tri-vi, pp. tritus), rub: see trite. Cf. detriment.] Refuse; dregs. Imp. Dict.

Dict. retro- (rē'trō or ret'rō). [= F. rétro- = Sp. Pg. It. retro-,  $\langle L. retro-, retro, backward, back, be hind, formerly, <math>\langle re- \text{ or } red-, back (see re-), +$ -tro, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in ultro, citro, intro, etc.), = E. -ther in nether, etc. Hence ult. rear<sup>3</sup>.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to post-, and the opposite of ante- (also of pre- or mro.) with reference to place or position. rarepro-) with reference to place or position, rare-

pro-) with reference to place or position, rare-ly to time; sometimes also equivalent to re-and opposed to pre- or pra-. It corresponds to opistho- in words from the Greek. **retroact** (rē-trō-akt'), v. i. [ $\langle L. retroactus, pp.$ of retroagere, drive, turn back ( $\rangle$  F. rétroagir),  $\langle$  retro, backward, + agere, do: see act.] To act backward; have a backward action or in-fluence: hence, to act upon or affect what is fluence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. Imp. Dict.

retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shon), n. [= F. rétro-action = Sp. retroaccion = Pg. retroacção = It. retroazione; as retroact + -iou.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-tro-ak'tiv), a. [= F. rétroactif = Sp. Pg. retroactive = It. retroattive; as retro-act + -ive.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its auc-cessor, it was said, the act would have been seemiy; but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it retroactive, was sheer shameless robbery. Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 148.

Retroactive law or statute, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare ex post

retroactively (rē-tro-ak'tiv-li), a. In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action

action. retrobulbar (rē-trõ-bul'bär), a. [< L. retro, behind, + bulbus, bulb, + -ar3.] Being behind the eycball; retroöcular.—Retrobulbar neuritis, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.— Retrobulbar perineuritis, inflammation of the abeath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball. retrocede (rē-trõ-sēd'), r.; pret. and pp. retro-ceded, ppr. retroceding. [< F. rétroccder = Sp. Pg. retroecesue go back < retro back + cedere

pp. retroceases, go back, < retro, back, + cedere, go: see cede.] I. intrans. To go back; recede; retire; give place. Blount, Glossographia. II. trans. To cede or grant back; restore to

the former possession or control: as, to retrocede territory. [Rare.]

cede territory. [Nure.] Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly retroceded to Spain by the Florida treaty. The Century, XXVIII. 503.

retrocedent (rē-trō-sē'dent), a. [= F. rétrocé-dant, < L. retroceden(t-)s, ppr. of retrocedere, go back: see retrocede.] Relapsing; going back. retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'on), n. [< F. rétro**retrocession** (rē-trõ-sesh'on), n.  $[\langle F, rétrocession = Sp. retrocession = Pg. retrocessão = It. retrocessione, <math>\langle LL. retrocessio(n-), \langle L. retrocessi$ dere, pp. retrocessus, go backward: see retro-cede.] 1. A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and retro-cessions of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are easerly caught by the lovers of a wonder. Johnson, Milton.

2. In med., the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunglison.*-3. A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' ourt, then to the Iaraelites' Court, then to the Women's ourt, . . . each a piliared tier of white marhle, one above the other in terraced retrocession. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in Laterigradæ. Scots law, the reconveyance of any right by an **retrogradation** (ret\*rõ- or rē\*trõ; grā-dā'shon), assignee back to the assignor, who thus recov-n. [(OF. retrogradation, F. rétrogradation = assignee back to the assigner, who thus recov-ers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—5. In geom., inflection.— **Retrocession of the equinoxes**, Same as precession of the equinoxes (which see, under precession). retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh'on-al), a. and n. [< retrocession + -al.] I. a. Pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, retro-cessional methods in the retracessional burned burnet.

cessional motion; a retrocessional hymn.

II. n. Same as recessional hymn. retrochoir (rē'trö-kwīr), n. [< retro- + choir, after ML. retrochorus, < L. retro, back, behind, + chorus, choir: see choir.] In arch., that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his auccessor, Nicholas IV. (1288-1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the retro-cheir. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv. retroclusion (rē-trō-klö'zhon), n. [< L. retro, back, behind, + -clusio(n-), in comp., < claudere, pp. clausus, in comp. -clausus, close: see close1.] A method of acupressure in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

behind, + collum, neek: see collar.] Pertain-ing to the back of the neck.—Retrocollic spasm, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or conic. retrocollic (rē-tro-kel'ik), a. [< L. retro, back,

retrocopulant (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant), a. [< L. re-tro, back, behind, + copulan(t-)s, ppr. of copu-lare, copulate: see copulate.] Copulating backward or from behind.

ward or from behind. retrocopulate (re-tr $\phi$ -kop' $\ddot{u}$ -l $\ddot{a}t$ ), v. i. [ $\langle L. re$ -tro, back, behind, + copulatus, pp. of copulare, copulate: see copulate.] To copulate from be-hind or aversely and without ascension, as va-

rious quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the

retrocopulation ( $r\bar{e}$ -tr $\bar{o}$ -kop- $\bar{u}$ -l $\bar{a}$ 'shon), n. [< retrocopulate + -ion.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of retrocopulation, which also promote the conceit [that hares are hermaphrodite]: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper asx in either. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retrocurved ( $r\bar{e}' tr\bar{o}$ -kėrvd), «a. [retro-+  $euve + -ed^2$ .] Same as recurred. retrodate ( $r\bar{e}' tr\bar{o}$ -dāt), v. t. [retro-+ date<sup>1</sup>.] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of diacovery, etc., has been concerned.

retrodeviation (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā'shon), n. [< L. retro, backward, + ML. deviatio(n-), deviation: see deviation.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflection or a retroversion.

retroduct (rē-trõ-dukt'), v. t. [< L. retroductus, pp. of retroducere, bring back: see retroduc-lion.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

retroduction (re-tro-duk'shon), n. [< L. re troducere, pp. retroductus, bring or draw back, < retro, back, + duccre, lead: scc duct.] The act

of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting. retroflected (re'tro-flek-ted), a. [ $\langle L. retroflec-$ tere, bend back (see, retroflex), + -cd<sup>2</sup>.] Same as refired.

retroflection, retroflexion (re-tro-flek'shon), n. [=F. rétroflexion; as retroflex + -ion.] A bend ing backward: especially applied in gynecol-ogy to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little

backward, the vaginal portion being but httle or not at all changed in position. retroflex (ré'trö-fleks), a. [< L. retroflexns, pp. of retroflectere, bend back, < retro, back, + flectere, bend: see flex1.] Same as reflexed. retroflexed (ré'trö-flekst), a. [< retroflex + -ed2.] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflection. retrofract (ré'trö-frakt), a. [< L. retro, back, + fractus, pp. of frangere, break: see fragile, fraction.] In bot, same as refracted. retrofracted (ré'trö-frak-ted), a. [< retrofract

retrofracted (rē'trö-frak-ted), a. [< retrofract + -cd<sup>2</sup>.] In bot., samc as refracted. retrogenerative (rē-trō-jen'e-rā-tiv), a. [< re-

tro- + generative.] Same as retrocopulant. Retrogradæ (rē-trog'rā-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Sun-devall, 1823), < L. retrogradi, go backward : see retrograde, v.] A group of spiders: same as

n. [< OF. retrogradation, F. retrogradation = Pr. retrogradacio = Sp. retrogradacion = Pg. re-trogradação = It. retrogradacione, < LL. retrogradatio(n-), a going back, < retrogradare, pp. retrogradatus, a later form of L. retrograda, go backward: see retrograde.] 1. The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in astron., the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent mo-tion of the planets. Also retrogression.

Planets . . . have their stations and retrogradations, as well as their direct motion. Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (Latham.)

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; de-terioration.

۲< OF. retrograde (ret'ro- or re'tro-grad), v. retrograder, recoil, F. rétrograder = Pr. Sp. Pg. retrogradar = It. retrogradare, < LL. retrogradore, later form of L. retrogradi, go back-ward, < retro, backward, + gradi, go: see grade<sup>1</sup>.] I. intrans. 1. To go backward; move backward.

Sir Wiliiam Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to retro-grade with proper dignity. N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 254. 2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; dcteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature retrograded: and a cen-tury was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it. Macaulay, Dryden.

Every thing retrograded with him [Dunover] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

3. In astron., to move westward relatively to the fixed stars. -4. In *biol.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

### retrograde

## retrograde

grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animsis, if we include parasites, the greater number have *retrograded* from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced. II. Spencer, Frin. of Sociel., § 50. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociel., § 50.

II. trans. To cause to go backward; turn

back. The Firmament shall retrograde his course, Swift Euphrates goe filde him in his source. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., Eden.

retrograde (ret'ro- or re'tro-grad), a. [< ME. retrograde (ret ro- or re tro-grad), a. [ $\zeta$  ME. retrograd,  $\langle$  OF. retrograde, F. rétrograde = Sp. Pg. It. retrogrado,  $\langle$  L. retrogradus, going backward (used of a planet),  $\langle$  retrogradi, go backward, retrograde: see retrograde, v.] 1. Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction: retrograd. or direction; retreating.

A liftle above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion *retrograde* doth stand. Sandys, Travalles, p. 149.

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step *retrograde* (it is but one), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book. Burke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diarnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

1 would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine. Sterne, Trisiram Shandy, ili. 23.

3. In biol., characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler a inglier or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, *retrograde* metamorphosis or development; a *retrograde* theory.—4. In zoöl., habitually walking or swimming back-ward, as many animals: correlated with *lateri-reade* galiande saltigende of -5. In het grade, gravigrade, saltigrade, etc. -5. In bot: (a) Going backward in the order of specializa-tion, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (b) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of retrorse.—6. Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitions men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not retro-grade. Bacon, Ambition.

7t. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

From instrumental canses proud to draw Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake. *Cowper*, Task, ili. 239.

Concreasions resources, such that mistake. Couper, Task, ili. 239. Retrograde cancer, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains. – Retrograde develop-ment or metamorphosis, in biol.: (a) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morpholo-gical character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See parasitism. (b) Change of tissne or sub-stance from the more complex to the simpler composi-tion; catabolism. See metamorphosis. – Retrograde im-itation or inversion, in contraputate music, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked rects e retro. Compare cancrizans. – Reversed retrograde imitation. See reversed. retrogress (ré 'trô-gres), n. [ (L. retrogressus, a vetrogression (of the sun), ( retrograde.] Ret-rogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.] Progress in buik, complexity, or activity involves retro-

Progress in buik, complexity, or activity involves retro-gress in fertility; and progress in fertility involves retro-gress in bulk, complexity, or activity. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

retrogression (1ē-trō-gresh'on), n. [= F. rć-trogression, as if  $\langle L.$  \*retrogressio(n-),  $\langle retro-$ gradi, pp. retrogressus, go backward: see retro-grade.] 1. The act of going backward; retro-retropharyngeal.] Situated behind the pharynx.-Retropharyngeal spaces on spaces forming in

would constitute decay. J. S. Mill, Logic, V. v. §6. 2. In astron., same as retrogradation.—3. In biol., backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it ap proaches maturily, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known re-lationships, it is said to nudergo retrogression. **retrogressional** (rē-trō-gresh'on-al), a. [ $\langle re-$ trogression + -al.] Pertaining to or character-ized by retrogression; retrogressive. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the pharynx, the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the pharynx, the pharynx, the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the the abscess of Argentimides. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess formation is the the abscess of Argentime terms and the trans-trophary the abscess of the uterus. **Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess formation is the the abscess of Argentime terus and the trus and the terus an

Some of these {manipulations in glass-making}, from a technical point of view, seem retrogressional. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 23.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fash-ions of successive times, most of them defective, many retrogressive, a few on the path to higher use and beauty. The Century, XXIX. 503.

With regard to parasitea, naturalists have long reeog-nised what is called retrogressive metamorphosis; and par-asitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of Degeneration. E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30. In a

retrogressively (rē-tro-gres'iv-li), adv. retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

degeneration. retroinsular (rē-trō-in'sū-lär), a. [< L. retro, be-hind, + insula, an island: see insular, 5.] Situ-ated behind the insula.—Retroinsular convolu-tions, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fasure of Sylvius. Also called temporo-parietal convolutions.

parietal convolutions. retrojection (rē-trō-jek'shon), n. [< L. retro, back, behind, + -jectio(n-), in comp., < jacere, throw: see jetl.] In med., the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

retrolingual (rē-tro-ling'gwal), a. [< L. retro, back, behind, + lingua, tongne: see lingual.] Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the retrolingual Nature, XLI. 479. membrane of the frog. retrolocation (rē"trō-lō-kā'shon), n. [< L. re-tro, back, + locatio(n-), location.] Same as

retroposition.

retroposition. retromammary (rē-trō-mam'a-ri), a. [ $\langle L. re-tro, behind, + mamma, the breast: see mammary.]$  Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a retromammary abscess. retromingency (rē-trō-min'jen-si), n. [ $\langle re-tromingen(t) + -cy.$ ] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating. of urinating.

The isst foundation (for the belief that hares are her-

retromingent (rē-trộ-min'jent), a. and n. [< L. retro, back, behind, + mingen(t-)s, ppr. of min-gere, urinate: see micturition.] I. a. Urinat-ing backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The long penis has a mushroom shaped glana, and the animal [rhinoeeros] is *retromingent. Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 362.

 itrary; opposed; opposite.
 For your intent
 Except it be in retromingent.

 In going back to achool to Wittenberg,
 Sir T. Erowne, Vulg. LIL, used.

 It is most retrograde to our desire.
 Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 114.

 From instrumenial causes proud to draw
 retromingently (rē-trō-min'jent-li), adv. So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. Imp. Diet.

 From instrumenial causes proud to draw
 resk. iii, 239.

retromorphosed (rē-trō-môr'fōzd), a. [< retro-morphos.is + -ed².] Characterized by or exhib-iting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

retromorphosis (rē"trō-môr-fō'sis), n. [NL., <

retromorphosis (rē"trō-môr-fō'sis), n. [NL., < L. retro, backward, + morphosis, q. v.] Retro-grade metamorphosis; catabolism. retroöcular (rō-trō-ok'ū-lär), a. [< L. retro. back, behind, + oeulus, eye.] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar. retroöperative (rē-trō-op'e-rā-tiv), a. [< L. re-tro, hack, + LL. operativus; operative.] Retro-active; retrospective in effect: as, a retroöp-erative decree. Kinalakc. eratire decree. Kinglakc. retroperitoneal (rē-trộ-per"i-tộ-nê'al), a. [< L

etroperitoneal (re-tro-per-i-to-ne al), a. [(Ll. retro, back, behind, + peritoneum, peritoneum.] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.— Retroperitoneal hernia, hernia of the intestine into the liae fossa behind the peritoneum.— Retroperito-neal space, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorts, vena cava, and other struc-tures, with loose connective tissue.

retro, back, + NL. pharynx, pharynx: see pharynx, pharyngeal.] Situated behind the pharynx. —Retropharyngeal abscess, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

back, + LL. pulsio(n-), a beating (pushing): retrospective (ret-ro- or re-tro-spek'tiv), a. sce pulsion.] 1. A disorder of locomotion, seen [= F. rétrospectif = Pg. retrospective; as retro-

sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the pasometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the pa-tient is impelled to run backward as if in the en-deavor to recover his balance.—2. A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor. **retropulsive** (rē-trō-pul'siv), a. [ $\leq$  L. retro, back, + pulsus, pp. of pellere, drive, push, + -ive. Cf. pulsive.] Driving back; repelling. Smart.

Smart. retrorse (rē-trôrs'), a. [< L. retrorsus, con-tracted form of retroversus, bent or turned backward, < retro, backward, + versus, pp. of backward, < retro, backward, + versus, pp. of vertere, turn: see verse.] 1. In bot. and zoöl., turned back; directed backward; retrat.-2. In ornith., turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antronse. See the quotation.

The of plane, and ones. Do not the quotient of the plane, and the provide the plane, and the sense of an upposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called antrorse. Cours, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

coues, key to N. A. Bruds, p. 105. retrorsely (rē-trôrs'li), adv. So as to be re-trorse; in a backward direction; retrad. retroserrate (rē-trē-ser'āt), a. [< L. retro, back, + serratus, saw-shaped: see serrate.] In entom., armed with retrorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bac the sting of a bee.

retroserrulate (rē-irō-ser'ö-lāt), a. [< L. re-tro, back, + NL. serrulatus, < serrula, a little saw: see serrulate.] In entom., finely retroserrate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the

rate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenopters. **Retrosiphonata** (rē - trō - sī - t̄ō - nā'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retro-siphonate.] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the si-phon were inclined backward, including the *Gaminitida*. Goniatitidæ.

Retrosiphonatæ (rē - trộ - sī - fộ - nā'tē), n. pl. **Retrosiphonatæ** (re-tro-si-to-na'te), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of retrosiphonatus: see retrosi-phonate.] A subdivision of belemnitoid cepha-lopods whose phragmacone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, includ-ing Belemnitid ily Belemnitidæ.

The fast foundation for the benefitiat later and here are here if Belemnitide. maphrodite] was retromingency. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17. retrosiphonate (rē-trǫ-si'fǫ-nāt), a. [ $\langle NL. retro, back, + sipho(n-), a$ retroningent (rē-trǫ-min'jent), a. and n. [ $\langle L.$ siphon: see siphonate.] In conch., having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, characterized by or exhibiting nitidæ.

retrospect (ret'ro- or re'tro-spekt), v. t. [< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospicere, look back, < retro, backward, + specere, look: see spectacle.] To look back upon; consider ret-rospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity: I presume to call it so, on *retrospecting* it, regard-ing my intensions only), by giving way to an act of injus-tice. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. ixxxviil.

retrospect (ret'rö- or rö'trö-spekt), n. [= Pg. retrospecto, < L. as if \*retrospectus, < retrospi-cerc, pp. retrospectus (not used), look back: see retrospect, v.] 1. The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence a roution or survey of past events. hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the

Most of us take occasion to sit such and thow away the time in our possession by retrospect on what is past. Steele, Spectator, No. 374. He reviewed that grand and melancholy story, he gave them to see through that pictured retrospect how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece. R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 185. Hence-2. That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This Instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects. Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

"Know you no song of your own land," she said, "Not such as moans about the *retrospect*, But deals with the other distance and the hues Of promise; not a death's-head at the win." *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Swift.

retrospection (ret-rō- or rō-trō-spek'shon), ». [< L. retrospectus, pp. (not used) of retrospicere, look back: see retrospect.] 1. The act of look-ing back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Fancy's urn, To trace the honra which never can return; Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell, And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell! *Byron*, Childish Receilections.

2. The faculty of looking back on the past;

recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing This poor isle's approaching ruin; When thy *retrospection* vast Sees the glorious ages past?

ing the past.

In value the sage, with retrospective eye, Would from the apparent what conclude the why. Pope, Moral Essays, 1. 99. 2. In law, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a retro-spective act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as ap-plying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See ex post facto.

To annul by a retrospective statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must he deemed retrospective. Story.

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have panet, by gondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a retrospective duration, if not their own, at least that of their race. Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

retrospectively (ret-rō- or rō-trō-spek'tiv-li), adv. In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in *law*, ex post facto.

The law may have been meant to act *retrospectively*, to prevent a question being raised on the interpetiations of Bibulus. Froude, Cæsar, p. 210. **retrosternal** (rē-trō-stèr'nal), a. [ $\langle$  L. retro, back, behind, + NL. sternum, sternum.] Being

behind the sternum.

retrotarsal (rē-trō-tär'sal), a. [ $\langle L. retro$ , be-hind, + NL. tarsus, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see tarsal.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye .-- Retrotarsal fold, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

retrotracheal (rē-trā'kē-al), a. [<L. retro, back, behind, + NL. trachea, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

retroussage (rė-trö-såzh'), n. [F., < retrousser, turn up: see retroussé.] In the printing of etchings, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by " pumping" after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

retroussé (ré-trö-sā'), a. [F., pp. of retrous-scr, turn up,  $\langle re- + trousser$ , tuck up, turn up: see truss.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Rehoboam's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly retroussé. Anthropological Jour., XVII. 239.

- retro-uterine (rê-trộ-ũ'tẹ-rin), a. [= F. rétro-utérin, < L. retro, back, behind, + uterus, uterus; see uterine.] Situated behind the uterus.
  retrovaccinate (rê-trộ-vak'si-nãt), e. t. [< retro-+ vaceinate.] 1. To vaccinate (a cow) with hu-man virus.—2. To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine
- a cow which has been inoculated with vacchie matter from a human being. retrovaccination (rē-trō-vak-si-nā'shọn), n. [ $\langle retrovaccinate + -ion.$ ] 1. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—2. In med., the act of vac-cinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject, the act of

matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow. retrovaccine (rē-trộ-vak'siu), n. [ $\langle L. retro$ , back, + E. vaccine.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

retroversion (rē-trō-ver'shon), n. [= F. rétro-version, < L. retroversus (retrorsus), turned or bent backward, < retro, backward, + rersio(n-), a turning: see version.] A tilting or turning backward: as, retroversion of vertebral pro-cesses: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to anteversion.

retrovert (rē-trö-vėrt'), v. t. [< L. retro, back-ward, + vertere, turn: see verse.] To turn back. retrovert (rē'trö-vėrt), n. [< retrovert, v.] 1. One who returns to his original creed.

[Rare.]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated retroverts. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part

or organ of the body. retrovision (rē-trō-vizh'on), n. [< L. retro, backward, + visio(n-), vision: see vision.] The

spect + -ive.] 1. Looking backward; consider-ing the past. In value the sage, with retrospective eye, [Rare.]

5130

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and retrovision. Pop. Sci. Mo., X111. 337. retrude (rē-tröd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. retruded, ppr. retruding. [{ L. retrudere, thrust back, < re-, back, + trudere, thrust: see threat. Cf. de-trude, extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthlesse line; A point the line doth manfully retrude From infinite processe. Dr. H. More, Psychathanasis, II. 11. 6.

retruse; (rē-trös'), a. [< L. retrusus, pp. of re-trudere, thrust back: see retrude.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let vs enquire no further into things retruse and hid than we have authoritic from the sacred Scriptures. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.

retrusion (rē-trö'zhon), n. [< L. retrusus, pp. of retrudere, thrust back: see retrude. Cf. trusion.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or retrusion of the con-lucent cause. Coleridge. stituent cause.

rettet, v. i. See ret1, ret2. rettery (ret'ir-i), n.; pl. retteries (-iz). [ $\langle ret3 + -ery.$ ] A place where flax is retted. retti (ret'i), n. pl. [ $\langle$  Hind. ratti, rati.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-bead vine, Abrus precatorius, used by East Indian jewelers and demonitor for multiple and formation a set and and

precatorius, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to uearly 4 troy grains. See Abrus. **retting** (ret'ing), n. [Verbal n. of retl, v.] 1. The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called rotting. 2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. Ure.

2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. Ure. retund (rē-tund'), v. t. [ $\langle L. retundere$ , beat or pound back, blunt, dull ( $\rangle$  lt. retundere, dull, temper, = Sp. Pg. retundir, beat back, even up),  $\langle re$ -, back, + tundere, beat, strike. Cf. contund, contuse, intuse.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon- dull of a weapon; dull.

This (the skull) is covered with skin and hair, which serve . to quench and dissipate the force of any atroke that shall be dealt it, and retund the edge of any weapon. Ray, Works of Creation.

return<sup>1</sup> (rē-tėrn'), v. [ $\langle$  ME. returnen, retornen, retournen,  $\langle$  OF. returner, retorner, retourner, F. retourner = Pr. Sp. Pg. retornar = It. ritornare,  $\langle$  ML. retornare, turn back, return,  $\langle$  L. re-, back, + tornare, turn: see turn.] I. trans. 1. To turn back. (a) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seeke . . . [the turbles] in the nights, where we finde them on shore, we torne them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never re-turne themselves.

Quoted in Cant. John Smith's Works, 11, 273. (b) To fold back ; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself. The attlee of masquers was alike in all, ... the colours azure and silver, but returned on the top with a scroll and

antique dressing of feathers. B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness. (c) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward.

Then dead through great sfright They both nigh were, and each bad other flye: Both fled attonce, ne ever backe *retourned* eye. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iil. 19.

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over y<sup>e</sup> Marne, where that renowned echo returnes the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times. Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644. Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round. Pope, Dunciad, ii. 264.

3t. To turn over; revolve.

Retournynge in hir soule sy up and doun The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede. *Chaucer*, Trollus, v. 1023. To send back; cause to go back to a former 4 place.

place. Returningehis shyppes towarde the West, he [Columbus] found a more holesome syre, and (as God woulde) came at the length to a lande well linhabyted. R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 35). Say that Marcius Return me, as Cominius is return'd, Unheard; what then? Shak, Cor., v. 1. 42. Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd, Return'd them happy to the land they lov'd. Couper, Expostulation, 1. 76.

57. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they returned backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmesles, Muskadels, and other wines. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 96. 6. To give back ; restore.

If she will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation. Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 200.

Restore, restore Eurydice to llfe; Oh take the husbaad, or return the wife! Pope, Ode for Music.

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recom-pense; make a return of: as, to return good for evil.

The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 Ki. il. 44.

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me Return so much, I have shook my head and wept. Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 146.

Thanks, The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense From them who could return him nothing else. Milton, P. R., 111, 129. 8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to return kindness by ingratitude; to return a loan; to return a call. -9. To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated, Returns us that his powers are not yet ready To relies so great a slege. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 8, 46.

It was three moneths after ere hee returned vs any an-wer. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 14. swer.

All the host of hell With deafening shout return'd them loud accisim. Milton, P. L., II. 520.

But Death returns an answer aweet: "My sudden frost was sudden gain." Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxi. 10. To retort.

Even in his throat — unless it be the king — That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie. Shak., Pericles, il. 5. 57.

If you are a malicious reader, you return upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than 1 am. Dryden. 11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord. Ex. xix. 8.

Let the trumpets sound While we return these dukes what we decree. Shak., Rich. 11., i. 3, 122. 12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often returned by the same sealers as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their suthority. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.

13. In law, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it is-sued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it is-sued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to return an execution non est inventus; to return a commission with the dense it one state return a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it ou a general return-day in open court. 14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and return the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. Clarendon. 15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Boling-roke was not returned. Goldsmith, Bolingbroke. Upon the election of B HC. broke was not returned. In fact, only one papist had been returned to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vl.

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they have not fine hundred Sal-uages to worke for them towards their genersil mainte-nance, and as many more to returne some content and satisfaction to the Aduenturers. Capt. John Smith, Works, 11. 107.

17. In card-playing, to lead back, as a suit pre-viously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to return a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

the club. Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv. =Syn. Return, Restore (see restore1), render. II. intrans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To turn back. The Salsnes were grete and stronge, and holde and hardy, and full of grete provesse, and often thei returned vpon hem that hem pursued. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597. 2. To come back; come or go back to a former 2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home. As water that doun renneth ay, But never droppe *returne* may. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 884.

Thursday, the vij Day of May, we retornyed by the same watir of Brent to Venese ageyne. Torkington, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

No traveller returns, Shak, Hamlet, ili. I. 80. She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven] As one returning, not as one arriv'd. Dryden, Eleonora, 1. 133.

3. To go or come back to a former state; pass back; in general, to come by any process of retrogression.

The sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared. Ex. xiv. 27.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander re-turneth into dust. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 232. 4. To come again; come a second time or repeatedly; repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind Be good and friendly still, and oft return! Milton, P. L., vill. 651. So sweetly she bade me adieu, I thought that she bade me return. Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, i. 5.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits. Eccles, i. 6.

Thus with the year Seasons return, but not to me returns Day, or the aweet approach of even or morn. Müton, P. L., iil, 41.

6. To revert; come back to the original possessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person; become the possession of either a previous or a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall return unto him of whom it was bought. Lev. xxvii, 24. hom it was bought. Had his necessity made nae of me, I would have put my wealth into donation, And the best half should have *return'd* to him. Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I reiourne azen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare zon the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

But to return to the verses: did they please yon? Shak., L. L. L. iv. 2. 156.

8. To reappear; come back before the mind. The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples returned again and again before his eyes. J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi. 9. To make reply; retort.

A plaln-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps return upon me with my own expressions. Seribner's Mag., IV. 126.

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit. [Rare.]

Ailowing 25. men and boles to euery Barke, they will make 5000, persons, whose labours returne yeerely to about 135000, pound sterling. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 246.

to give a thrnst or cut after parrying a sword-thrust.
return<sup>1</sup> (ré-térn'), n. [< ME. return; cf. OF. retor, return, retour, F. retour = Pr. retorn = Sp. Pg. retorno = It. ritorno; from the verb: see return<sup>1</sup>, v., and cf. retour.] 1. The act of sending, bringing, rendering, or restoring to a former place, position owner or state the set of civing back. position, owner, or state; the act of giving back in requital, recompense, retort, or response; election, as of a member of Congress or of Parliament; also, the state of being returned. See return<sup>1</sup>, v. t.

I'li pawn my victories, all My hononra to you, upon his good *returns.* Shak., T. of A., ill. 5. 82.

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasons, in return, I suppose, for my bread and cider. S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.

2. The act of going or coming back; resump-2. The act of going or coming back; resump-tion of a former place, position, state, condi-tion, or subject of consideration; recurrence, reappearance, or reversion. See return I, v. i. At the return of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. If  $K_1 \times 2^2$ . In our returnes we visited all our friends, that reloyced much at our Victory against the Manahocks. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 188. To continue us ho goodness there must be iterated ze-

Quoted in *capt. some Smarts* is that a set To continue us in goodness there must be iterated re-turns of misery. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11. The regular return of genial months, And renovation of a faded world. *Couper*, Task, vi. 123.

**3.** That which is returned. (a) That which is given in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a remittance.

Within these two months, that's a month before This bond expires, I do expect return Of thrice three times the value of this bond. Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 160. They export honour, and make him a return in envy. Bacon, Followers and Friends.

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy? Hard recompense, unsnitable return For so much good, so much beneficence ! *Millon*, P. R., ill. 132.

(b) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use; advantage; a profitable result.
The fruit which comes from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; ... but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the return is great. Jer, Taylor, Holy Living, i., Int. Just Gods! shall all things yield returns hut love? Pope, Antunn, 1. 76.
(c) A response : a reply : an answer.

A. Aboron, New Edgiand's Memorial, p. 204. (d) A report; a formal or official account of an action per-formed or a duty diacharged, or of facta, statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated sta-tistics prepared for general information: as, sgricultural returns; census returns; election returns. The return of members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the return of the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election returns, or the dangers peculiar to elective governments. Baneroft, Hist. Const., 11, 150.

Accordingly in some of the earlier returns it is possible that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough members also. Stubbs, Const. Hist.,  $\S$  422.

memoers also. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.
 But a farly adequate instrument of calculation is applied by the Registrar-General's marriage-returns. Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.
 (e) In fencing, a thrnst or cut given in answer to a sword-thrust: a more general term for riposte, which has a specific meaning, signifying the caslest and quickest return stroke avsilable under giveo circumstancea.
 In law: (a) The bringing or sending back of a progress or other mould to the the triburgel

4. In law: (a) The bringing or sending back of a process or other mandate to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usu-ally indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing. The return is now usually made by filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in the clerk's office. (b) The official certificate so indorsed. (e) The day on which the terms of a process or other mandate require it to be re-turned. See return-day. I must sit to bee ktld, and stand to kill my aelfe! I

I must sit to bee ktld, and stand to kill my aelfe! I could vary it not so little as thrice oner agen; 'tas some etght returnes like Michelmas Terme! Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.

5. pl. A light-colored mild-flavored kind of tobacco.-6. In arch., the continuation of a molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or dif-



Returned Molding .- From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen,

ferent direction; also, a side or part which falls away from the front of any straight work. As a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termination of the dripstone or hood of a window or door.

I understand both these sides to be not only returns, but arts of the front. Bacon, Building (ed. 1887). parts of the front. 7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.—8. In milit. engin., a short branch gallery for the re-ception of empty trucks. It enables loaded trucks to pass.—9. In music, same as reprise, 5. —Clause of return, in Scots law. See clause.—False return. See false.—Return request, in the postal sys-tem of the United States, a request, printed or written on the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a cer-tain time, it be returned to the writer'a address, which is given.—Returns of a mine, in fort, the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—Returns of a trench. the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench. return<sup>2</sup> (rē-tern'), v. [< re- + turn.] To turn again: as, to turn and return. Also written distinctively re-turn. Face. 0, yon must follow, sir, and threaten him tame: The air which ascends after having passed

Face. O, yon must follow, sir, and threaten him tame: He'll turn again else. Kas. I'll re-turn him then. B. Jonson, Alchemiat, tv. 4.

**returnability** (rē-ter-na-bil'i-ti), n. [< return-able + -ity (see -bility).] The character of be-ing returnable.

returnable (rē-têr'nā-bl), a.  $[\langle return^1 + -able.]$ 1. Capable of being returned.

Sins that discelt is ay returnable, Of very force it is agreable That therwithall be done the recompence. Wyatt, Abused Lover.

2. In law, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or pre-cept returnable at a certain day; a verdict re-

Pope, Antumn, I. 76.
Say, If my father reader fair return, It ta against my will. Shak, Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.
They neither appeared, nor sent aatiafying reasons for theirabaenee; but in stead thereof, many insolent, prond, N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.
(d) A report; a formal or official account of an action pro-formed or a duty displayment.
Pope, Antumn, I. 76. It may be decided in that court where the verdict is returnable. Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xil. It may be decided in that court where the verdict is returnable. Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xil. It has a gainst my will. Shok, Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.
Teturn-alkali (rē-tern'al "kā-li), n. In the manufacture of prussiate of potash (see prus-siate) on a large scale, the salt obtained from ivitation of the colored or a duty displayment.

the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lix-iviation of the calcined cake, the second crys-tallization, and second concentration, yet contains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate. The salta crystallizing out are also called *blue salta*. They are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another calching process. **return-ball** (rē-tern'bâl), n. A ball used as a plaything, held by an elastic string which causes it to return to the hand from which it is thrown

thrown

thrown. return-bead (rē-tern'bēd), n. In arch. and carp., a double-quirk bead following an angle, and presenting the same profile on each face of the stuff. Also called *bead and double quirk*. See cut under bead.

cut under bead. return-bend (rē-térn'hend), n. A pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U, used for joining the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils, heat-radiators, etc. Open return-bend, a return-bend having its branches separated in the form of the letter V. It differs from a closed return-bend in that the latter has its branches in contact. return-cargo (rē-térn 'kär "gō), n. A cargo hrought back in return for or in place of mer-chandise previously sent out. return-check (rē-tèrn 'chek), n. A ticket for readmission given to one of the audience who leaves a theater between the acts. return-crease (rē-térn 'krēs), n. See crease1, 2.

return-crease (rē-tėm'krēs), n. See crease1, 2. return-day (rē-tėm'dā), n. In law: (a) The day fixed by legal process for the defendant to appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the process and his proceedings, or both. (b) A day in a term of court appointed for the return of all processes.

returner (ré-tér'nér), n. [ $\langle return^1 + -er^1$ .] One who or that which returns.

The chapmen that which returns. The sharp of this bullion from spain] are . . those who can make most profit by it; and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange, into those countries where our debta . . make a need of it. Locke, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.

returning-board (rē-têr 'ning-bôrd), n. In some of the United States, a board consisting of certain designated State officers, who are by law empowered to canvass and declare returns

of elections held within the State. returning-officer (rē-ter'ning-off'i-ser), n. 1. The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.—2. The presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

returnless (rē-tėrn'les), a. [ $\langle return^1 + .less$ . Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.] But I would near credit in yon both Least cause of aorrow, but well knew the troth Of this thine owne returne; though all thy friends I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiii.

return-match (rē-tern'mach), n. A second match or trial played by the same two sets of opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn return-match and the Marylebone match played at Rugby. T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Daya, fi. S.

shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes felt when a sudden discharge of electricity takes place in the neighborhood of the observer, as in the case of a lightning-flash. **return-tag** (rē-tern'tag), n. A tag attached to a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the shackle of the scal, serving as evidence of the due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what

point the car is to be returned. Car-Builder's Dict.

return-ticket (rē-tern'tik"et), n. A ticket is-sued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boniogne-fares, half-a-crown; return-tickets, four shillings. Mrs. H. Wood, Mildred Arkell, xx.

return-valve (re-tern'valv), n. A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain

return-vary vertices of a fluid under contained opens to allow reflux of a fluid under contained opens to allow return the solution opens to allow reflux opens to al



Retzinæ (ret-si-i'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Retzia + -inæ.] A subfamily of arthropomatous brachio-pods, mostly referred to the family Spiriferidæ. Externally they much resemble the terebratu-lide.

lids. **Reuchlinian** (rū-klin'i-an), a. [ $\langle Reuchlin$  (see again. def.) + -ian.] Pertaining or relating to Johann **reus** (rē'ns), n.; pl. rei (-i). [ $\langle L. reus, m., rea,$ Reuchlin (1455-1522), a celebrated German f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or de-Reuchlin (1455-1522), a celebrated German f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or de-fendant, afterward restricted to the party ac-fendant, afterward restricted to the party ac-fendant, afterward restricted to the party ac-tion action. See pronunciation.

unite again,  $\langle L. re$ -, again, + unite, unite: see unite.] I. trans. To reunite; bring inte reu-nion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Malestie to call this Country of Wingan dacoa, Virginia, by which name now you are to vnderstand how it was planted, disolued, *reuned*, and enlarged. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, 1. 85.

hold a reunion. [American college slang.] reunient (rē.ū'nient), a. [< ML. reunien(t-)s, ppr. of reunire: see reune.] Uniting or con-

necting: as, the *reunient* canal of the ear, or canalis reuniens (which see, under *eanalis*).

reunification (re-u<sup>\*</sup>ni-fi-kā'shci), n. [< re-+ unification.] The act of reunifying, or redu-cing to unity; a state of reunion or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the dis-cordant facts and establish a reunification, Encyc. Brit., XI. 619.

reunify (rē-ū'ni-fī), v. t. [< re- + unify.] To bring back to a state of unity or union. reunion (rē-ū'nyon), n. [< OF. reunion, F. ré-union = Sp. reunion = Pg. reunião, < ML. reu-nire, make one again, reunite: see reune. Cf. union.] 1. The act of reuniting, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow; She, that had all magnetic force sione To draw and fasten sundered parts in one. Donne, Funeral Elegies, Anatomy of the World. "The reunion, in a single invoice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to \$20, but which in the aggregate avaced that quantity "remains subject to the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 294.

the tax. Mère Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her *reunion* with Pierre. *The Century*, XL, 248.

Specifically-2. A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: atter separation or absence from one another: sa, a family reunion; a college reunion...Order of the Reunion, an order founded by Napoleon in 1811 to commemorste the union of Holland with France. The badgewas a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filied with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an im-perial crown bearing the name Nopoleon. reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), v. [ $\langle re-+unite. Cf. reune.$ ] I, trans. 1. To unite again; join after separa-tion.

tion.

By the which marriage the fine of Charles the Great Was *re-united* to the crown of France. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 85.

I wander here in vain, and want thy hand To guide and require me to my Lord.

To guide and re-unite me to my Lord. Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother, v. 2.

At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were reunited in Westminster Abbey. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vil.

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and re-uniting his subjects to himself and to one another. Bolingbroke, Of a Patriot King.

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and *reunitive* epoch of no small interest. S. Judd, Margaret, 1 14. reurge (rē-ėrj'), v. t. [< rc- + urge.] To urge

cused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> It. reo, wicked, bad, = Sp. Pg. reo, a crimi-nal, defendant), < res, a cause, action: see res.] In law, a defendant. See pronunciation. reul<sup>14</sup>, n. An obsolete form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reule<sup>14</sup>, n. An obsolete form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reule<sup>14</sup>, n. An obsolete form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reule<sup>14</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune<sup>14</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune<sup>15</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune<sup>26</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune<sup>27</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune<sup>26</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune<sup>27</sup>, n. A Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. reune (rē-ūr<sup>1</sup>), v.; pret. and pp. reuned, ppr. reuning. [ $\langle OF. reunir, F. réunir = Sp. Pg. reu nir = It. riunire, <math>\langle ML. reunire, make one again, unite again, < L. rc., again, + unire, unite: see$ 

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for *re-use*. Workshop Receipts, 2d aer., p. 31. **reutilize** (rē-ū'til-īz), v. t. [ $\langle re- + utilize$ .] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *reutilise*.

After the white cells have lived their life and done their wit was planted, disclued, reuned, and enlarged. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 1. 85. II. intrans. To be reunited; specifically, to reutter (rē-ut'er), r. t. [< re- + utter.] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken, Which the actual generations garble,

Was re-uttered. Browning, Oid Pictures in Florence, st. 11. ev. An abbreviation of (a) [cap.] Revelation; (b) revenue; (c) reverend; (d) review; (c) revolurev.

(b) revenue; (c) reverend; (d) review; (c) revolution; (f) revised; (g) reverse.
revalenta (rev-a-len'tä), n. [NL., transposed from ervalenta, (NL. Ervum Lens: see Ervum and Lens.] The commercial name of lentilmeal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, revalenta Arabica. Also ervalenta. [Eng.]
revalescence (rev-a-les'ens), n. [< revalescen(t) + -cc.] The state of being revalescent. [Rare.] Would this prove that the nation's revalescence</li>

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge*.

revalescent (rev-a-les'ent), a. [< L. revales- $\langle re., again, + valescere, grow well again,$  $\langle re., again, + valescere, grow well: see con-$ valescent.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.]Imp. Diet.

revaluation (re-val-u-a'shon), n. [< revalue + *revalue* (rē-val' $\bar{u}$ ), v. t. [ $\langle re- + value$ .] To

value again.

revamp (re-vamp'), v. t. [< re- + vamp.] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Csrlyle] has done nothing but revamp his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 140.

The recomping of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revivi-fied, is a dangerous experiment. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi. 447.

revelt, v. A Middle English form of reave.

A Middle English form of reevel. reve3; (rēv), v. i. [< F. réver, OF. resver, dream: see rave1.] To dream; muse. reveille

1 reved sli night what could be the meaning of such s message. Memoirs of Marshall Keith. message.

message. reveal (rē-vēl'), v. t. [Early mod. E. revele, < OF. revelar, F. révéler = Pr. Sp. Pg. revelar = It. revelare, riselare, < L. revelare, unveil, draw back a veil, < re-, back, + velare, veil, < velum, a veil: see reil.] 1. To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; displace tracks known divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguisement I should find opportunity to reveal myself. Sir P. Sidney, Arcsdia, I. I have not revealed it yet to any South breathing, but now 1'li tell your Excellency, and so fell a relating the Passage in Flandera. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel, The wind-caught robes trim feet reveal. Lowell, Dobson's "Old World Idylls."

Specifically -2. To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven sgainst all ungodifiness and unrighteousness of men. Rom. i. 18. No Man or Angei can know how God would be worship't and serv'd unless God reveal it. Milton, True Religion.

I call on the souls who have left the light To reveal their lot. Whittier, My Soul and I.

3. In metaph., to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception revealed in consciousness. Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., Oct., 1830. =Syn. To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart. reveal (rē-vēl'), n. [< rereal, r.] 1<sup>†</sup>. A re-vealing; disclosure. re-

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their reveal equal. Sir T. Browne, Vuig. Err., iv. 7.

2. In arch., one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or

door-frame, when such frame is present. revealable (rē-vē'la-bl), a. [ $\langle reveal + -able$ .] Capable of being revealed.

I wonid fain iearn why treason is not as reveolable as eresy? Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108. heresy?

revealableness (rē-vē'la-bl-ncs), n. The state or character of being revealable. Imp. Diet. or enaracter of being revealable. Imp. Dect.
revealed (reveld'), p. a. 1. Brought to light;
disclosed; specifically, made known by direct
divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural revealed truth, with-out the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Undoubtedly the revealed iaw is of infinitely more au-thenticity than that morsi system which is framed by ethicai writers, and denominated the natural law. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 2.

2. In entom., not hidden under other parts.— Revealed alttrunk, the posterior part of the thorax or alitrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemielytra, or tegmina, as in *liymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—Revealed religion. See religion, and evidences of Christianity. encoder (constitution)

der Christianuty). revealer ( $re^{2} \cdot ve^{2}$  ler), *n*. One who reveals or discloses; one who er that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a rerealer of secrets. Dan. ii. 47. He brought a taper; the *revealer*, light, Exposed both crime and criminal to sight.

Dryden.

revealment (rē-vēl'ment), n. [< reveal + -ment.] The act of revealing; revelation. -ment.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous im-picties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to digoify that day with the *revealment* of them. *South*, Sermons, VII. xili.

South, Sermons, VII. xiii. revehent (rē'vē-hent), a. [ $\langle L. revehen(t-)s,$ ppr. of revehere, carry back,  $\langle re-$ , back, + re-here, carry: see vehicle.] Carrying forth; tak-ing away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sun-dry vessels: opposed to advehent. reveille (re-vāl'ye, sometimes rev-e-lē'), u. [Also written incorrectly reveillé and reveillée, as if  $\langle F. réveillé, pp.; \langle F. réveil, OF. reveil,$ resveil (= Pr. reveilh), an awaking, alarm, re-veille, a hunt's-up,  $\langle resveiller, awake, \langle rc-,$ again, + esceiller, waken,  $\langle L. cx-$ , ont, + vigi-lare, watch, wake: see vigilant.] Milit and na-val, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other wil, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a reveille, sound, sound, The warrior god is come ! Dryden, Secular Masque, 1. 63. And all the bugle breezes blew Reveillée to the breeking morn. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxviii.

revel<sup>1</sup> (revel<sup>1</sup> (rev'cl), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rerel, reecl, rerel,  $\langle$  OF. revel (= Pr. revel), pride, rebelliou, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay,  $\langle$  reveler, re-beller, F. rebeller, rebel, revolt, = Sp. rebelar = Pg. rebellar = It. ribellare, rebellare,  $\langle$  L. rebel-lare, rebel: see rebel, v. Honce, by contraction, rule<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A merry making; a feast or festivity eharacterized by boisterous jollity; a earouse; henee, mirth-making in general; revelry. Whan thet com in to the town thef fonde . . . ladyea and maydenes carolinge and damssinge, and the most rev-ell and disport that myght be made. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448. *Revelle* ananges thame was full ryfe.

Revelle amanges thame was full ryfe. Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

The brief night goes In babble and revel and wine. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxii. 5.

2. Specifically -(a) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment: generally used in the plural.

Our revels now are ended. These our actors, As 1 foretoid you, were ali spirits, and Are melted into air, into thin air. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 148.

We use aiwaya to have *revels*; which is indeed dan-cing, and makes an excellent abew in trnth. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ili. 2.

The Rerels were dances of a more free and general na-ture—that is, not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of hoth sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The Rerels, it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and corantos. *Gifford*, Note on P. Jonson's Masque of Lethe.

(b) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. Hallivell. --Master of the revela. Same as lord of misrule (which see, under lord).=Syn. 1. Debauch, Spree, etc. See ca-record

rousal. revell<sup>1</sup> (rev'el), v.; pret. and pp. reveled or re-velled, ppr. reveling or revelling. [ \ ME. revelen, revelen, < OF. reveler, also rebeller, rebel, be riotous: see revel<sup>1</sup>, n. The E. verh follows the noun.] I. intrans. 1. To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in bois-terous festivities; earouse. See! Antony, that revels long o' nighta, Is notwithstanding up. Shak, J. C., ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; frolie.

Along the crisped shades and bowera Revels the spruce and joennd Spring. Milton, Comus, 1, 985. To aet lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father result in the heart of France, And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2, 150. The Nabob was reveiling in fancied security: . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions. Macaulay, Lord Clive. 4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Onr kind hast so revelled in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him. Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

II.; trans. To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures revell'd ont comes home At last, and ends in sorrow. Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

revel<sup>2</sup>t, v. t. [= It. revellere, draw away, < L. revellerc, pp. revulsus, pluek or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < re-, back, + vellere, pluek. Cf. avel, convulse, revulsion.] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood revelling the humours from their lungs. Harvey.

Those who miscarry escape by their hood recearing the humours from their lungs. Harvey, reve-land; (rév'land), n. [ME., repr. AS. ge-réf-land, tributary land (sundor-geréf-land, pe-culiar tributary land),  $\langle$  geréfa, reeve, + land, land: see reve<sup>1</sup> and land.] In Anglo-Saxon law, such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the ac-count of the reeve or bailiff of the manor. **revelate;** (rev'é-lāt), v. t. [ $\langle$  L. revelatus, pp. of revelate; (rev'é-lāt), v. t. [ $\langle$  ME. revela-eioun,  $\langle$  OF. revelation, revelacion, F. révélation = Pr. revelacio = Sp. revelacion, F. révélation = It. rirelazione, revelation,  $\langle$  LL. revelatio(n-), an uncovering, a revealing,  $\langle$  L. revelatio, pp.

an uncovering, a revealing,  $\langle L. revelare, pp. revelatus, reveal: see reveal.] 1. The act of re$ vealing. (a) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new revelation, when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and

5133

national life, and aboved them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had iain neglected. J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 104.

(b) The act of revealing or communicating religious trnth, especially by divine or supernatural means. The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hermys . . . hadde by revelacioun of an aungii of God to him sende. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivali), p. 1.

By revelation he made known unto me the mystery. Eph. fil, 3.

A very faithful brother, A botcher, and a man by revelation, That hath a competent knowledge of the truth. B. Jonson, Aichemist, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.*, that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any trnth to us, this is a *revelation*. Locke, Human Understanding, 1V. vii. 2.

More specifically-3. Such disclosure, communicated by snpernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Biblo. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four media—(a) nature, (b) history, (c) conscious-ness, or (d) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, sig-nifies exclusively the last form of revelation. Revelation differs from inspiration, the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculities, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass. Rev. i. 1.

pass. 'Tis *Revelation* satisfies all doubts, Explains all mysteries except her own, And so illuminates the path of life. *Couper*, Task, ii. 527.

And so illiminates the path of life. Cowper, Task, ii. 527. 4. In metaph., immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—Book of Revelation, or The Revelation of St. John the Divine, the last book of the New Testament, also called the Apoc-alypse. It is generally attributed by the church to the apostie John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide differ-ence of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been ini-filled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its focs, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the excep-tion of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the accond coming of the Lord. Abbreviated Bec. **revelational** (rev- $\bar{c}$ -lā'shon-al), a. [< revela-tion + -al.] Pertaining to or involving reve-lation; admitting supernatural disclosure. It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelationed* code to the filtering ism

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 467.

revelationist (rev- $\bar{e}$ -lā'shon-ist), n. [ $\langle revela-tion + -ist$ .] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and revelationists. *Athenæum*, No. 3149, p. 272.

**revelator** (rev'ē-lā-tor), n. [= F. révelatour = Sp. Pg. revelador = It. rivelatore, revelatore,  $\langle$ LL. revelator,  $\langle$  L. revelare, reveal: see reveal.] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.] and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry ont the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year waa re elected and installed "prophet, acer, and revelator." New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

revelatory (rev' $\tilde{e}$ -l $\tilde{a}$ -t $\tilde{o}$ -ri), a. [ $\langle$  LL. revelato-rius, of or belonging to revelation,  $\langle$  L. revelato-rius, of or belonging to revelation,  $\langle$  L. revelato-reveal: see reveal.] Having the nature or character of a revelation. Imp. Diet. revel-coilt, n. [ $\langle$  revel1 + coil<sup>2</sup>, prob. originat-ing as a sophisticated form of level-coil.] Loud

and hoisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or dehaueh.

They all had leave to leave their endiess toyles, To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe revell-coyles. John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

revel-dasht, n. Same as revel-coil.

Have a flurt and a crash, Now play reveldash. Greene, Dram. Works, I. 175.

reveler, reveller (rev'el-èr), n. [ $\langle ME. revelour, revelour, \langle OF. *rereleor, revelour, \langle revelr, revel: see revell, v.] One who revels. (a) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderiy or licentious life.$ 

My fourthe houshould was a *revelour* — This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i, 453.

revenge

None a stranger there So merry and so gamesome; he is cali'd The Briton *reveller*. Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 61.

The Briton revetter. Snaw, optimizing the set of the brutalized and drunken revellers there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavairy. H. Kingsley, Stretton, III.

Specifically-(b) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment. It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous reveller to fall by some inauspicious chance in his galliard. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Reveis, til. 1.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, til. 1. revelingt, n. Same as riveling<sup>2</sup>. revellent (rē-vel'ent), a. [= Pg. It. revellente,  $\langle L. revellen(t-)s$ , ppr. of revellere, pluck or tear back, off, away, or out: see revel<sup>2</sup>.] Causing revulsion.

reveller, n. See reveler. revel-master (rev'el-mas"ter), n. The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

revelment (rev'el-ment), n. [< rerel1 + -ment.]

revelment (rev'el-ment), n. [< rerel<sup>1</sup> + -ment.] The act of reveling. revelourt, n. An obsolete form of reveler. reveloust, a. [< ME. revelous, < OF. revelenx. full of revely or jest, riotous, < revel, riot, revel: see rerel<sup>1</sup>, n. Cf. rebellious.] Inclined to fes-tivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee, And compaignable and *revelous* was she. *Chaucer*, Shipman'a Taie, i. 4. revel-rout; n. 1. A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a moh; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell, Reply'd the revel-rout; We'll teach you for to fix a beli On any woman's snont. The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (Nares.) A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; 2. noisy merriment.

Then made they reveil route and goodly glee. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 558. The Sorcerers and Sorceressea make great lights, and incense sii thia visited honse, . . . laughing, singing, dauncing in honour of that God. After all this *revel-rout* they demannd againe of the Demoniake lif the God he ap-peased. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A daneing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake ns, Jeffrey? theu who shall daunce The hobby horse at our next Revel rout? Brome, Queens Exchange, ii. 2.

To play revel-rout, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffing Dicke to reuell ouer them, who *plaid reuell-rout* with them

Rowlands, Hiat. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Tnrner'a Va-[grants and Vagrancy, p. 582.

**revelry** (rev'el-ri), n. [ $\langle ME. revelric;$  as revel1 + -ry.] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, hoisterous festivity or jollity.

ially, boisterous received. The swetnesse of her melodye Made al myn herte in revelrye [var. reverye]. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 720. Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,

And fall into our rustic *revelry*.— Play, music ! Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 183. =Syn. See carousal1.

revelst, n. Same as revel1.

The huntress and queen of these groves, Diana, ... hath ... proclaimed a solemn *revels*, *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

revenant (rev'ē-nant), n. [< F. revenant, ppr. of revenir, eome back, < re-, back, again, + venir, < L. venire, come: see come. Cf. revenue.]</li>
1. One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after data to especial provide the second secon death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in mod. spiritualism, an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitiah gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this ahadowy revenant from the tomb. J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxiii.

2. In math., a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants. revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. revendicated, ppr. revendicating. Same as revin-dicaté. Imp. Dict.

revendication (reven-di-kā'shon), n. Same as revindication. Imp. Dict.—Action of revendica-tion, in civil law, an action brought to assert a title to or aome real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

erty. revenge (rē-venj'), v.; pret. and pp. revenged, ppr. revenging. [ $\langle OF. revenger, revencher, F.$ revancher, F. dial. revanger, revenge, = Sp. re-vindicar, elaim, = Pg. revindicar, elaim, refl. be revenged, = It. rivendicare, revenge, refl. be revenged,  $\langle ML. *revindicare, revenge, lit.$  $vindicate again, <math>\langle L. re., again, + vindicare (\rangle$ OF. vengier, venger), arrogate, lay elaim to: see vindicate, venge, avenge. Cf. revindicate.]

The buzzard, for he doted more And dared lesse than reason, Through blind bace loue induring wrong Reuengeable in season. Warner, Albion's Eogland, vii. 342.

revengeance; (re-ven'jans), n. [Early mod. E. revengeaunce; (revenge + -ance. Cf. vengeanee.] Revenge; vengeance.

Hee woulde not neglecte to take reuengeaunce of so foule n act. J. Lrende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136. an act.

revengeful (rē-venj'ful), a. [< revenge + -ful.] 1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain fer wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive, Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword. Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 174. 2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental

to revenge. 'Tis a meritorious fair design

To chase injustice with revengeful arms. Shak., Lucrece, l. 1693. =Syn. 1. Unforgiving, implacable. See revenge, n., and

an revengefully (re-venj'ful-i), adv. In a revenge-

ful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

the spirit ei revenge. Ile smiled revengefully, and leapt Upon the foor; thence gazing at the skies, His eye-balls flery red, and glowing vengeance. Dryden and Lee, G2dipus, v. I.

evengeless (re-venj les), a. [Vierenge i ress.] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.] We, full of heartie teares For our good father's losse, . . Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death As leave his woes revengelesse. Marston, Malcontent, iv. 3.

evenge is a kind of wild justice. Though now his mighty sonl its grief contains; He meditates revenge who least complains. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 446. revengement (rē-venj'ment), n. [< revenge + -ment.] Revenge; retaliation for an injury.

[Itare.] Thinges of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to have received an iniurle, from that day he bindeth himselfe to take revengement. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 218. Murther . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himselfe, vppon any occasion of revengement, into a man's dish, hita drinke, his apparell, his Irings, his atir-hops, his nosgay. Nashe, Pierce Penifesse, p. 34. revenger (re-ven'jer), n. One whe revenges;

an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck ; and now Pleased fortune does of Marcus Crassus' death Make me revenger. Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 3.

revengingly(re-ven'jing-li), adv. With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady, The princess of this country, and the air on 't Revenyingly enfeebles me. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 2. 4. revenual (rev'e-nū-al), a. [< revenue + -al.] Pertaining to revenue: as, revenual expendi-ture. [Recent and rare] [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a neces-sary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the ad-vantages of a more rapid advance might be secured with-out in the least involving revenuel risks. The Engineer, LXVI. 224.

revenue (rev'e-nū, formerly and still occasion-ally rē-ven'ū), n. [Early mod. E. also revenew;  $\langle OF. revenu, m., also revenue, f., F. revenu, m.$ Ally T. reflex revenue, m., also the second state of the second st

I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monks]... rich, because their yearly revenew amounteth to one hun-dred thousand Crowns. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 177. 2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charlty, Good people's alma and prayers of the gentle, Is the revenue must support my state. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of revenue, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispen-sable ingredient in every constitution. A. Hamülton, The Federalist, No. 30.

### reverberate

3. Return: reward.

Neither doe 1 know any thing wherein a man may more improue the *revenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation, *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

Nother doe't know any thing wherein a man may more improve the revenues of his learning, or make greater show with a little, . . . than in this natter of the Creation. Purchas, Pilgrinage, p. 6. Thand revenue, in Great Britsin and Ireland, internst other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue cognists of a contry which is derived from duties on articles manning for a country which is derived from duties on articles manning of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manning of the revenue of a country which is derived from duties on articles manning at the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868. – Revenue cade, or cade of the revenue-cutter service, an officer of the junior grade in the volted States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lifeteeant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young mee between the surface which is followed by the examination for provide and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasure and the lifetee marine, undergoing instruction cades in the revenue-cutter service in the duties at the duties are the second a practice-rese is a required, which is followed by the examination for postitive at the duties of the propose of the inter difference and the united States. The revenue cutter assled under the structure acheol-sain, a vessel used for the purpose of its at the duties the there were cutter assled under the second at the duties of the profession, previous to commissioning them as thrift lieutenants. - Revenue cutter assled under the second at the distinctive flag, and them for the states. The revenue the second at the distinguish where the distinguish the followed by the second at practice-vesse is a three there were not on the second at the distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. The revenue the second at the distinguish the distinguish them from other armed vessel

Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes, And well *revenude*, will you adventure thus A doubtfull voyage. Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 265).

revenue-officer (rev'e-nū-of'i-ser), n. An officer of the customs or excise.

revert, n. An obsolete form of reaver. reverable (rē-vēr'a-bl), a. [< revere + -able.] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered. The character of a gentleman is the most reverable, the bighest of all characters. II. Brooke, Fool of Quality, 1. 167.

reverb; (rę-vėrb'), v. t. [Erroneously abbr. from reverberate: see reverberate.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound Reverbs no hollowness. Shak., Lear, f. 1. 156.

reverberant (re-ver'ber-ant), a. [< L. rever-beran(t-)s, ppr. of reverberare, repel: see rever-berate.] Reverberating; causing reverberation;

This banke . . . aerveth in steed of a strong wall to re-pulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea. 2. Te return, as sound; echo.

Te return, as sound; eenc. Who, like an arch, reverberates The voice again. Shak, T. and C., iit. 3. 120.
 To turn back; drive back; bend back; re-flect: as, to reverberate rays of light or heat.—
 Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.—5<sup>t</sup>. To reduce by re-verberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetioualy affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glass. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, 1. 50. 6t. To beat upon; fall upon. The Suppo

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in cir-cuite : so that his beames, *reuerberatyng* heanen, repre-

I. trans. 1. To take vengeance on account of; inflict puuishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

revenge

These injuries the king now bears will be revenged home. Shak., Lear, lii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity Than to revenge my father's wrong on me. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or explating vergeance, sector around the ment or explation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to revenge one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Em-perour, then to be revenged of the French Kinge. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Ilellowes, 1677), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and revenge me of my persecutors

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come, Revenge yourselves sione on Cassius. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 94.

Snak., J. U., W. S. 94. =Syn. Avenge, Revenge. See avenge. II. intrans. To take vengeance. I wil revenge (quoth she), For here I shake off shame. Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100). The Lord revengeth, and is furious. Nahum i. 2.

revenge ( $r\bar{q}$ -venj'), n. [Early med. E. revenge,  $\langle OF, revenche, revenche, F. revanche, revenche, re$ ing.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice. Bacon, Revenge.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of rerenges upon the enemy. Deut. xxxii, 42.

mind.

To give one his revenge, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal acore or standing.

**revengeable** (rē-ven'ja-bl), a. [< revenge + -able.] Capable ef or suitable for being re-venged. [Rare.]

Sweet is revenge — especially to women. Ryron, Don Juan, I. 24.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges. Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliatiou; vindictiveness of

Not tied to rules of policy, you find Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. Dryden, Astrea Redux, 1. 261. The term Revenge expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation. A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136.

## reverberate

sents such a maner of lyght as we have in Sommer two honres before the Sunne ryse. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlii.).

How still your voice with prudent discipline My Prentice ear doth olt reverberate. Sytvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. intrans. 1. To be driven back or re-flected, as light or heat.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and *reuerberate* in themselves, so that the heat is doubled, cuery beame atriking twice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 111. 49.

2. To echo; reëcho; resound.

And even at hand a drnm is ready braced, That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine, *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2, 170.

E'en for a demi-groat this opened soul . . . Reverberates quick, and sends the tuneful tongue To laviah music on the rugged walls Of some dark dungeon. Shenstone, Economy, i.

Echoes die off, acarcely reverberate Forever – why should ill keep echoing ill, And never let our ears have done with noiae? Browning, Ring and Book, 11. 27.

3. To apply reverberated heat; use reverberatory agency, as in the fusing of metals.

=Syn, Recoil, etc. See rebound. reverberate (rē-vēr'bēr-āt), a. [< L. reverbera-tus, pp. of reverberare, cast back, repel: see the verb.] 1. Reverberated; cast back; returned; reflected.

2. Reverberant; causing reverberation.

Halloo your name to the reverberate hilla. Shak., T. N., i. 5. 291.

I was that bright face, Reflected by the lake in which thy race Read mystic lines, which skill Pythagoras First tanght to men by a reverberate glass. B. Jonson, Masque of Blacknesa.

reverberation (re-ver-be-ra'shon), n. [< ME. reverberacioun, < OF. reverberation, F. réverbéra-tion = Pr. reverberatio = Sp. reverberacion = Pg. reverberação = It. reverberazione, riverbera-zione, < L. reverberare, pp. reverberatus, beat back: see reverberate.] 1. The act of rever-berating, or of driving or turning back; particu-larly, the reflection of sound, light, or heat: now chiefly of sound.

# Every soun Nia but of eir reverberacioun. Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 526.

Also another maner of fier: sette zoure vessel forseid to the strong reuerberacious of the sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde there nyzt and day. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnívall), p. 6.

The days are then very longe in that clime, and hot by reason of contynnal *reuerberation* of the beames of the soonne, and ahorte nyghtea. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America,

[ed. Arber, p. 287).

[ed, Arber, p. 287]. In these straights we frequently alighted, now freezing in the anow, and anon frying by the *reserberation* of the sun against the cliffs as we deacend lower. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

My tub, which holds fifty-fold thy wisdom, would crack at the reverberation of thy voice. Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. Resonance; sympathetic vibration. - O. That which is reverberated; reverberated light, heat, or sound: now chiefly sound. Resonance; sympathetic vibration.-

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied rever-

lleard he that cry of pain. Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 5. Heard he that cry of pain. Discrete, bringener, h. A... A hed, ... in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red recerberation, as from furnace doors. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 56. 4. The circulation of flame in a specially form-

ed furnace, or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace, as in the reverberatory fur-nace (which see, under furnace).

First 3e moste the rigt blak erthe of oon hide nature for vakinde nature, Harl, 853], in the furneys of glas mon [made, Harl, 853], or ellis *reuerberacioun*, xx]. dayes cal-cync. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

The evolved heat [in a rotative furnace] is . . . trans-mitted by reverberation and conduction to the mixture of ore, fluxes, and coal. Ure, Dict., II. 945. **reverberative** (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tiv), a. [< rever-berate + -ive.] Tending to reverberate; re-flecting; reverberant.

This reverberative influence is what we have intended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres. I. Taylor.

reverberator (re-ver'ber-a-tor), n. [< rererber-ate + -or1.] That which reverberates; espe-

5135 cially, that which reflects light; a reflecting 6t. Precedence; preëminence.

a 80 2

Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

charry, that is a provided with the second second

to reverber-ate.-2. Producing rever-beration; acting by rever-beration; re-verberating: as, a reverbera-

tory furnace or kiln. See reverberation, 4, and furnace, and cut under puddling-furnace.

**Reverdin's operation.** See operation. reverduret (re-ver'dur), v. t. [ $\langle re-+verdure$ .] To cover again with verdure. [Rare.]

To apply reverberated theory of metals. Site, Out of that call I have won the salt of mercury. Mam. By ponring on your rectified water? Sub. Ves, and reverberating in Athanor. B. Jonson, Alchemist, if. 1: **Syn.** Recoil, etc. See rebound. ( $\bar{re}$ -ver'ber-ate( $\bar{re}$ -ver'ber-ate, cast back, repel: see the erb.] 1. Reverberated; cast back; returned; effected. were apeased, and for the words reverded. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., 11. clix. Popt. revering. [ $\langle OF. reverer, F. reverer, F. reverer, F. again, + vereri, fear, regard, feel awe of, akin$ to E. ware1.] To regard with deepest respectand awe; venerate; reverence; hold in greathonor or high esteem.Whose word is truth, as sacred and reveredWhose word is truth, as sacred and reveredwere apeased, and the sacred is truth as sacred and reveredwere apeased, and the sacred is truth asacred is truth

Whose word is truth, as sacred and revered As Heaven's own oracles from altars heard. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 27. I see men of advanced life, whom from infancy I have

been taught to revere. D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834. The war-god of the Mexicans (originally a conqueror), the most revered of all their gods, had his idol fed with human fleah. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

 Spencer, Frin. of Social, § 239.
 Syn. Worship, Reverence, etc. See adorel.
 revere2t, n. A Middle English form of river<sup>2</sup>.
 reverence (rev'e-rens), n. [< ME. reverence, < OF. reverence, F. révérence = Pr. reverencia, reverensa = Sp. Pg. reverencia = It. reverenza, riverenza, < L. reverentia, reverence, < reverent(t-)s, </li> reverent: see *reverent*.] 1. A feeling of min-gled awe, respect, and admiration; veneration; esteem heightened by awe, as of a superior; reverent regard; especially, such a feeling toward deity.

They have in more *reverence* the trimmphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moses. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

With what authority did he [Jesus] both speak and live, auch as commanded a reverence, where it did not beget a love! Stillingfleet, Sermona, I. vi.

With all reverence I would say, Let God do his work, we will see to ours. Whittier, Abraham Davenport.

Reverence we may define as the feeling which accompa-nies the recognition of Superfority or Worth in others. *II. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 225.

2. The outward manifestation of reverent feeling; respect, esteem, or honor, as shown by conduct. See to do reverence, below.

They give him the reverence of a master. Sandys, Travailes, p. 52. Honour due and reverence none neglecta. Milton, P. L., iil. 738.

An act or token of reverence. Specifically -(a)3 A bow; a courteay; an obeisance.

The lamentation was so great that was made through out Spaine for the death of this good King Alonso that from thence forwards enery time that any named his name, if he were a man he put off his cap, and if a woman she made a reuerence.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 230. Guevara, Letters (n. 6, 100 reverence With a low submissive reverence Say, "What is it your honour will command?" Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 53.

(b) The use of a phrase indicating respect. See save your reverence, below. ace, below. Not to be prononneed In any lady's presence without a reverence. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Reverend character; worthiness of respect and esteem.

With him are the Lord Aumerle, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stephen Scroop, besides a clergyman Of holy reverence. Shak., Rich. 11., 1ii. 3, 29. Hence - 5. With a possessive personal pronoun, a title of respect, applied particularly to a clergyman.

Will Avrice and Concupiscence give place, Charm'd by the sounds -- Your Revrence, or Your Grace? Couper, Progress of Error, 1. 105. Quoth I, "Your reverence, I believe you're safe." Crabbe, Works, I. 134.

reverend

And some knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode; she shal kepe the estate that ahe was before. And a lady of lower degree shal kepe the estate of her lordes blode, & therefore the royall blode shall haue the *reuerence*, as 1 haue shewed you here before. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

At the reverence oft, out of respect or regard for.

But I praye yow at the reverence of God that ye hem now departe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 492. departe. And, my Lord, hyt were to grete a thyng, and hyte laye yn my power, but y wold do at the reverses of your Lord-schyp, yn las than hyt schold hurt me to gretly, wyche y wote wel your Lordschyp wol nevyr desyr. Paston Letters, I. 75.

Save or saving your reverence, with all due respect to you: a phrase used to excuse an offensive expression or statement: sometimes contracted to sir-reverence.

To run away from the Jew, I should be ruled by the fiend, who, saving your reverence, is the devil himself. Shak., M. of V., it. 2. 27.

Shak, M. of V., it. 2, 27. This Natatile Beet... grows in wet, stinking Places, and thrives no where so well as in Mud, or a Dunghili, saving your Reverence. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Eraamns, II. 148.

To do reverence, to make reverence; show respect; do honor; specifically, to do homage; make a bow or obelaance.

Ech of hem doth al his diligence To doon unto the feate reverence. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 140.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1, 140. "Apparaile the propirl," quod Pride, . . . "Do no reuerence to foole ne wiae." Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62. But yesterday the word of Cæsar might Have atood againat the world; now lies he there, And none so poor to do him reverence. Shak., J. C., fill. 2, 125.

To make reverence<sup>†</sup>, to perform an act of worship; worship. Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and made reverence to his Creatour, that he saughe not. Mandeville, Travela, p. 94.

Mandeville, Travela, p. 94. = Syn. 1. Avec, Veneration, Reverence. Reverence is nearly equivalent to veneration, but expresses something leas of the same emotion. It differs from avec in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also im-plying a certain amount of love or affection. We leel rev-erence for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in ave of a tyrant. **reverence** (rev'e-rens), v. t.; pret. and pp. rev-erenced, ppr. reverencing. [AME. reverencen,  $\langle OF.$  reverence, reverencier = Sp. Pg. reve-renciar = It. riverenziare, reverence, make a reverence; from the noun.] 1. To regard with reverence i, look upon with awe and esteem; respect deeply; venerate. Those that I reverence those I fear, the wise.

respect deepiny, venerate. Those that I reverence those I fear, the wise. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 95. They too late reverence their advisers, as deep, fore-seeing, and faithful prophets. Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The laws became ineffectual to restrain men who no longer reverenced justice. C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Agea, p. 164.

2. To do reverence to; treat with respect; pay respect to; specifically, to salute with a rev-erence, bow, or obeisance.

Ich a roos vp ryght with that and reuerencede hym fayre, And yf hus wil were he wolde hus name telle? Piers Ploteman (C), xiv. 243.

Reuerence thi Ielawis; bigynne with hem no strijf; To thi power kepe peea al thi lijf. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

=Syn. 1. Worship, Revere, etc. See adorel. reverencer (rev'e-ren-sèr), n. [< reverence + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who feels or displays reverence.

The Atheniana, . . . quite sunk in their affairs, . . . were becoming great reverencers of crowned heads. Swift, Nobles and Commons, if.

reverend (rev'e-rend), a. [= OF. reverent, F. révérend = Pr. reverent = Sp. Pg. It. reverendo,  $\langle$  L. reverendus, gerundive of revereri, revere: see revere<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Worthy to be revered; worthy of reverence; entitled to veneration, esteem, or respect, by reason of one's character or sacred office as a minister of religion.

office, as a minister of religion; especially, de-serving of respect or consideration on account of age; venerable.

If ancient sorrow be most reverend, Give mine the benefit of seniory. Shak., Rich. 111., iv. 4. 35.

He is within, with two right *reverend* fathers, Divinely bent to meditation. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 61.

At length a reverend aire among them came. Milton, P. L., xi. 719 The Ducheas marked his weary pace, His timid mien, and reverend face. Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Ilis [Prosdocimua's] statue is made in free stone, .... having a long reverend beard. Coryat, Crudities, I. 185.

Nor wanted at his end The dark retinue reverencing death At golden thresholda. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

## reverend

# I past beside the reverend walls In which of old I wore the gown. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to elergy-2. Specifically, a title of respect given to elergy-men or ecclesiastics: as, *Reverend* (or the *Reve-rend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deana are styled very reverend, bishops right reverend, and srchbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) most reverend. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled reverend, the superiors being styled reverend fathers or reverend mothers, as the case may be. In Sect-hand the principals of the universities, if elergymen, and the moderstor of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled very reverend. Abbrevisted Rev. (also, the Rev.) when used with the name of an individual. The reverend gentleman was equipped in a bnzwig,

The reverend gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat. Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the

clerical office or profession.

clerical office or protession. Carlisle, this is your doom : Choose out some secret place, some reverend room, More than thon hast, and with it joy thy life. Shak, Rich. II., v. 6. 25. With all his humour and high spirits he (Sydney Smith) had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his reverend profession. Encyc. Brit., XXII, 178.

47. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy As reverend as religion can make man's, I will embrace this bicssing. *Middleton*, The Witch, iv. 2.

Middleton, inc when, iv. 2. Where-e'er you walk'd Trees were as recerred made As when of old Gods dwelt in evry shade. *Cowley*, The Mistress, Spring. There are, I find, to be in it (the drams) all the reverend offices of life (auch as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost eare. *Stele*, Tatler, No. 182.

reverendly; (rev'e-rend-li), adv. [< reverend +  $-ly^2$ .] Reverently.

Which doe indeed esteem more *reverendlie* Of the Lords Supper. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I am not the first ass, sir, Has borne good office, and perform'd it reverendly. Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

**reverent** (rev'e-rent), a. [< ME. reverent, < OF. reverent = Sp. Pg. reverente = It. riverente, < reverente, < L. reveren(t-)s, ppr. of reverent, re-vere: see reverel.] 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; improssed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly reverent Towards either throne they bow. Milton, P. L., iii. 349.

The most awful, living, reverent frame I ever felt or be-held, I must say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

O sacred weapon 1 left for Truth's defence, . . . Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal. Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 216.

I have known Wise and grave men, who . . . Were reverent learners in the solemn school Of Nature. Bryand, Old Man's Counsel. 2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound re-spect and awe: as, reverent conduct; a reverent attitude toward religious questions.

# The reverent care 1 bear unto my lord Made me collect these dangers in the duke. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii, 1. 34.

37. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare reverend, 4.]

And I beseche your [mastership] that this sympil skrowe may recomand me to my reverant and worshipful mais-tres your moder. Paston Letters, 1, 55. A very reverent body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "sir-reverence." Shak., C. of E., iii. 2, 91.

# Yet, with good honest cut-throat usiny, I fear he'll mount to reverent dignity. Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.

I fear he'll monnt to reverence of Villanie, v. 67.
A strong; undiluted: noting liquors. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.] ing exposed to view. and an exposed to view. ing exposed to view. reverential (rev-e-ren'shal), a. [< OF. reve-reverencial, F. révérencial = Sp. Pg. reverencial = It. reverenziale, riverenziale, < ML. reverentialis, reverence.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent. Their reverential heads did all incline, Their reverential heads did all incline, tradvender meek obeysance unto mine.
Of a struct. Such a turned-over surface, as a part of the such as the struct. or expression of the such as the struct. Their reversation of the such as the state of being reversed. tradvender meek obeysance unto mine.
Of a struct. Of a struct. Of a struct. or expression of the struct. Of a struct. Such a turned-over surface, as a part of the such as the state of being reversed. the state of being reversed.

rence; humbly respectful; reverent. Their reverential heads did all incline, And render meek obeysance unto mine. J. Reaumont, Psyche, i. 91. All, all look up, with reverential awe. At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law. Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 167. Rapt in reverential awe, I sate obedient, in the flery prime Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law. M. Arnold, Mycerinus

reverentially (rev-e-ren'shal-i), adv. In a rev-erential manner; with reverence. reverently (rev'e-rent-li), adv. [< ME. \*reve-rently, reverentliche; < reverent + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect

reverent meanset, and deep respect. Thanh he be here thyn vnderling, in henene, parannter, He worth rather receyned and *reverentloker* sette. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 44.

Read the same diligently and reverently with prayer. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9. Chide him for fanits, and do it reverently. Shak., 2 Ilen. IV., iv. 4. 37.

reverer (rē-vēr'er), n. [< revereI + -erl.] One

who reveres or venerates. The Jews were such scruppions reverers of them [the di-vine revelations] that it was the business of the Masorites to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament. *Government of the Tongue.* 

revergence (rē-vêr'jens), n. [< LL. rever-gen(t-)s, ppr. of revergere, incline toward, < L. re-, back, + rergere, bend, incline: see verge.] A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The evernioid revergence of this subdivision is observa-ble also in Parmelia perforata. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.

reverie, revery (rev'e-ri or -rē), n.; pl. reveries (-riz). [Formerly also resvery; < OF. resverie, (-riz). F. F. réveric, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, *c* resver, rever, also raver, F. dial. raver, > E. rave: sce rave<sup>1</sup>. Cf. ravery.] 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aim-less fancy predominates over the reasoning construction of the reverse of the reasoning of the reverse of the reverse ravelet and the reverse of the reve less fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on conscionsness, so that the period of reverle is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or im-perfect perception of external objects.

perfect perception of external objects. When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call reverie; our language has searce a name for it. Locke, thuman Understanding, II. xiz. 1. Dream-forger, I refill thy cup With reverie's wasteful pittance up. Lovedl, To C. F. Bradford. In reverie, and even in understanding the communica-tions of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75. 2. A waking dream: a brown study: an imagi-

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imagi-native, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

 a day-dream.
 Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I, From reveries so airy, from the toil
 Of dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drswing nothing np!
 Couper, Task, iii. 188.
 The object or product of reverie or idle fan-cy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the cy; a visional like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took oc-casion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure. Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 9.

4. In music, an instrumental composition of a

4. In music, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.
reverist (rev'e-rist), n. [< reverie + -ist.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. Chambers's Encyc. Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporous ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were reverists, idealists.</p>
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.

revers<sup>1</sup>, a. An obsolete form of reverse. revers<sup>2</sup> (ré-vār', commonly rē-vēr'), n. [F.: see reverse.] In dressmaking, tailoring, etc.: (a) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (b) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lin-

Time gives his honr-glass Its due reversal; Their hour is gone. M. Arnold, Consolation. It is assumed as possible that the astronomical condi-tions might be reversed without a reversed of the physical conditions. J. Croll. Climate and Cosmology, p. 105. reverse

2. In physics, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an in-candescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorp-tion), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See spectrum. 3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the reversal of a judgment, which amounts to an official decla-ration that it is croneous and rendered void

ration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry.

She [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Ed-wardian system. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323. of her

4. In bial., reversion.-Method of reversal. See method.

II. $\dagger$  a. Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

verse action; reversing.
After his death there were reversal letters found among his papers. Bp. Burnet, llist. Own Times, Charles II.
reversatile (rē-vėr'sa-til), a. [<LL. reversatus, pp. of reversare, reverse, +.ile.] Reversible; capable of being reversed.</li>
reverse (rē-vėrs'), v.; pret. and pp. reversed, ppr. reversing. [<ME. reversar = Sp. reversar, revesar, revesar, revesar, vomit, = Pg. revessar, alternate, = It. riversare, upset, pour out, <LL. reversare, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. revertere, turn back, revert: see revert.] I. trans.</li>
1. To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild Maternal nature had revers'd its course. Courser, Task, ili. 436. Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war. Burns, Death of Sir J. Il. Blalr.

2. In mach., to cause to revolve or act in a con- In mater., to cause to revolve of act in a contrast trary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the erank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—
 In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of of.

With what tyrapny enstom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and re-verses even the distinctions of good and evil. Dr. J. Rogers.

He that seem'd our counterpart at first Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd. Courper, Tirocinium, 1. 443.

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion. Puzzling contraries confound the whole; Or affectations quite reverse the soul. Pope, Morai Essays, i. 66.

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to reverse a judgment, scntence, or decree.

tence, or decree. Yf the proces be erroneons, lete his concell reverse it. Paston Letters, I. 125. Is Clarence dead? The order was reversed. Shak., Rich. 111., ii. 1. 86. When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or reversed, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused. Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.

6t. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said many an idle verse, Ont of her daughters hart fond fancies to reverse. Spenser, F. Q., 111. ii. 48.

7t. To cause to return; bring back; recall. Well knowing trew all that he did reherse, And to his fresh remembrannee did reverse The ngly vew of his deformed crimes. Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48. Reversing counter-shaft. See counter-shaft.—Revers-ing engine, an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare reversing gear.—Reversing key. See telegraph.—To reverse a battery or current, to turn the current In direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.=Syn. 1. To invert.—6. To rescind, conntermand. II. intraux. 1. To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direc-tion contrary to that previously taken: as, to re-rerse in waltzing.—2t. To be overturned; fall over.

over.

31. To turn back; return; come back.

The kyng presid fast away certayn, Generides helde still the reane alway; And so, betwix the striving of them twayn, The horse reversid bak, and ther he lay. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3476.

And happed that Boydas and Brsundalis mette hym bothe attonys, and smote hym so on the shelde that he re-uersed on his horse croupe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

Beene they ali dead, and iaide in dolefuli herae, Or doen they oneiy sleepe, and shall againe reverse? Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 1.

Spenser, F. Q. III. iv. I. **reverse** (rē-vėrs'), a. and n. [ $\langle ME. reverse, re vers, <math>\langle OF. revers, reverse, cross (as a noun re-$ vers, a back blow), = Pr. revers = Sp. Pg. re- $verso = It. riverso, <math>\langle L. reversus, turned back,$ reversed, pp. of revertere, turn back, reverse: see revert.] I. a. I. Turned backward; oppo-site or contrary in position or direction; re-versed: as, the reverse end of a lance; reverse curves: reverse motion. curves; reverse motion.

The sword Of Michael, . . . with swift wheei reverse, deep entering, shared All his right side.

Milton, P. L., vi. 326. All this right side. *Mutton*, r. L., vi. 520. Two polutis are said to be *reverse* of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the fine through the first origin and the first point meeta the first six at the point where the line through the ace-ond origin and the second point meeta the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis. the same axis

. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a reverse order or method.

A vice revers unto this. Gover, Conf. Amant., ii. He was troubled with a disease reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music. Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi. 3+. Overturned; overthrown.

Whan the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chiua-iers saugh the kynge Tradejunant *reuerse* to the erthe, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii, 157.

4+. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea dinerse, With many a windy storme reverse. Gower, Cont. Amant., vi.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vieissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfor-tune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the reverses and changes of thinga by untimely death, is commonly unprosperona in the issue. Bacon, Moral Fablea, vii., Expl.

the issue. Bacon, shoral raines, vin, hap. My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will attli be exercised toward me, in con-tioning . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal re-verse. B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 4. 3. In fencing, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsoleseent.]

To see thee pasa thy punto, thy atock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 27. 4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a appecial antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the reverse of his iance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy. Scott, Ivanhoe, viti.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary: the contrary; the opposite: generally with the.

"Out of wo in to wele zoure wyrdes shnl chaunge." Ac who so redeth of the riche the revers he may fynde. Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 210.

He . . . then mistook reverse of wrong for right. Pope, Moral Essays, til. 198.

Pope, Moral Essays, til. 198. They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but the very recerve of constituent. Macaulay, Mirabeau. 323

6. In numis., the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the obverse, the face or principal side. The reverse generally diaplays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or R. See cuts under *numismatics*, *pieb*, and *pistote*.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a reverse. Addison, Ancient Medala, I.

7. In her., the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escutcheon or a quartering. An early form of horadic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch: thus, if the original escutcheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the reverse, namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (re-verst'), p. a. 1. Turned in a con-trary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superatition wise men foliow fools; and argu-ments are fitted to practice in a *reversed* order. *Bacon*, Superatition.

# And on the gibbet tree reversed Ilis foeman's scutcheon tied. Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a reversed judgment or decree.—3. In geol., noting strata which have been so completely overturned by erust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.-4. In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Bigclow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (Imp. Dict.).-5. In conch., sin-istral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophie. See eut under reverse.—6. In ker., facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bear-ing which has a well-defined position on the With many a windy storme reverse. Gover, Cont. Amant., vi.
5. In conch., same as reversed, 5. – Reverse artillery fire. See fire, 13. – Reverse appet or view, in another of the second state of the second state of the contract of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer. – Reverse barling, in surv., the bearing, in surv., the bearing of a course taken from the form the letter s. – Reverse imitation, in contraputal music, contrary motion. See forewards, in thation, s. – Reverse motion, in the subscence of the surve signal of the secure formet of the secure of the surve, in thation, s. – Reverse motion, in contray and the surve, intradiation, s. – Reverse motion, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the iett aide when placed point upward in front of the reversed and the surve, is a sinter of the secure of the secure is a surve, is a sinter of the secure is the secure is a secure is a surve, is a surve, is a secure is a secur

This pleasant and speedy revers of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231. Base passion! said I, turning myseif about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 17. C. A semulate the provided in the former wordes Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231. Base passion! said I, turning myseif about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 17. Determine the provided in the former wordes th Lourena . . . began to shape beecheu bark first into figures of letters, by which, *reservely* impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an cx-ample. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 680.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or reversely by its effect; and yet . . hath the attestation of a truth. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, 1.

reverser (re-ver'ser), n. 1. One who reverses; reverser (re-vér'sér), n. 1. One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a de-vice for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electro-static eharge. -2. In law, a reversioner. -3. In Scots law, a mortgager of land. reversi (re-vér'si), n. [OF. and F.: see rever-sis.] 1. Same as reversis. -2. A modern game played by two persons with signt form events.

played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a coun-ter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriates) all his opponent'a pieces lying in un-broken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces aiready on the board. A counter cannot he removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again. **reversibility** (rē-ver-si-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. réver-sibilité = It. riversibilità; as reversible + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being reverselbe; the capability of being reversed. Also reversa-bility.

bility.

Butty. Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, pro-vided only they be reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat sup-plied to them. P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII.284.

reversible (rē-vér'si-bl), a. and n. [= F. ré-versible = Sp. reversible = Pg. reversivel = It.

riversibile; as reverse + -ible.] I. a. Capable riversibile; as reverse + -ible.] I. a. Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(a) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the succeasive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See reversible process, below. Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a reversible one. W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (lat ed.), p. 66. (b) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

(b) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment. If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law reversible by writ of error. Sir M. IIalc, Hist, Pleas of the Crown, xxvi. (c) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed; sa, reversible cioth. Also reversa-ble.—Doubly reversible noibhedneo. with either aide exposed; as, reversible cioth. Also reversa-ble.—Doubly reversible polyhedrom. See polyhedrom. —Reversible engine. See Carnot's cycle, under cycle. —Reversible engine. See Carnot's cycle, under cycle. —Reversible factors, comutable or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—Reversible pedal, plow, etc. See the nouna.—Reversible pendu-lum. See pendulum, 2.—Reversible process, in dy-name, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite direc-tions, the different bodies running over precisely the same process, take place in either of two opposite direc-tions, the different bodies running over precisely the same process. Lake place in either of two opposite direc-tions, the different bodies running over precisely the same path, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed. II. n. A textile fabrie having two faces, either of which may be exposed: a reversible fabric.

of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or platded while the other fa plain. **reversibly** (re-ver'si-bli), adv. In a reversible manner.

reversie (rē-ver'si), a. [< OF. reverse, pp. of reverser, reverse: see reverse.] In her., same as reversed, 6.

reversing-cylinder (re-ver'sing-sil"in-der), n. The cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large to hove the link of other to the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand: now much used in marine engines.

reversing-gear (rë-ver sing-ger), n. Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direc-tion of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, includeovering all such parts of the machine, includ-ing the reversing-lover, cecentries, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See raive-gear, seame-ngine, and locomotive. reversing-layer (rē-vėr'sing-lā" ėr), n. A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmo-schare containing in gaseous form the sub-

sphere, containing in gaseous form the sub-stances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption which produces the the seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines. The spectrum of this stratum, if it exists, must be one of bright lines – the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum – and should be seen at the moment when a solar cellpse becomes total. The observation of such n bright line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by sev-eral eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still re-mains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different re-glons of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation. **reversing-lever** (re-vér'sing-lev"ér), n. In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

and thus change the direction of motion.

and thus change the direction of motion. **reversing-machine** ( $r\bar{e}$ -ver'sing-ma-shēn"), n. In founding, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side. **reversing-motion** ( $r\bar{e}$ -ver' sing-mo" shon), n. Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common de-vice of this nature for a steam-engine is a rock-shaft to operate the valves, having, on opposite sidea, two levers to ether of which may be connected the rod from an ec-centric on the main shaft. The most neusi form of revers-ing-motion for a iccomotive is the tink-motion. **reversing-shaft** ( $r\bar{e}$ -ver' sing-shaft), n. A shaft

reversing-shaft (re-ver'sing-shaft), n. A shaft connected with the values of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the or-

such a manner as to permit a reversal of the or-der of steam-passage through the ports. **reversing-valve** (rē-vėr'sing-valv), n. The valve of a reversing-eylinder. It is otten a plain slide-valve, but in some forma of steam reversing-gen pis-ton-valves have been used. See reversing-eylinder. **reversion** (rē-vèr'shon), n. [Formerly also re-version (rē-vèr'shon), n. [Formerly also re-version  $\leq OF$ . reversion, F. réversion = Pr. re-versio = Sp. reversion, = Pg. reversão = It. ri-versione,  $\langle L.$  reversio $(n-), \langle revertere, turn baek:$ see revert, reverse.] 1. The act of revertingor returning to a former position, state, frameof mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.After his reversion iome(he] was spoiled also of all that

After his reversion home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him. Foze, Acts, etc., p. 152. 2. In biol.: (a) Return to some aneestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;



### reversion

atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also reversal.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of reversion. Darwin, Descent of Man, 1, 117. (b) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural char-acters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—3. In *law*: (a) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the reversion of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

been made, fell to the lot of the possessor. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170. Hence – (b) The estate which remains in the than that which he has himself. (Digby.) (See estate, 5, and remainder.) The term is also fre-quently, though improperly, used to include Hence — (b) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby.*) (See estate, 5, and remainder.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (e) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legal*. See *legal*.—4. A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession. ment; succession.

As were our England in *reversion* hls, And he our subjects' next degree in hope. Shak., Rich. II., l. 4. 35.

Shak., Elen. 11., 1. 4. 60. P. sen. My maid shall eat the relics. Lick. When you and your dogs have dined 'a sweet re-version. B. Jonson, Staple of News, it. 1. To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretary to his Maty, a place of more honour and dignitie than profit, the rerertion of which he had promised me. Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug, Or quickened a *reversion* by a drug. *Pope*, Satlrea of Donne, iv. 135. 5t. That which reverts or returns; the re-

mainder.

The small reversion of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. Fuller.

6. In annuitics, a reversionary or deferred an-1. In animates, a reversionary of deterred an-mity. See annuity.—7. In music, same as retrograde imitation (which see, under retro-grade).—8. In ehem., a change by which phos-phates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriel, be-come again insoluble.— Method of reversion, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.— **Principle of reversion**, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any in-stant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the pre-vious motion will be repeated in a reverse order.— Rever-sion of series, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series ex-pressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

**reversionary** (re-ver'shon- $\bar{a}$ -ri), a. [ $\zeta$  reversion + -ary.] 1. Pertaining to or involving a reversion: enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions — these speculations in llfe and death — these silent battles for reversionary spoil — make hrothers very loving towards each other in Yanlty Fair. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.

Pair. In there are a starting to a schedule from the starting to a schedule from the starting to be schedule for the starting to a schedule for the starting to a schedule for the schedule for

lar estate granted is determined: loosely plied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Auother statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the reversioner. Elackstone, Com., IV. xxxiii.

reversis (rö-vér'sis), n. [< OF. reversis, "re-versi, a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (Cotgrave), *reverser*, reverse: see reverse.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks. **reversive** (rö-ver'siv), a. [< reverse + -ive.] 1. Causing or fending to cause reverse] [Rever]

Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather reversive of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and degs, while little moreels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandreed up and down the streets. R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; spe-cifically, in *biol.*, returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavic.

5138

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess *reversive* characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1. 70.

reverso (rē-vèr'sō), n. [< It. \*reverso, riverso: see reverse, n.] 1‡. In feneing, same as reverse, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your reverso, your stoccato, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. In printing, any one of the left-hand pages

reversus, revorsus, turn back, turn about, come back, return, < re-, back, + vertere, turn : see verse. Cf. avert, advert, convert, invert, etc.] I. trans. 1. To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Friamous the prynce, in presens of lordes, Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes ; Revertede it redily, and a waye rydys To the ryalle rowite of the rownde table, Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2910.

The trembling stream . . . bolls Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank Reverted plays. Thomson, Spring, 1. 405.

With wild despair's reverted eye, Close, close behind, he marks the throne. Scott, The Wild Huntaman.

2†. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy aits the Queen Till happy Chance reverts the eruel Scene, Prior, Imit. of Passage in Moriæ Encomium of Erasmus.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.]

Then, when you . . . chance to revert a look Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom, You'le feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe. Brome, Northern Lass, 1.7.

To revert a series, in math., to transform a series by reversion. Sec reversion of series, under reversion.

II. intrans. 1. To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever revert! Lamb, Oxford in Vacation.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows, Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind, Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 23.

Bid him [the goblin] labour, soon or late, To lay these ringlets lank and straight; . . . Th' elastic fibre, . . . dipt, new force exerts, And in more vigrous curls recerts. Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or

mode of thought or conduct. Finding himself out of straits, he will rerert to his cus-

toma Bacon, Expense. The Christians at that time had reverted to the habit of

Wearing the white turhan. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 341. 4 In biol., to go back to an earlier, former, or

primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

1 may here refer to a statement often made hy natural-ista-namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually hut invariably *revert* in character to their aho-riginal stocks. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 28. 5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a

former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to revert to the idea with which I commenced — the marvelloua progress of the west. Everett, Orations, I. 213.

e west. Everett, Orations, I. 213. Each punishment of the extra-legal step To which the high-born prefeasibly recert Is ever for some oversight, some slip I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self. I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 88. My fancy, ranging thro' and thro', To search a meaning for the song, Perforce will still recert to you. Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envot. U day, to obturn to the down on the the form

6. In law, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift with-out his kingly assent, the lands shall revert to the king. Bacon.

## revestry

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods recert to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lecta, p. 142.

In ehem., to return from a soluble to an in-a. In energy, to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See reversion, 8.—Reverting draft. See draft.
 reverts (rē-vērt' or rē'vērt), n. [< revert, v.]</li>
 1. One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

oue who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather reverts, to the faith. 2. In music, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? What is a revert but her antistrophe? Peacham, Music.

bent in an S-curve. (b) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.- Issuant and

angle, like a chevron and a half.--Issuant and revertant. See issuant. reverted (rē-vėr'ted), p. a. 1. Reversed; turned back.-2. In her., same as revertant. reverter (rē-vėr'tėr), n. 1. One who or that which reverts.-2. In law, reversion.-Forme-don in the revertert. See formedon. revertible (rē-vėr'ti-bl), a. [< revert + -ible.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fiel revertible to daughters. W. Coze, House of Austria, xllv. revertive (rē-ver'tiv), a. [< rerert + -ive.] Turning back; retreating; rctiring.

The tide revertive, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of Idle sanda behind. Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton. Yet ever runs ahe with reverted face, And looks and listens for the boy behind. Coleridge, Time, Real and Imaginary. A yellow waste of idle sands behind. Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton. revertively (rē-vér'tiv-li), adr. By way of re-

reversion. Imp. Diet. revery, n. See reverie. revery, n. See reverie. revest (rē-vest'), v. [< ME. revesten, < OF. re-restir, ravestir, F. revetir = Pr. revestir, rivestir = Sp. Pg. revestir = It. rivestire, < LL. revestire, clothe again, < L. re-, again, + vestire, clothe: see vest. Doublet of revet?.] I. trans. 1f. To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as thise holtes and thise hay is, That han in winter dede hen and drye, Revesten hem in greene, when that May is, Chaucer, Troilus, III. 353.

Awaked sll, shall rise, and all reuest The ficsh and bones that they at first possest. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

27. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly bell es they ryuge, and Requiem syngys, Dosse messes and matyns with mournande notes : Relygeous reveste in theire riche copes, Fontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4835.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie that the Knight doe arme as the priest reuset himselfe: for as prayers doe remoue sinnes, euen so doth armour defend from enimies. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by liellowes, 1577), p. 42.

To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority. -4. To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby re-vested. Kent, Commentaries, v.

Like othera for our apolla shall we return; But not that any one may them repest, For 'tia not just to have what one casta off. Longfellow, tr. of Daute's Inferno, xiii, 104.

II. intrans. To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right

return to a former owner: as, the title or right revests in A after alienation. **revestiary**! (rē-ves'ti-ā-ri), n. [= F. rerestiaire, < ML. revestiary! (nē-ves'ti-ā-ri), n. [= F. revestiaire, < ML. revestiarum, an apartment in or adjoin-ing a church where the priests robed them-selves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, < LL. revestire, revest: see revest and vestiary. Cf. revestry.] The apartment in a church er temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare restry. The implement of the sacrist of a none which

The implous Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple. *Canden*, Remains.

"Nay." said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will h-stantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our re-vestiary to send us such things as he may want, even this night." Scott, Monastery, xvi.

revestry; (rē-ves'tri). n. [< ME. revestry; re-restrie, revestre, < OF. "revesterie, revestiere, re-restiaire. < ML. revestiarium, vestry: see reves-tiary. Cf. vestry.] Same as revestiary.

Then ye sayd Knight to bee convayd into the revestre, and there to bee vuarmyd. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

Boose of Precentence (L. L. 1. S., extra set.), i. so. Bestrewe thine altars with flowers thicke, Sonte them wt. odoura Arrsbicque : Perfuminge all the *revestryles*, Wt. muske, cyvett, and ambergries? *Puttenham*, Partheniades, xvi.

revestu (rē-ves'tū), a. [OF., pp. of revestir, revest: see revest.] In her., covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

revesture! (re-ves'tur), n. [< revest + -ure. Cf. vesture.] Vesture.

The aultars of this chapeli were hanged with riche reves-ture of clothe of gold of tissue, embroudered with pearles, Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

revet<sup>1</sup>t, *n*. and *v*. An obsolve form of rivet. revet<sup>2</sup> (re-vet'), *v*. *t*.; pret. and pp. revetted, ppr. revetting. [ $\langle$  F. revetir, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc.,  $\langle$  OF. reves-tir, clothe again: see revest.] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were reveted with sculpturs islabs of alabaater, gen-erally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 168.

c. revetment (revet'ment), n. [Also revetement;
c. F. revétement, < revétir, line, revet: see revet?]</li>
l. In fort., a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under retaining). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.
2. In civil engin., a retaining wall or breastwall; also, any method of protecting banks or

wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from ero-sion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.

Back of all this rises a stone revelement wall, supporting the river atreet. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 92. 3. In arch., any facing of stone, metal, or wood

New Princeton Rev., V. 141. revict, v. t. [< L. revietus, pp. of revincere, conquer, subdue, refute: see revince. Cf. con-vict.] To reconquer; reobtain. Bp. Hall, Au-tobiog., p. xxvii. (Davies.) revictiont (rē-vik'shon), n. [< L. revivere, pp. revietus, live again, revive: see revive.] Return to life; revival. Do we live to accelerate the second s

revictual (rē-vit'l), v. [Formerly also revittle;  $\langle re- + vietual.$ ] I. trans. To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We reuiclualled him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 232.

II. intrans. To renew one's stock of provisions.

He [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to revittle in Portugal. Müton, Letters of State, Ang., 1656. reviet (rē-vī'), v. [Also revye;  $\langle re- + vie.$ ] I. trans. 1. To vie with again; rival in return; es-pecially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

pecially, at eards, to stake a larger sum again Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st; If seen, and then revy'd, deny'st Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou iy'at. Quarles, Emblema, ii. 5. To revie was to cover it [a certain aum] with a larger aum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be revied in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. Giford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Mau in his [Humour, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at eards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What ahali we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hould it?—Yes, sir, I hould it, and revye it. Florio, Secret Frutes (1591). (Latham.)

Here's a trick vied and revied ! B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1. True rest consists not in the oft revying Of worldiy droas. Quarles, Emblems, i. 6.

intrans. To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

We must not permit vying and revying upon one an-

other. Chief Justice Wright, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops. review (rē-vū'), n. [< OF. revue, reveue, a re-viewing or review, F. revue, a review, < revu,

pp. of revoir, < L. revidere, see again, go to see again,  $\langle rc., \text{again}, + videre, \text{see}: \text{see view}, \text{ and}$ cf. revise. Cf. Sp. Pg. revista = It. rivista, review, of similar formation: see vista.] 1. A

5139

second or repeated view. But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and reviews, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry'a pointing wand, That calls the past to our exact review. Cowper, Task, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted Patient of a long review? M. Arnold, New Strens.

3. The process of going over again or repeat-ing what is past: as, the *review* of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A re-vision; a reëxamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's review of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be reviaed. . . . In which re-view we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times. Book of Common Prayer (Church of Eng.), Pref. A critical examination; a critique; partic-5. ularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a review of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to hia mother at Fairoaks. Thaekeray, Pendennis, xlt. The name given to certain periodical pub-

lications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, to-gether with critical examinations of new pub-Belie their name, and offer nothing new. *Couper*, Retirement, I. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval **reviewer** (re-vu'er), u. 1. One who revises; forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, a reviser. 3. In arch., any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less sightly or durable substance or construction.
The absence of any fragments of columns, frieze, construction.
The absence of any fragments of columns, frieze, construction.
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The absence of any fragments of columns, frieze, construction.
The absence of any fragments of columns, frieze, construction.
The absence of any fragments of columns, frieze, construction.
The absence of any fragments of columns, frieze, consideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous. A bill of review, in the absence of it some error in law spears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence were discovered after the decree or if new evidence due to due to evereign to review.
The view is to see a revicing of the old Sadduceism, so and decree in the now extinct Court of Delegates. Court of Review, the court of appeal from the commission formerly granted by the source of a low or to speal from the commission of review; new statistic due to a bolished by 1 and 2 Wm. IV, wit, but abolished by 10 and II Vict., cli., etc.
review (rév-vi'), v. [Formerly also revitite; when thou reviewest this, thou dost review
when thou reviewest this, thou dost review with a view to learning the condition of the

When thou reviewest this, thou dost review The very part was consecrate to thee. Shak., Sonnets, ixxiv. 

 Shak, Sonnets, ixxiv.
 A reviewant Century, XAVI. 835.

 Backe he was sent to Brasil; and long it was before his ionging could be satisfied to review his Countrey and friends.
 revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), v. t. [<L. re-, again, + vigoratus, pp. of vigorare, animate, strength-friends.</td>

 Purchas, Filgrimage, p. 842.
 en, < vigor, vigor: see vigor. Cf. invigorate.]</td>

 2. To look hack upon; recall by the aid of memory.
 To give new vigor to. Imp. Diet.

 Let me review the scene,
 revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), a. [< revigorate, v.]</td>

 And summon from the shadowy Past
 Reinvigorated.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes View, and reciew, each line, each word, as spies. Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper, When a' my works I did *review*, To dedicate them. Sir, to you. *Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out ex-cellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; espe-cially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essent written essav.

By-the-wsy, when we come by-and-by to review the ex-hibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush. Bulwer, Keneim Chillingly, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to review a regiment.

At the Mauchline muir, where they were review'd, Ten thousand men in armour show'd. Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skiiful nymph reviews her force with care. Pope, R. of the L., ifi. 45.

7. In law: (a) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal reviews the judg-ment of an inferior court. (b) To reëxamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers. II. intrans. 1. To look back.

His reviewing eye Has iost the chasers, and his ear the cry. Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill. 2. To make reviews; he a reviewer: as, he rc-

views for the "Times," reviewable ( $r\bar{e}$ -v $\bar{u}$ 'a-bl), a. [ $\langle review + -ablc$ .] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

Capable of being reviewed, subject to reviewable by The proceedings in any criminal trial are reviewable by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful. The Nation, Dec. 20, 1883.

reviewage (rē-vū'āj), n. [< review + -age.] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of reviewage, I shall of course execute. W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

reviewal (re-vũ'al), n.  $[\langle review + -al.]$  The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a reviewal of "Lord Howe's Life." Southey, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Ed-ward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipt into the present book through the inadvertency of the reviewers.

Wheatly, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5. 2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judg-ment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the reviewers say? Their word's sufficient. Churchill, The Apology. Those who have failed as writers turn reviewers. Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, f.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, i. Between ourselves, I think reviewers, When call'd to truss a crowing bard, Should not be sparing of the skewers. *F. Locker*, Advice to a Poet. He has never, he says, been a reviewer. He confesses to wanting a reviewer's gift, the power of being "blind to grest merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors." *Sineteenth Century*, XXVI. 833.

## The fire which seem'd extinct Hath risen revigorate. Southey.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to review a course of study.
Shali I the iong, laborious scene review, And open ati the wounds of Greece anew?
4. To examine again; go over again in order to language to; abuse; asperse.

Biessed are ye when men shail revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you faisely, for my sake. Mat. v. 11.

# Me, as his abject object. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 126.

No ill words : let his own ahame first revile him. Fletcher, Bonducs, ii. 4.

Fletcher, Bonduca, II. 4. =Syn. To vilify, abuse, malign, tampoon, defame. (See asperse.) The distinction of revile from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

II. intrans. To act or speak abusively.

Itten essay. How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, ..., See honest Hallam lay aside his fork, Resume his pen, review his Lordship's work, And, grateful for the dainties on his plate, Declare his landlord can at least translate ! Byron, Engliah Barda and Scotch Reviewers. H. Intrans. To act or speak abusively. Christ, ... when he was reviled, revide not sgain. I revilet (rē-vīl'), n. [< revile, v.] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach. I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedeckt with the reproachea and revides of this modest Confuter. Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**revilement** (re-vil'ment), *n*. [ $\langle revile + -ment$ .] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Her bitter rayling and loule reviewent. Spenser, F. Q., 11. iv. 12.

Scorns, and revilements, that bold and prolane wretches have cast upon him. Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 217. (Latham.)

reviler (rē-vī'ler), n. One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom God. 1 Cor. vl. 10. of God

revilingly (re-vi'ling-li), adv. With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be revilingly broad. Maine.

revincet (rē-vins'), v. t. [= It. rivincere,  $\langle L.$ revincere, refute, overcome,  $\langle re-$ , again, + vin-cere, overcome: see rictor. Cf. convince, evince, and revict.] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures revinced, Luther should find no favour at his handa. Foze, Acts (ed. Cattley), IV. 280.

Luther should find no favour at this hand. Fore, Acts (ed. Cattley), IV. 280. revindicate (rē-vin'di-kāt), v. t. [Also reven-dicate;  $\langle LL. recindicatus, pp. of revindicare$ (> Sp. Pg. revindicata = F. revendiquer), lay $elaim to, <math>\langle L. rec.$ , back, + rindicare, elaim: see vindicate.] To vindicate again; reelaim; de-mand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. Mitford. (Imp. Diet.) revindication (rē-vin-di-kā'shon), n. [Also revendication; = F. revendication = Pg. revindic cação; as revindicate + -ion.] The act of re-vindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally. revinet, v. i. [Als. reviren,  $\langle OF. revire, revive;$ Eke slitte and sonne-dried thon maist hem kepe, L. Mather and sonne-dried thon maist hem kepe here and the mather and the and the and here an

Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe, And when the list in water hoote *revire* Thal wol, and taste even as the list desire. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

revirescence (rev-i-res'ens), n. [< L. reviresinceptive of revirescene, grow green again,  $\langle re, again, + virere, become green or strong: see verdant.] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]$ 

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and revirescence. Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mock-ery of revirescence. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 126. revisal (rē-vī'zal), n. [ $\langle revise + -al.$ ] The act of revising; examination with a view to

correction or amendment; a revision. The revisal of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me. ope.

tion of conscience to me. Pope. The theory neither of the British nor the atate consti-tutions authorizes the revisal of a judicial sentence by a legislative act. A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 81. **revise** (rē-vīz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. revised, ppr. revising. [ $\langle OF.$  (and F.) reviser = Sp. revisare  $\langle ML.$  as if "revisare for L. revisere, look back on, revisit (cf. revidere, see again),  $\langle re.$ , again, back. + visere, survey, freq. of videre, pp. visus, see : see vision. Cf. review.] 1. To look care-fully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to revise a proof-sheet; to revise a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing*, to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its pre-viously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] revised the Brahmaic Cove-nant, and wrote and published his Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God. Max Müller, Blog. Essays, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with pres-ent needs and circumstances; reform, espe-cially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has boded and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised. Emerson, Compensation.

revised version of the Bible. See version. – Revising barrister, one of a number of barristers appointed to re-vise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose through. revise ( $r\bar{e}$ -vīz'), n. [ $\langle revise, v. \rangle$ ] 1. A revi-sion; a review and correction. Tevise (revise) = T

Patiently proceed ' With oft re-vises Making abber speed In dearest business, and observe by proof That What is well done is done aoon enough. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeka, i. 1.

2. In printing, a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.
2. In printing, a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.
3. It length reached a valled room, . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted revise, . . . the Anthor of Waverley!
3. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5. I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and adoutle re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productiona, especially verse.
3. When we can devitatize and revited is a new with life; bring back to life.
4. The Anthor of Waverley!
3. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5. I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and adoutle re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productiona, especially verse.
4. When we can devitatize and revited is a new robably Professor Owen will be alone in the recognising considerable distinction between the words revitatized.
4. The antimalcule that can be revited has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be revitatized.
4. Beale, Protoplasm (3d ed.), p. 65.
4. Provide a proof a provide a gravitation of the provide provide a gravitation of the revised has never been dead, but that which is not reviser.
4. Descolate a scalling of covident of the provident of the revised has never been dead, but that which is not reviser.
4. Descolate a scalling of covident of the provident of the provide Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5. I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise, and a double re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my pro-ductions, especially verse. O. W. Holmes, Antocrat, li. reviser (rē-vi'zċr), n. [< revise + -erl. Cf. revisor.] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; heuce, specifically, in printing, one who revises proofs. Also revisor. Thegenerality of my scheme does not admit the frequent

The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] im-puted to the obtrusions of a revieer, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. Johnson, Milton. revision (rē-vizh'on), n. [ $\langle OF. revision, F. ré-$ vision = Sp. revision = Pg. revisio = 11. revisione,(LL mouviel) o sociar a spin of L. revisione. $\langle$  LL. revisio(n-), a seeing again,  $\langle$  L. revidere, pp. revisus, see again: see revise, review.] 1. The act of revising; reëxamination and correction: as, the revision of statistics; the revision of a book, of a creed, etc.

Of a DOOK, of a Creed, etc. I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last revision of the text. Bp. Horsley, Sermons, I. vill. All male peasants in every part of the empire are in-scribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the revision, from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inacribed. D. M. Walkace, Russia, p. 123.

**revisionist** (rē-vizh'on-ist), n. [ $\langle revision + -ist.$ ] **1**. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.—**2**. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See revised vertice of the Bible. sion of the Bible, under version.

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 19. The Victorian revisionists are content with "had" there. Amer. Jour. Philol., 11. 281.

Amer. Jour. Philol., 11. 281. revisit (rē-viz'it), v. t. [ $\langle OF. revisiter, F. re risiter = Sp. Pg. revistar = It. revisitare, <math>\langle L. revisitare, visit again, \langle re., again, + visitare, visit: see visit, r.] 1. To visit again; go back$ for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean, That thou, dead corse, again in complete ateel Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon? Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 53.

Thou

Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain To find thy plercing ray, and find no dawn. Milton, P. L., itt. 23.

2t. To revise: review.

Also they saye that ye have not dilygently *reuisyted* nor ouersene the letters patentes gynen, accorded, sworne, and aealed by Kyng Johan. *Berners*, tr. of Frolssart's Chron., II. ccxxii.

**revisit** (rē-viz'it), n. [ $\langle re- + risit$ .] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.

I have been to pay a Visit to St. James at Compostella, and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the Water in England; and this was rather a revisit, for I had been to see her three Years before. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, H. 2.

**revisitant** (rē-viz'i-tant), a. [ $\langle LL. revisi-tan(t-)s$ , ppr. of revisitare, revisit: see revisit.] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, [I] would approach him amid the brown ahadows of the trees—a kind of medium fit for aplrits departed and *revisitant*, like myself. *Hauthorne*, Blithedale Itomance, p. 242. revisitation (re-viz-i-ta'shon), n. [< re- + visi-

tation.] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical revisitation. J. A. Alexander, On Mark vi. 6.

revisor  $(r\tilde{e}-v\tilde{i}'z_{0}r)$ , *n*. [= F. *réviseur* = Sp. Pg. It veriere: as revise + -or<sup>1</sup>.] Same

revitalization (rē-vī<sup>\*</sup>tal-i-zā'shon), n. [ $\langle re-vitalize + -ation.$ ] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized. or informed with fresh life and vigor,

revittlet, v. An obsolete spelling of revietual. revivability (rē-vī-va-bil'i-ti),<sup>n</sup>. [< revivable + -ity (see -bility).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The revivability of past feelings varies inversely as the vidness of present feelings. *II. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

revivable (rē-vī'va-bl), a. [ $\langle revive + -able.$ ] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an ex-perience, unless it be registered in a modification of struc-ture, and thus be *revivable*, because a statical condition is regulatite for a dynamical manifestation. *G. II. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1. f. § 12.

revivably (re-vi'va-bli), adv. With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that revivably atores up the memory of departed phenomena? Mind, 1X, 350.

revival (re-vi'val), n. [< revive + -al.] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the revival of a drowned person; the revival of a person from a swoon, -2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the reviral of hope; the revival of one's spirits by good news; a revival of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Rector, with a andden revival of apirita. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii. 3. Restoration to general use, practice, accep-tance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received: as, the *revival* of learning in Enrope; the *revival* of bygone fashions; spe-cifically [*eap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owea ita origin and its revival was born in times alignilarly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers. Macaulay, Dante. 4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care

for matters relating to personal religion. There ought not to be much for a *revisal* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and the which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed. Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.

A revival of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not ex-alt men above their nature or above their times. *H. B. Store*, Oldtown, p. 469.

The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art*, the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seven-teenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' revival of old Italy.

	H. James, Jr., Trana. Sketches, p. 145.
Some of	
tumed.	The Century, XXXV. 544, note.

6. In ehem., same as revivification .- 7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of ac-tion has not abated.—8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and revivals. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 29.

Broats, of echoes, of possible evocations and reverses. If. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 29. Anglo-Catholic revival, Catholic revival, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see Anglo-Catholic, and Catholic L, 3 (d)), also known, because begun in the University of values of the original descent and the University of position to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the discatabilishment of the Church of England. His founder was II. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Pereival, Hurrel Fronde, and william Falmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publica-tion of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as Trac-tarians. (See Tractarian). Alter Newman had, In 1845, abadoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Ur. Edward B. Pussy became generally recognized as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed Pusepites by their opponents. The revival of

5141

revival

doctrinc was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a re-vival of ritual also, and this extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic In the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agree-ment in doctrine and organization with the ancient Cath-olic Church before the division between East and West. **revivalism** (rē-vī'val-izm), n. [ $\langle revival + -ism$ .] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.] The most perfect example of *revivalis*. [Accounts] the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rspt assem-bly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and in-spired prophets, its transports and fervors and mirsculous conversions. The Century, XXXI. 80.

revivalist (rē-vī'val-ist), n. [< revival + -ist.] One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity: specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the revivalist assumes as the first siep in any true spiritual life. The American, VIII. 126.

revivalistic (rē-vī-va-lis'tik), a. [< revivalist + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

Revivalistic success is seldom seen spart from a certain essily recognized type of man. Religious Herald, March 26, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.] Spiritual preaching is reviving ; it is not necessarily re-vivalistic. The Century, XXXI. 438.

**revive** (rē-vīv'), v.; pret. and pp. revived, ppr. reviving. [ $\langle OF. F. revive = Pr. revive = Cat.$ reviurcr = Sp. revivir = Pg. reviver = Cat. reviurcr = Sp. revivir = Pg. reviver = It. rivivere,  $\langle L. reviverc, live again, revive (cf. ML. revivarc,$  $tr., revive), <math>\langle re, again, + viverc, live: see vivid.$ Cf. revire.] I. intrans. 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to revive after a swoon. The soul of the child came into him again, and he re-

The soul of the child came into him agalu, and he re-vived. 1 Kl. xvli. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. I. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain, But, at her smile, the beau revived again. Pope, R. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.] Emotionally we revive in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the develop-ment of the race. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 386.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi revived in Athanasius and Ambrose. Macaulay, History.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs revived within him; past emotions sometimes rcvive. - 5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, prac-tice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

istence. To heale the sicke, and to revive the ded. Spenser, F. Q., II. lii. 22. What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned? Neh, iv. 2.

## Is not this boy revived from death? Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words revive my drooping thoughts, And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak. Shak., 3 Iten. VI., iii. 3. 21. Your coming, friends, revives mc. Milton, S. A., 1. 187.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to revive percep-tions which it has once had. Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost coessary to revive the old places of grief in our memory. Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

Steele, latter, No. 181. The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria revised the cupidity of the nation. Presett, Ferd. and Isa., It. 9. When I describe the moon st which I am looking. I an describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sun-dry revised states of mind linked by various laws of asso-ciation with the optical seconditions. J. Fishe, Evolutionist, p. 827.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general ac-

4. To restore to use, practice, or general ac-ceptance; make current, popular, or authori-tative once mere; recover from neglect or dis-use: as, to revive a law or a custom. After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were reviced, and the Acts made in his one and twenticth Yeare were wholly repealed. Eaker, Chronicles, p. 157. The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . In a *revived* hlack coat of his master's. Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i. 6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to revive an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, *reviv'd* new piece, Twixt Plaatus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille, Caa make a Cibber, Tibbald, or Ozell. Pope, Dunciad, 1. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspere's is said to be reviewed. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

7. In *law*, to reinstate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—8. In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to revive a metal after calcination. = Syn. 1 and 2. To reaumate rein-vigorate, renew, reinspirit, cheer, hearten. See the quo-tation under *revitalize*. revivel, *n*. Revival; return to life. Hee is dead, and therefore griene not thy memorie with

the Imagination of his new reuiue. Greene, Menaphon, p. 50. (Davies.)

revivement (rē-vīv'ment), u. [= It. ravviva-mento; as revive + -ment.] The act of reviv-ing; revivification.

We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Savlour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Ref-ormation, or reviewment rather, all on our side. Feitham, Letters, xvii. (Latham.)

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmsster of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the *reutuer* of vices, and mother of cowardze. Nashe, Piercs Penilesse, p. 39.

Gioito was not a reviver—he was an inventor. The Century, XXXVII. 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives. "Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremen-dous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you aitend to what I've got to say." *Dickens*, Mariin Chuzzlewii, xxiii.

or disuse; Decome the state and her state arts reveal provided in the world about an hundred years ago, ... several divines ... began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity. His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to revice. Macaulay, Lord Clive.
6. In chem., to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal. II. trans. 1. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. To bring back to life; revivify; II. trans. II. the world signifies the provide the world signifies. The provide trans tra

2. In chem., the reduction of a metal from a 2. In chemic, the reduction to its metallic state.—3. In surg., the dissection off of the skin or mu-cous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of

apposition of surfaces thus prepared anter or parts may be secured. **revivify** (rē-viv'i-fī), v. [< OF. revivifier, F. révivifier = Sp. Pg. revivificar = It. revivificare, < ML. revivificare (LL. in pp. revivificatus), re-store to life, < L. rc., again, + LL. vivificare, restore to life : see vivify.] **I**, trans. 1. To re-store to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm Libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen Frame, and to revivify my Body. Wraxall, Historical Mcmotrs, I. 309.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day retrainfy the literature of England. Sir C. W. Düke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

3. In chem., to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kilu in use for revivilying chsr will be found in the article on sugar. Thorpe, Dict. of Applied Chcm., I. 171.

=Syn. See list under revie. II. intrans. In chem., to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chem-ical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fer-

mentation, etc. revivingly (rē-vī'ving-li), adv. In a reviving manner. Imp. Dict. reviviscence (rev-i-vis'ens), n. [= F. révivis-cence = It. reviviscenza, 'L. reviviscen(t-)s, ppr. of reviviscere, inceptive of revivere, revive: see revive.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in nat. hist., an awakening from tor-pidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

reviviscency (rev-i-vis'en-si), n. [As revivis-cence (see -cy).] Same as reviviscence.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced with-out a designing cause, why may not the same cause pro-duce a reviviscency? T. Cogan, Disquisitions, iii.

reviviscent (rev-i-vis'ent), a. [= F. réviviscent, L. reviviscent (t-)s, ppr. of reviviscere, revive, inceptive of revivere, revive: see revive.] Re-viving; regaining life or animation.

- All the details of the trial were canvasted anew with revivisent interest. The Atlantic, LV111. 390. revivor ( $r\bar{e}$ -vi'vor), n. [ $\langle revive + -orI.$ ] In law, the reviving of a suit which was abated by law, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See revival, 7. Also spelled reviver.—Bill of revivor, a bill filed to revive a bill which had abated.—Bill of revivor and supplement, a bill of revivor filed where it was necessary not only to revive the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commerced.
  revocability (rev#o-ka-bil'i-ti), n. [=F. révocabilité; as revocable + -ity (see -bility).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. Imp. Dict.

sacrifice many of our present gratinations of our present gratinations of the present gratination gratinations of the present gratinations of

Howsoever you show bitterness, de not act anything that is not revocable. Bacon, Anger.

Treaties may . . . be revocable at the will of either party, or irrevocable. Woolsey, introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

revocableness (rev' $\bar{0}$ -ka-bl-nes), n. The char-acter of being revocable. Bailey, 1727. revocably (rev' $\bar{0}$ -ka-bli), adv. In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. Imp. Dict. revocate; (rev' $\bar{0}$ -kāt), v. t. [ $\langle L. revocatus$ , pp. of revocare, revoke: see revoke.] To revoke;

## recall.

Hís successor, by order, nullifies Many his patents, and did *revocate* And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iil. 89.

see revivify.] To revive; recall or restore to hie:
life. Johnson. [Rare.]
revivification (rē-viv'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [= F.
révivification = Pg. revivificação, < ML. revivificate, revivificare, revivificare, revivification.</li>
The resurction or revivification (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. (Latham.)
2. In chem., the reduction of a motel from the word signifies no more than so is common to both. Sp. revocation, F. revocation = 17. revocation = Sp. revocacion = Pg. revocação, revogação = It. rivocazione,  $\langle$  L. revocatio(n-),  $\langle$  revocare, re-voke: see revocate, revoke.] 1. The act of re-voking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort. *Hooker*, Eccies. Polity, Pref., ii.

The faculty of which this act of revocation is the energy I call the reproductive. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi. 2. The act of revoking or annulling; the re-versal of a thing done by the revoker or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

### revocation

of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the revocation of a will.-Revo-cation of the edict of Nantes, a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, In 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religions toieration to the Hugnenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the indus-tries of France.-Syn. 2. See renounce, abolish. **revocatory** (rev'ō-kā-tō-ri), a. [< OF. revoca-toire, F. révocatoire = Sp. revocatorio = Pg. re-vocatorio, revogatorio = It. rivocatorio, < LL. revocatorius, for calling or drawing back, < L. revocate, call back: see revoke.] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking;

He granted writs to both partles, with revocatory letters one npon another, semetimes to the number of six or seven. World of Wonders (1608), p. 137.

Revocatory action, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in frand of creditors and operating to their prejudice. K. A. Cross, Pleading,

p. 251. **revoice** (rē-vois'), v. t. [ $\langle rc + voice.$ ] 1. In organ-building, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—2. To call in return; repeat. [Rare.]

And to the winds the waters hoaraciy call, And echo back again *revoiced* all. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Trinmph on Earth, st. 64.

revokable (rēvoř'ka-bl), a. [< revoke + -able.] That can or may be revoked; revoket - able.] revoke (rēvok'), v.; pret. and pp. revoked, ppr. revoking. [< ME. revoken, < OF. revoquer, revoc-quer, F. révoquer = Pr. Sp. revoear = Pg. revo-quer, S. révoquer = Or. Sp. revoear = Pg. revoar, revogar = 1t. Sp. revolut = 1g. revolut ear, revogar = It. rivocare, < L. revolute, (all back, revoke, < re., back, again, + vocare, call: see re- and vocation. Cf. avoke, convoke, evoke, provoke.] I. trans. 1t. To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorions instrument of God for the revok-ag of Man. G. Herbert, A Priest to the Temple, i. ing of Man.

What strength then hast Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs, *Retuoke* it all into thy manly arms, And spare me not. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 55).

Mistress Anne Boleyn was . . . sent heme again to her father for a season, whereat she smoked; . . . [but after-ward she] was *revoked* unto the court. *G. Cavendish*, Welsey, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent revok d. Couper, Task, vi. 25.

2t. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.

Hym to revoken ahe did al hire peyne. And at the iaste he gan his breth te drawe, And of his swongh sone effir that adawe. *Chaucer*, Trollus, lif. 1118.

3+. To call back to memory; recall to mind. By revoking and recollecting . . . certain passages.

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to reroke a will; to reroke a privilege.

Let them assemble, And on a safer judgement all revoke Your ignorant election. Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 220. That forgiveness was only conditional, and is revoked by is recovery. Fielding, Amelia, iii. 10. his recovery. A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burn-ing, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the de-viser, or in his presence and with his consent. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxiii.

5+. To restrain; repress; check.

She with pitthy words, and cennsell aad, Still atrove their atnoborne rages to revoke. Spenser, F. Q., II, ii, 23.

6t. To give up; renounce. Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blew er

streke The which shall canse thy wretched corpse this life for to revoke. Peele, Sir Ciyomon and Sir Clamydes.

=Syn. 4. Recart, Abjure, etc. (see renounce); Repeal, Re-scind, etc. (see abolish). II. intrans. 1. To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of ex-communication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compasse sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time. Milton, Refermation in Eng., if.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke*. Crabbe, Works, VII. 129.

In eard-playing, to neglect to follow suit

when the player can and should do so. revoke (rē-vōk'), n. [< revoke, v.] 1. Revoca-tion; recall. [Rare.] How callons acems beyond revoke The clock with its last listless streke ! D. G. Rossetti, Soothasy.

2. In card-playing, the act of revoking; a fail-ure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the wrong card ia thrown; but it is not "established" (in-curring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke*; per ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the ntmost forfeiture. *Lamb*, Mra. Battle on Whist.

revokement (rē-vök'ment), n. [= It. rivoca-mento; as revoke + -ment.] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

rivolto, revolto (< L. revolutus), pp. of revolvere, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see re-volve.] 1. An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and revolts, wherein they show'd Most valour, spoke not for them. Shak., Cor., ili. 1. 126.

I doubt not but yon have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Calcionia from the K. of Spain. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 42.

On one side arose The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd At the Oppian law. *Tennyeon*, Princess, vii. 24. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

Ho was greatly atrengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily revolts. Sir W. Raleigh. The blood of youth burns not with anch excess As gravity's revolt to wantonness. Shak., L. L. v. 2. 74.

3t. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Then canat net vex me with incenstant mind, Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth ile. Shak., Sonnets, xcli.

4<sub>†</sub>. A revolter.

You ingrate revolts. You bloody Neroes, ripping np the womb Of your dear mether Engisud. Shak., K. John, v. 2, 151.

=Syn 1. Sedition, Rebellion, etc. See insurrection. revolt (rē-völt' or rē-volt'), v. [< OF. revolter, F. révolter = Pg. revoltar = It. rivoltare, revol-tare; from the noun.] I. intrans. 14. To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or under-taking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parlaians do revolt, And turn again unto the warlike French. Shak, 1 llen. VI., v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had promlsed to recolt to the King's aide. Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 146.

2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edemites revolted from under the hand of Judah. 2 Chron. xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mether, breathe her curse, A mother's curse, on her revolting son. Shak., K. Joho, iii. 1. 257.

3+. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary, And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. Shak., T. G. of V., ill. 2. 59.

Live happler In other cheice, fair Amidea, 'tla Some shame to say my heart's revolted. Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgnst; be repelled or shocked.

Her mind revolted at the idea of using vielence to any ne. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxlv. one.

II. trans. 1+. To roll back; turn back.

As a thonder bolt Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace The soring clouds into and showres ymolt; So to her yold the flames, and did their force revolt. Spenser, F. Q., 111. xi. 25.

2+ To turn away from allegiance; cause to

rebel.

Whether of us is moste cnipable, I in following and obeying the King, or yon in altering and *revolting* ye kingdome. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to revolt young and ingenuous minda. Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv Hideons as the deeds Hideons as the deeds Which you scarce hide from men's revolted eyes. Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

revolution

Revolt, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old; it being a neoterism with Bishep Warburtoo, Horace Walpele, William Ood-win, and Southey. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 299. =Syn. 3. To diagust, alcken, nauseate.

**revolter** (revolter (revolter) are a provided by the second second

Ail their princes are revolters. Hos. ix. 15. A murderer, a revolter, and a robber! Milton, S. A., l. 1180.

revolting (rē-vol'ting or rē-vol'ting), p. a. 1. Given to revolt or scditiou; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Matestie shall not permit to be given from henceforth fortresse, Castell, bridge, gate, or towne... nuto Genilemen or knightes of power, which in revolting times may rise with the same. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more recolling, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties? *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 95.

=Syn. 2. Disgusting, nansesting, offensive, about nable. revoltingly (rē-völ'- or rē-vol'ting-li), adv. In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently. revoluble (rev'ō-lū-bl), a. [ $\langle L. revolubilis$ , that may be revolved or rolled,  $\langle revolvere$ , revolve: see *revolve*.] Capable or admitting of revolution. [Rare.]

Us then, to whom the thrice three yeer Hath fill'd his *revoluble* orb, since our arrival here, I blame not to wish heme much more. *Chapman*, Hiad, ii. 256.

revolubly (rev'o-lū-bli), adv. In a revoluble manner; so as to be capable of revolution.

[Rare.]

The sight tube being elsmped to the carriage [for tran-aft-inatruments], so as to be recolubly adjusted thereon. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII, 35.

revolute (rev'õ-lūt), a. [= F. révolu, < L. revo-lutus, pp. of revolvere, revolve: see revolve.] Rolled or curled backward or down-

ward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, fronds, etc.; in vernation and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under Notho-chlæna, Pteris, and Rafflesia.—Revo-lute antennæ, in entom., antennæ which in repose are rolled or colled apirally oul-ward and backward, as in certain Hyme-roctera noptera.

nopera. revolute (rev'o-lūt), r. i. To re-volve. [Colloq.]

Then he frames a second motion From thy revoluting eyes. The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

revolution (rev - ō - lū'shon), n. [< ME. revolucion, < OF. revolution, F. révolution=Pr. revolucio=Sp. revolucion = Pg. revolução = It. rivolu-zione, revoluzione = D. revolutie = G. Sw. Dan. revolution, < LL. revolutio(n-), a revolving, < L. revolvere, pp. revolutus, revolve, turn over: see revolve.] 1. The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance,

She was probably the very last person in town whe still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant revolu-tion. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a cir-

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution withent rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform revolutions round the same share time rotations about their own axes. The moon performs a rotation on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a rotation their round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

same side. Se many nobler bodies to create, Greater so manifeid, . . . and on their orbs impose Such reatiess revolution day by day. *Milton*, P. L., viil. 31.

O God! that ene might read the book of fate, And see the *revolution* of the times Make mountains level. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 46.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day

The Duke of Bucklugham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time. *Howell*, Letters, 1. v. 32.

this is called a rotation.

and night.

0 0 G 2 Revolute-ined Leaf

Andromeda polifolia. 2. The leaf as shown in trans-verse section. There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for sil that homes have given, ... when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little revolution of his own life ouly. *Ruskin*, Seven Lampa of Architecture, Memory, § 3.

Hence-4. A recurrent period or moment in [Rare.] time.

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled, At certain revolutions all the damn'd Are brought. Millon, P. L., 11. 597. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or condi-

plete alteration in curves, Chaplesa, and knocked about the mazzard with a sex. Chaplesa, and knocked about the mazzard with a sex. Chaplesa, and knocked about the mazzard with a sex. Chaplesa, and knocked about the mazzard with a sex. to a see it. Beligions, and languages, and forms of government, and mages of private life, and modes of thinking, all have un-dergone a succession of revolutions. Macaulay, Moore's Byron. Macaulay, Moore's Byron. Macaulay in social or to revolutionary. Dumfries was a 10.7 The sneeesary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become revolutionaries, and what causes drive them to revolution. Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (Davies.) Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (Davies.) Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (Davies.) Macaulay, Moore's Byron. Macaulay in social or lutionary. established political system, generally accom-panied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1683. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

principles.

The revolution, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declara-tion of independence. Calhoun, Works, I. 180. A state of society in which revolution is always imminent is disastrons alike to moral, political, and material inter-ests. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii. 7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return

to a point previously occupied.

Comes thundering back with dreadful revolution On my defenceless head. Milton, P. L., x. 815. 8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro **revolutionize** (rev- $\bar{o}$ -lū'shon- $\bar{i}z$ ), v.; pret. and in the mind; consideration; hence, open delib- pp. revolutionized, ppr. revolutionizing. [< reveration; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray yon, howe some ever my maister reken-eth with any of his servannta, bring not the matter in rev-olution in the open Courte. Paston Letters, I. 388.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its 9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—American Revolution, the aeries of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother county, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 176, and the help of France was formally accured in 178. The war was practically ended by the aurrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783. —Anoma-listic, revolution. See anomalistic.—English Revolution, the movementa by which Jamea II. wasforced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1683. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional avereigna, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—French Revolution, the areles of movements which brough tabout the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republe, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was a stormed by the peole, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew fendal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and or right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1790. The next year a constitution a sedforted and the Constituent was successfully prosecuted. The revolution in 1830, 1849, and 1870 resulting the second Empire.—Pole of revolution. See pole2.—Revolution, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure of the monarchy of the Bourbon monarchy of the Second Empire.—Pole of revolution an axis in its plane, and the foreign wars and costaining the the gene state. Solid of the Second Empire.—Pole of revolution an axis in its plane axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volu-

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. révolutionnaire = Sp. Pg. revolucionario = It. rivoluzionario; as revolution + -ary.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to a revolution in govern-ment, or [eap.] to auy movement or crisis known as the Revolution: as, a revolutionary war; Revolutionary heroes; the Revolutionary epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless resolutionary struggle. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems: as, revolutionary measures; revolutionary doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreason-ing sentiments of attachment that enable Governments to hear the strain of occasional maladministration, revo-lutionary panics, and seasons of calamity. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., if.

Revolutionary calendar. See republican calendar, under calendar.- Revolutionary tribunal. See tribunal.

II. n.; pl. revolutionaries (-riz). A revolu-

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented Revolu-tioners. Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 4. revolutionise, v. See revolutionize.

hrone in 1688. In American history it is applied to the **revolutionise**, v. See revolutionize, var of independence. See below. [In this sense the word a sometimes used adjectively.] The elections . . . generally fell upon men of revolution rinciples. Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 6. **revolutionist** (rev- $\bar{q}$ -lū'shon-ist), n. [ $\langle revolution + -ism$ .] Revolutionary principles. North Brit. Rev. (Imp. Diet.) The revolution, sait is called, produced no other changes han those which were necessarily cansed by the declara-tion of independence. Calhoun, Works, I. 189. who takes part in a revolution.

If all revolutionists were not proof against all cantion, I ahould recommend it to their consideration that no per-sons were ever known in history, either sacred or pro-face, to vex the sepulchre. Burke.

face, to ver the separative. Many foreign revolutionists ont of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

pp. revolutionized, ppr. revolutionizing. [ $\langle revolution + -ize.$ ] I. trans. 1. To bring about a revolution in; effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to revolutionize a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd To *revolutionise* his native land. *Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall, x. 2. To alter completely; effect a radical change

in. We need this [absointe religion] to heal the vices of modern society, to revolutionize this modern feudalism of gold. Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons, v.

I even think that their [the rams'] employment will go as far to revolutionize the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 434.

II. intrans. To undergo a revolution; be- **revolved** (rē-volvd'), a. [ $\langle revolve + -ed^2$ .] In come completely altered in social or political zool., same as revolute. respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to revo-lutionize without revolutionizing from a fundamental prin-ciple, and following that principle to its utmost limits. Marx, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 124.

Also spelled revolutionise.

revolutive (rev'ō-lū-tiv), a. [< F. révolutif (in sense 2); as revolute + -ive.] 1. Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and revolutive soul of man. Fellham, Letters, xvii. (Latham.) 2. In bot., same as revolute, or sometimes re-

stricted to the case of vernation and estivation. revolvable (rē-vol'va-bl), a. [< revolve + -able.] Capable of being revolved. The upper cap of the mill is revolvable. Nature, XL. 543.

The upper cap of the mill fa revolvable. Nature, XL 543. revolve (ré-volv'), v.; pret. and pp. revolved, ppr. revolving. [< ME. revoluen, < OF. revolver = Sp. Pg. revolver, stir, = It. rivolvere, < L. re-volvere, roll back, revolve, < re-, back, + volvere, roll: see voluble, volve. Cf. convolve, devolve, evolve, involve.] I. intrans. 1. To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate. Beware Lest, where you seek the common love of these, The common hate with the revolving wheel Should drag yon down. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets revolve about the sun.

In the same circle we revolve. Tennyson, Two Voicea. Minda roll in paths like planets; they revolve, This is a larger, that a narrower ring, But round they come at last to that same phase. O. W. Holmes, Master and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic chauges; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

## revolver

In the course of one *revolving* moon Was chymist, fiddler, atatesman, and buffoon. Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, 1, 549

To mute and to material thinga New life revolving summer bringa. Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature revolved in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discoursge and cast me down. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon 5. a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, revolve. Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 155.

Still

My mother went revolving on the word. Tennyson, Princess, iif. 6t. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, revolve to the judge a quo. Aylife, Parergon. II. trans. 1. To turn or cause to roll round,

as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn ahe [the moon] shines. Revolved on heaven's great axle. Milton, P. L., vif. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to revolve the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air Revolves the planets in their destined sphere, How are the secondary orbs impelled? How are the moons from falling headlong held? Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Cateott. 3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder;

meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time alept in libraries, began generally to be read and revolved.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 39. Long stood Sir Bedivere,

Revolving many memories. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4t. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I reuolued the registers in the capitol, I red a right meruailons thyng. Golden Book, xii.

 The law and propheta, searching what was writ Concerning the Messiah. Milton, P. R., 1. 259.
 revolvet (rē-volv'), n. [< revolve, v.] 1. A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all revolves and turns of state Decreed by (what dee call him) fate. D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (Davies.) A thought; a purpose or intention.

2.

Whan Midelton saw Grinaill's hie revolve, Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire, Once more to moue him file, he doth resolue. G. Markham, Sir R. Grinnile, p. 59. (Davies.)

revolvement (re-volv'ment), n. [=Sp. revolvirevolvement (re-volv ment), n. [=sp.revolvemento]
miento = Pg.revolvimento; as revolve + -ment.]
The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. Woreester.
revolvency (rē-vol'ven-si), n. [< L. revolven(t-)s, ppr. of revolvere, revolve: see revolve.]</li>
The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution

lution. Its own revolvency upholds the world. Cowper, Task, 1. 372.

**revolver** (rē-vol'ver), n. [ $\langle revolve + -er1$ .] 1. One who or that which revolves. -2. Specifical-

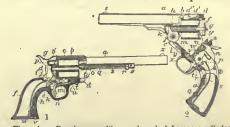


Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. a, barrel; b, frame; c, cylinder; c, center-pin; c, quard; f, back-strap; g, hammer; A, mainspring; f, hammer-roll and hammer; ivet; j, hammer, screw; k, hammer-cam; f, ham and hand, spring; m, stop-bolt and stop-bolt screw; m, trig-ger; c, center-pin bushing; p, firing pin and firing-pin rivet; c, ejector-rod and spring; m, ejector-head; s, ejector-tube screw; f, quard-screw; m, sear and stop-bolt spring combined; w, back-strap screw; m, w, main-spring-screw; m, front sight; m, center-pin-catch screw; r, ejector-tube frame b for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-roll l revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, brioging another cartridge into position for fring. The cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, brioging another cartridge into position for fring. The cylinder through as ix chanbers. The stock (not shown) is fas-tened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-plate is shown at b.

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ly-(a) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, **Rev. Ver.** An abbreviation of *Revised Version* having a revolving barrel provided with a num- (of the English Bihle). ber of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), **revyet**, r. See revie. having a revolving barrel provided with a num-ber of bores (as in carlier styles of the weapon), 1 or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder re-volves on its longitudinal sxis, the several bores or chambers 1 are brought in succession into relation with firing-mech-nism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such rev-olution, hrought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this posi-tion each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such rev-olutions. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the fir-ing-mechanism, the cocking of which sutomatically re-volves the cylinder. Metal eartridges with conical bullets are used in sii modern revolvers, the loading being done I at the breech. Some are self-cocking — that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharget them. Some, hy peculiar mechanism (though, for general me, they may I be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliverate sim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pis-tols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colouel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a reality service-able and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sisteenth century. (b) A revolving cannon.—3. A revolving horse-rake. rake.

revolving (rē-vol'ving), p. a. Turning; rolling; moving round. — Revolving brush, car, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven. See the nouns. – Revolving cannon. See machine-gua. — Revolving furnace, as furnace need extensively in making ball-soda or black-ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires ahrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or -rollers. Unlike the revolving furnace, for chloridizing orea, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a amoke-stack or climmey. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the ernde soda, rolled into bails by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the asme opening. — Revolving pistol. Same as revoler. — Revolving press. See pressl. — Revolving storm, a cyclone.
revomit (rē-vom'it), r. t. [= lt. revomitare; as re-t vomit. (Cf. F. revomir, < L. revomere, vomit forth again, disgorge, < rc-, again, + vomere, vomit see in the stomach.</li> revolving (re-vol'ving), p. a. Turning; rolling;

They poure the wine downs the throate . . . that they might cast it vp agains and so take more in the place, vom-iting and *revoniting* . . . that which they have drunke. *Hakewill*, Apology, iv. 3.

revulse; (rē-vuls'), r. t. [< F. révulser, < L. re-vulsus, pp. of reredlere, pluck back: see revel2.] 1. To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and revuls: the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels. G. Cheyne, Natural Method. (Latham.)

2. To draw away: applied to counter-irritation. revulsent (rē-vil'sent), a. and n. [< revulse + -ent.] I. a. Same as recellent. II. n. A counter-irritant.

**II.** *n.* A connter-irritant. **revulsion** (rē-vul'shon), *n*. [< OF. *revulsion*, **F.** *revulsion* = Sp. *revulsion* = Pg. *revulsão* = It. *rivulsione*, < L. *revulsio*(*n*-), a tearing off or away, < *revellere*, pp. *revulsus*, pluck back: see *revel*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The revulsion of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

2. In med., the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in an-**reward** ( $r\bar{e}$ -ward'), *n*. [ $\langle$  ME. *rewarde*, *reward*, *other*, as by counter-irritation.—3. A sudden  $\langle$  OF. *reward*, an earlier form of *reguard*, *regard*, or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent revulsion of feeling. Macaulay. He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its revulsion to the ancient worship nader Julian the Apostate. The Atlantic, LXV, 149.

revulsive (rē-vul'siv), a. and n. [= F. révulsif = Sp. Pg. It. revulsivo,  $\langle$  L. revulsus, pp. of re-rellere, pull away: see revel<sup>2</sup>.] I. a. Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the anse; either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local medies. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 478. cause : remedies.

II. n. That which has the power of with-drawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Sait is a revulsive. Pass the sait. R, L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 133. **revulsor** (rē-vul'sor), n. [ $\langle$  revulse + -or.] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

waken again.

 $rew^1$ , *n*. An obsolete or dialectal form of  $row^2$ .

rew<sup>2</sup>t, r. and n. An obsolete spelling of  $ruc^1$ . rew<sup>3</sup>t (rö). An obsolete preterit of  $row^1$ . rewake, v. An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for reroke

rewaken (rē-wā'kn), v. [< re- + waken.] To

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime Rewaken with the dawning soul. Tennyson, Iu Memoriam, xliii. rewall; v. A (perverted) Middle English form of rule<sup>1</sup>. Lydgate. rewalt; v. t. and i. [ME.; origin obscure.]

To give up or surrender. Halliwell. reward (re-ward'), v. [< ME. rewarden, < OF. rewarder, reswarder, an older form of reguarder, regarder, regard, < rc., back, + warder, garder, mark, heed: see guard. Doublet of regard.] I. trans. 1<sup>+</sup>. To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Hit you behouith *rewarde* and behold Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2367. 21. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

Ac if ye riche haue reuthe and revearde wel the pore, .... Criste of his curteysie shal conforte gow atte laste. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

I'li follow, as they say, for reward. Ha that rewards me, God reward him! Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 167. 4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

Reward not hospitality With such black payment. Shak., Lucrece, 1, 575. either good or evil.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded 1 Sam. xxiv. 17. thee evii.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faith-ful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth. *Penn*, Travels in Holiand, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman For spending youth in spiendid iackey-work. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for. Still bappier, if he till a thankful soil, And fruit reward his honourable toil. Courper, Hope, 1. 761.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-ploy with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace. *Chapman*, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

regard, < rewarder, regarder, regard: see reward, regard, v., and cf. regard, n.] 1; Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thanna Reson rod forth and tok reward of no man, And dude as Conscience kenned til he the kyng mette. Piers Ploteman (C), v. 40.

Men take more rewarde to the nombre than to the sa-ence of persons. Chaucer, 'fale of Melibeus. pience of persons. 2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remnneration.

Were made looks two ways only, the *reward* Of innocent good men, and the punishment Of bad delingaents. -*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majorily of mankind. *Forder*, Shaftesbury and llutcheson, p. 159.

That which is given in requital of good or rewlichet, a. See rulyl. l, especially good; a return; a recompense: rewmet, n. A Middle English form of *realm*. nmonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of rewood (re-wud'), v. t. [ $\langle re-+wood^1$ .] T plant again with trees; reforest. 3. evil, especially good; a return; a recompense: commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-daya they call them gentic rewards: let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. Laitmer, 3d Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549. Now rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill. Hooker, Eccies. Polity, I. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards* Hast ts'en with equal thanks. Shak., Hamiet, iii. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 16,

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward*. Eccl. ix. 5,

5. A sum of money offered for taking or de-tecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost .- In reward oft, in comparison with.

Yit of Daunger cometh no biame, In reward of my doughter Shame. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 3254.

nom. of the Rose, l. 3254.

rewardable (rē-wâr'da-bl), a. [< reward + -able.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woorke of man is *rewardable* in heaven of his owne nature, but through the mere goodnes of God. Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), tol. 25.

Rewarda do alwaya presuppose auch dutiea performed as are rewardable. Hooker, Eccles. Poiity, i. 11.

rewardableness (re-war'da-bl-nes), n. The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do? J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 2.

rewardably (re-war'da-bli), adv. In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. Imp.

te. Kyng Anferius ther with he was contente, Aud hym rewardid well for his presente. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2407. He that rewards me, He that rewa Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 123.

rewardful (rę̃-wârd'fül), a. [< reward + -ful.] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most rewardfull. Spenser, Coiin Clout, 1. 187.

5+. To give in recompense or return, as for rewardfulness (re-ward'ful-nes), n. The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the rewardfulness, of the place I cannot truat myself to apeak. The Century, VI. 30.

rewardless (re-ward'les), a. [<reward + -less.] Having no reward.

rewa-rewa (rā'wä-rā"wä), n. [New Zealand.] See Knightia.

rewbarbt, n. An obsolete form of *rhubarb*. reweigh. An obsolete form of *rue*<sup>1</sup>, *rue*<sup>2</sup>, *row*<sup>2</sup>. reweigh (rē-wā'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + weigh$ .] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial a second test or trial.

And fruit reward nis nonentary Courper, Hope, 1. 761. The central court of the Hareem is one of the richest discoveries that rewarded M. Place's industry. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., 1. 173. II. intrans. To make requital; bestow a re-turn or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct. Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of attate, to em-Ent you great wise persons have a fetch of a line:

Ilis aadel was of rewel-boon. Chaucer. Sir Thopas. 1, 167. liss addel was of revel-boon. Chaucer, on thopas, i. for. Ruel-bone is mentioned by Chancer... as the mate-rial of a saddie. It is not, of course, to be thence aupposed that ruel-bone was commonly or even actually used for that purpose... In the Tarnament of Tottenham Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of ruelle bones," which an-other copy altera to rounde bonys. In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of fin ruwal, that achon swithe brighte." Holliwell.

**rewet** (rö'et), n. [ $\langle F. rouet$ , little wheel, gun-lock, dim. of *roue*, a wheel,  $\langle L. rota$ , a wheel; see *rotary*, *rowel*.] 1. Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—2. The wheel-lock itself.—3. A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See hermebue

To characteristic form of the second time; win back. See harquebus. See harquebus. rewfult, a. A Middle English form of rueful. rewfullichet, adr. A Middle English form of ruefully. Chaucer. rewin (rē-win'), v. t. [ $\langle re- + win$ .] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the rewinning. Fuller.

To

5144

reword (rē-wêrd'), v. t.  $[\langle re- + word.]$  1. To put into words again; repeat.

It is not madness That I have utter'd; bring me to the test, And I the matter will *re-verd*; which madness Would gambol from. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 143.

2. To reëcho.

A hill whose concave womb *re-worded* A plaintful story from a sistering vale. Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to reword a statement.

rewrite ( $r\bar{a}$ - $r\bar{t}'$ ), v. t. [ $\langle re- + write$ .] To write a second time.

Write and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again, And for its swiftness ne'er appland your pen. *Young*, To Pope.

rewthet, n. An obsolete form of ruth. rewthet, n. An obsolete form of ruth. rewthlest, a. An obsolete form of ruthless. rex (reks), n. [ $\langle L.rex(reg.), a king (= OIr. rig, Ir. righ = Gael. righ = W. rhi = Skt. räjan, a$  $king: see Raja<sup>2</sup>), <math>\langle regere(Skt. \sqrt{raj}), rule: see$ regent, and rich, riche. Hence ult. roy, royal,regal, real<sup>2</sup>, regale<sup>2</sup>, etc.] A king.-To play rext,to play the king; act despotically or with violence; han-dle a person roughly; "play the mischlef." This phraseprobably alludes to the Rex, or king, in the early Englishplays, a character marked by more or less violence. Thenoun in time lost the literal meaning, and was often spelledreaks, reeks ("keep a reaks," etc.), and used as if meaning'theks.'

I... thinke it to be the greatest indignitie to the Queene that may be to suffer such a caytiff to *play* such *Rex.* Spenser, State of Ireland.

The sound of the hauthoys and bagpipes playing reeks with the high and stately timber. Urqukart, tr. of Rabelsis, ill. 2.

Love with Rage kept such a reakes that I thought they would have gone mad together. Breton, Dream of Strange Effects, p. 17.

Then came the English ordnance, which had been brought to land, to play such reaks among the horse that they were forced to fly. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 256.

rexen, n. A plural of resh<sup>2</sup>, a variant of rush<sup>1</sup>. Halliwell.

[Found only in the form reaksrex-playert, n.

player; < rex, in to play rex (reaks), + player.] One who plays rex.

Ribleur, a disordered roaver, jetter, swaggerer, outra-glous reaks-player, a robber, ransaker, boothaler, preyer upon passengers, etc. Cotgrave.

rey;, n. An obsolete form of  $ray^4$ .

reyalt, n. An obsolete form of ray<sup>4</sup>. reyalt, n. An obsolete form of royal. reynt, n. A Middle English form of rain<sup>1</sup>. reynaldt, n. An obsolete variant of reynard. reynard (rā'närd or ren'ärd), n. [Formerly also reynold, reynald; < late ME. reynard, < OF. reynard, regnard, regnar, regnart, renart, renard, F. renard = Pr. raynart = OCat. ranart, a fox, < OFIem. (OLG.) Reinaerd, Reinaert (G. Reinhart, Reinecke), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *lsegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *renard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular speech began to take the place of the vernacular OF. goulpil, goupil, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely;  $\langle$  MHG. Reinhart, OHG. Reginhart, Raginhart, a personal name, lit. 'strong in counsel,' $\langle$  ragin-, regin-, counsel (cf. Icel. regin, pl., the gods: see Ragnarök, and cf. AS. regn-(= Icel. regin-), intensive prefix in regn-heard, very hard, etc., regn-meld, a solemn announce-ment, regn-theof, an arch-thief, etc., and in per-sonal names such as Regen-here, etc., = Goth. ragin, an opinion, jndgment, decree, advice), + hart, strong, hard, = E. hard: see hard and -ard.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified. in which the fox figures as cunning personified. Hyer [here] begynneth th[e h]ystorye of regnard the xe. Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. 1481), p. 16.

Now read, Sir Reynold, as ye be right wise, What course ye weene is best for ns to take. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Reynosia (rā-nō'si-ä), n. [NL. (Grisebach, 1866); after Alvaro Reynoso of Havana.] A ge-nus of imperfectly known polypetalous plants, assigned to the order Rhamnaceæ, consisting of a single Cuban species, *R. latifolia*, extending into Florida, where it is known as *rcd ironwood*. **reyoung** (rē-yung'), *v. t.* [ $\langle rc- + young$ .] To make young again. [Rare.]

With rapid rush, Out of the stone a plentious stream doth gush, Which murmurs through the Plain; proud, that his glass, Gilding so swift, so soon re-yong the grass. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Revooding the high lands where the streams take rise. New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.
reyse<sup>2</sup>t, r. A Middle English form of raise<sup>1</sup>.
reyse<sup>1</sup>t, rese<sup>1</sup>t, rese luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

rezedt, a. Samo as reasted. rf., rfz. Abbreviations of rinforzando or rin-forzato.

forzato. rh. [L., etc., rh-, used for hr-, a more exact ren-dering of the Gr.  $\dot{\rho}$ , the aspirated  $\rho$  (r).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated r, oc-curring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as In Spanlsh, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written r. When medial, as it becomes in composition, the r is doubled, and is commonly written rrh, atter the Greek form  $\dot{\rho}_{i}$ , which, however, is now commonly written  $\rho_{\rho}$ . In modern formations medial rrh is often reduced to rh. (For examples of rh, see the words following, and catarrh, diarrhea, hemorrhage, myrrh, pyrrhic, etc.) The combination rh properly occurs only in Greek words; other rh.

combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rime*1, *rhine* for *rime*, *rhone* for *rome*, etc. **Rh**. The chemical symbol of *rhodium*. **rha**<sup>†</sup> (rä), *n*. [NL.,  $\langle$  L. *rha* (barbarum),  $\langle$  Gr.  $b\bar{a}$ , *rhubarb*, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, 'Pā, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rhcum*<sup>2</sup>.] Rhubarb.

Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sldes whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [rha], good for many uses in physick. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, xxll. 8. 28.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the seunate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purgling waters. *Floyer*, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

(Latham.)

rhabarbarin, rhabarbarine (ra-bär'ba-rin), n.
 [< rhabarbarum + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.] Same as chrysophanic acid. See chrysophanic.
 rhabarbarum (ra-bär'ba-rum), n. [NL., < L.</li>
 rha barbarum, rhubarb: see rhubarb and rha.]

Rhubarb.

rhabd (rabd), n. [Also rabd;  $\langle NL. rhabdus, \langle Gr. \dot{\rho}\dot{a}\beta\dot{a}\sigma_{c}$ , a rod: see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus. **Rhabdammina** (rab-da-mī'nä), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}\dot{a}\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , a rod, +  $\dot{a}\mu\mu\sigma_{c}$ , sand, + -*ina*<sup>1</sup>.] The typical genus of *Rhabdamminina*. O. Sars, 1872. Rhabdamminina (rab-dam-i-nī'nā), n. pl. [NL., < Rhabdammina + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, marine imperiorate for aminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Haliphysema*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Hackel the type of a class *Physemaria*, has heen as-signed to this group. Also *Rhabdamminina*, ss s sub-family of *Astrophicide*.

family of Astrophizidæ. **rhabdi**, n. Plural of rhabdus. **rhabdia**, n. Plural of rhabdium, 1. **rhabdichnite** (rab-dik'nīt), n. [ $\langle$  NL. Rhab-dichnites,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , a rod,  $+ i\chi voc$ , a track,  $+ -ite^2$ . Cf. ichnite.] A fossil trace or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or other. made by various animals in crawling or otherwise.

**Bhabdichnites** (rab-dik-nī'tēz), n. [NL., also Rabdichnites (J. W. Dawson, 1875): see rhab-dichnite.] A hypothetical genus of no defini-tion, covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called rhabdichnites.

Rhabdichnites and Ecophyton belong to impressions ex-plicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-mark-ings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by blyslve mol-lusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carbonif-erous rocks. Dateson, Geol. Hist, of Plants, p. 30. **rhabdite** (rab'dit), n. [ $\langle \text{ Gr. } \dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma\varsigma$ , a rod, + -*ite*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages **The Date** (rab diff),  $n_{\rm c}$  [(Gr.  $\rho a \rho \partial \phi_{\rm c}$ , a rod, + II. a. Same as *The database*. *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** One of the three pairs of appendages **Rhabdoccelida** (rab-dō-sē'li-dā), n, pl. [NL., of the abdominal sternites which unite to form (*Rhabdoccelida* (rab-dō-sē'li-dān), a. and n. tive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian (rab-dō-sē'li-dān), a. and n. **II.** n. A member of the *Rhabdoccelida*. eells of the integument of most turbellarian WOTMS. They may be entirely within these cells, or pro-trude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the nucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems related to the tactile sense. They vary in size and form, and also in their locel or general dispersion on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integrment, whence they work their way to the surface. Some similar bodies, of grasnular instead of homogeneous structure, are distin-guished as pseudo-rhabdites. See sagittoeyst. 3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis.*—4. A phosphilde of iron, occurring in minute tetrago-

phosphile of iron, occurring in minute tetrago-nal prisms in some meteoric irons.

## Rhabdocrepida

**rhabditic** (rab-dit'ik), a. [ $\langle rhabdite + -ic.$ ] Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense. **Rhabditis** (rab-di'tis), n. [NL. (Dujardin),  $\langle$ Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\beta\delta\sigma_{S}$ , a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family Anguillulida, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo In damp earth, where they lead au Independent life till they migrate Into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sex-ually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Membera of the genera Lepto-dera, Pelodera, Rhabdonema, and others have been referred to Rhabditis under various specific names. — Rhabditis genitalis, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

**rhabdium** (rab'di-um), n. [NL., < Gr. βάβδος, a rod.] 1. Pl. rhabdia (-ä). A striped museu-lar fiber. [Rare.]

The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibera, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia.* Nature, XXXIX. 45.

2. [cap.] A genus of coleopterous insects. Schaum, 1861.

**Rhabdocarpus** (rab-dộ-kär'pus), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \delta \beta \delta \sigma_c$ , a rod,  $+ \kappa a \rho \pi \delta \sigma_c$ , fruit.] A generic name given by Göppert and Berger, in 1848, to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities. Specineus referred to this genus have been described by var-ous suthors as occurring in the coal-measures of Frauce, Germany, England, and various parts of the Uulted States.

forming a suborder of Turbellaria, contrasted with Den-drocæla (which see), contain-ing small forms whose intestine, when present, is straight

docæla + -an.] I. n. A member of the Rhabdoccela.

II. a. Same as rhabdocalous.

**rhabdoccelous** (rab-do-so<sup>2</sup>lus), a. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\beta} a\beta \delta o_{\mathcal{S}}$ , a rod, + *koiloc*, hollow.] Having, as a turbellarian, a simple straight digestive cavity; of or pertaining to the Rhabdocala.

or pertaining to the *Rhabdocæla*. **Rhabdocrepida** (rab-dō-krep'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}d\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , a rod,  $+\kappa\rho\eta\pi t_{c}(\kappa\rho\eta\pi t_{c})$ , a founda-tion.] A suborder or other group of lithisti-dan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families Markov  $t_{c}$ silica over uniaxial spicules. The families Me-gamorinidæ and Micromorinidæ represent this group.



## rhabdoid

**rhabdoid** (rab'doid), *n*. [Also *rabdoid*;  $\langle$  Gr. *baβdoctóhg*, like a rod,  $\langle jaβdoc, a rod, + εidog, form.]$  In *bot.*, a spindle-shaped or acieular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting ir-ritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end

to end. **rhabdoidal** (rab-doi'dal), a. [Also rabdoidal;  $\langle rhabdoid + -al.$ ] Rod-like; specifically, in anat., sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture. **rhabdolith** (rab'dō-lith), n. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}\dot{a}\beta\dot{\sigma}o\varsigma$ , a rod,  $+ \lambda i\theta \sigma_{\varsigma}$ , a stone.] A minute *rhabdoidal* converting in the reasonance of the reasonance of

concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze — one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field. Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, I. iii.

**rhabdolithic** (rab-d $\bar{o}$ -lith'ik), a. [ $\langle rhabdolith$ + -ic.] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as cal-eareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths. **rhabdology** (rab-dol' $\bar{o}$ -ji), n. [Also rabdology;  $\langle F, rhabdologic, \langle Gr. \dot{\delta}d\beta\delta c, a rod, + -\lambda o j(a, \zeta)$  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma c v$ , speak: see -ology.] The act or art of computing by Napicr's rods or Napier's bones. See rod.

rhabdom (rab'dom), n. [ζ LGr. βάβδωμα, a bundle of rods: see rhabdome.] In entom., a special structure in the eye, consisting of a con-crescence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special struc-ture, the *rhabdom*, in the iong axis of a group of combined retinal ceila. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

rhabdomal (rab'dō-mal), a. [< rhubdome + -al.] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertain-

**rhabdomancer** (rab'dō-man-ser), *n*. [Also *rab-domancer*; < *rhabdomancey* + -*er*1.] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a romancer

of the divining-rod; a bletonist; a douser. **rhabdomancy** (rab'dō-man-si), n. [Also rab-domancy;  $\langle F. rhabdomancie, rhabdomance = Pg.$ rhabdomancia = It. rabdomanzia,  $\langle Gr. \rho_a \beta \delta \sigma_{\mu} \mu \nu \tau \epsilon i a$ , divination by means of a rod,  $\langle \rho \dot{a} \beta \delta \sigma_{\varsigma}$ , a rod,  $+ \mu a \nu \tau \epsilon i a$ , divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; rhabdosphere (rab'do-sfer), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , bletonism; dousing.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand. S. Judd, Margaret, i. 9.

rhabdomantic (rab-dō-man'tik), a. [Also rab-domantic; < rhabdomancy (-mant-) + -ie.] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

rhabdome (rab'dōm), n. [ $\langle$  LGr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\omega\mu a$ , a bundle of rods,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , a rod. Cf. *rhab-dom.*] Iu sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhab-dus, bearing the eladome.

The rhabdus then [i. e., when cladose] becomes known as the shaft or rhabdome, and the secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. IV. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

**rhabdomere** (rab'dō-mēr), *n*. [ $\langle \text{ Gr. } \phi \alpha \beta \delta \phi \varsigma$ , a rod, +  $\mu \epsilon \rho \sigma \varsigma$ , a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. Amer. Naturalist, XXIV. 373.

**Rhabdomesodon** (rab-dō-mes'ō-don), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\rho \dot{\alpha} \beta \delta o g$ , a rod,  $+ \mu \ell \sigma o g$ , middle,  $+ \delta \delta o \dot{v} g$ ( $\delta \delta o v \tau$ -) = E. tooth.] A genus of polyzoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidæ*. R. gracile is a characteristic species. **Rhabdomesodontidæ** (rab-dō-mes-ō-don'ti-dē), n al. [NL. (*Rhabdomesodon* (don't) + idm]

n. pl. [NL., < Rhabdomesodon (-odont-) + -idæ.] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus Rhabdomesodon. They had a ramose polyzoary composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-month was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or onter chamber which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas. **rhabdomyona** (rab<sup>4</sup>dō-mī-ð<sup>6</sup>mä), n.; pl. rhab-domyomata (-mā-tā). [NL.,  $\leq$  Gr. þáβðor, a rod, + NL. myoma, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

**Rhabdonema** (rab-dō-nē'mā), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr. rhachial, rhachialgia, etc. See rachial, etc.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , a rod,  $+\nu\eta\mu a$ , a thread.] A genus of rhachilla, n. See rachilla. small nematoid worms referred to the family Rhachiodon, rhachiodont, etc. See Rachio-Anguillulidæ, containing parasitic species, some

of which are known to pass through the *Rhab*-ditis form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous par-asite of the inngs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the in-testine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the of which are known to pass through the Khab-ditis form. Such is R. nigrovenosum, a viviparous par-asite of the inngs of batrachians, haif to three quarters of an inch iong, whose embryos make their way into the in-testine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the Rhabditis form. These have separate sexes, and the females pro-duce living young, which finally migrate into the batra-chian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is R. strongyloides, for-meriy knowu as Anguilluia intestinalis. **rhabdophane** (rab'dö-fān), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p} \alpha \beta \beta \delta c_{\ell}$ , a rod,  $+ -\phi avi \beta_{\ell}$ , appearing,  $\langle \phi a i v c \sigma a_{\ell}$ , appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from

earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

Rhabdophora (rab-dof'o-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of \*rhabdophorus: see rhabdophorous.] A rhachitome, rhachitomous. See rachitome, group of fossil organisms: same as Graptoli- etc. thina: so called by Allman from the chitinous Rhacochilus (rak-ō-kī'lus), n. [NL. (Agassiz,

rod which supports the perisare. **rhabdophoran** (rab-dof  $\tilde{\phi}$ -ran), a. and n. [ $\langle Rhabdophora + -an.$ ] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Rhabdophora; graptolithic. II. n. A member of the Rhabdophora; a grap-

tolite.

rhabdophorous (rab-dof'  $\bar{0}$ -rns), a. [ζ NL. \*rhabdophorus, ζ Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{a}\beta\delta\sigma$ , a rod, +  $\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\nu =$ L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] Same as rhabdophoran. Rhabdopleura (rab-d $\bar{0}$ -pl $\ddot{0}$ 'r $\ddot{n}$ ), n. [NL. (All-man, 1869), ζ Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{a}\beta\delta\sigma$ , a rod, +  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\rho\delta\nu$ , a rib.] The typical genus of Rhabdopleuridæ, hovien the the decomfored the content.

having the tentacles confined to a pair of out-growths of the lophophore containing each a growths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginoid skeleton. R. normani is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching or-ganism, apparently a molinscoid of polyzoan affinities, iiving in a system of dedicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the gymnocautus.

yymoutata. Bhabdopleuræ (rab-dö-plö'rě), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Rhabdopleura.] An order of marine poly-zoans, represented by the family Rhabdopleu-ridæ. Also Rhabdopleurca. Bhabdoplouridæ (rab dö plö'ri dö) n. pl

ridæ. Also Rhabdopleurca. **Rhabdopleuridæ** (rab-dō-plö'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhubdopleura + -idæ.] The family represented by the genus Rhabdopleura. To-gether with Cephalodiscidæ the family forma a particular group of molinscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester Pterobranchia. It forms the type of the sub-order Aspidophora of Aliman.

habdopleurous (rab-do-plo'rus), a. Pertaining to the Rhabdopleuridæ, or having their characters.

a rod,  $\pm \sigma\phi a \bar{a} \rho a$ , a sphere: see sphere.] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdolithic rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose

dosteus, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on

sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some paleontologista it is referred to the family *Platamistika*. The only known species lived in the Eocene of eastern North America. **Rhabdosteoidea** (rab-dos-tē-oi'dē-ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhabdosteus + -oidea.$ ] The *Rhabdoste-idæ* rated as a superfamily of *Denticetc. Gill.* **Rhabdosteus** (rab-dos'tē-us), n. [NL. (Cope, 1867),  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\dot{\alpha}c$ , a röd,  $+ \dot{\delta}\sigma\tau\dot{\delta}c$ , a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidæ*. **Rhabdostyla** (rab-dō-stī'lā). n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr.$  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\dot{\alpha}c$ , a röd,  $+ \sigma\tau\bar{\nu}\lambda c$ , a pillar.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *For-ticella*, but having a rigid instead of a contrae-tile pedicel. Six species are described, all of

tile pedicel. Six species are described, all of fresh water.

rhabdous (rab'dus), a. [Also rabdous; < rhabd, rhabdus, + -ous.] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type

rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule. **rhabdus** (rab'dus), *n*.; pl. *rhabdi* (-dī). [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\beta\delta\sigma_{c}$ , a rod, stiek, staff, wand, twig, switch.] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their end-ings. A rhabdns sharp at both ends is an oxea; blunt at both ends, a strongyle; knobbed at both ends, a tylote; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a tylotoza; blunt at one end and apart the other, a strongylozea. The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus. 2. In bot., the stipe of certain fungi.

Rhagodia

rhachiotome (rā'ki-ō-tōm), n. Same as rachi-

**rhachiotomy** (rā-ki-ot'ō-mi), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $b\dot{\alpha}\chi_{i\varsigma}$ , the spine, + - $\tau o\mu ia$ ,  $\langle \tau \epsilon \mu \nu \epsilon i\nu$ ,  $\tau a\mu \epsilon i\nu$ , eut.] Incision into an opening of the spinal canal.

rhachigagus, rhachis, n. See rachigagus, etc. rhachischisis (rā-kis ki-sis), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \rho \dot{\alpha} \chi v, the spine, + \sigma \chi i \sigma v, a eleaving, <math>\langle \sigma \chi i \zeta e v, cleave: see schism.]$  In pathol., incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called spina bifida.

rhachitie, rhachitis. See rachitic, etc. rhachitome, rhachitomous. See rachitome,

**Knacochius** (rak-o-kilus), n. [NL. (Agassiz, 1854),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\kappa\phi$ , a rag, rags,  $+\chi\epsilon i\lambda\phi\epsilon$ , lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. R. *toxotes* is the alfiona. See cut under alfiona. **Rhacophorus** ( $r\ddot{e}$ -kof' $\ddot{\phi}$ -rus), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  LGr.  $\dot{\rho}\alpha\kappa\phi\phi\rho\phi\epsilon$ , wearing rags,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\kappa\phi\epsilon$ , a rag, rags,  $+\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\nu\nu = E. bcar^{1}$ .] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidæ*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long by means of which the creature takes long

by means or which the creature takes long flying leaps. R. reinhardti is one of the largest tree-frogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under flying-frog. **Rhacophyllum** (rak- $\overline{0}$ -fil'um), n. [NL,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\beta \alpha \kappa c_3$  arag, rags,  $\pm \phi \delta \lambda \alpha \nu$ , leaf.] A generic name given by Schimper (1869) to certain fos-sil plants found in the coal-measures of Eng-lered and Cormeany and supposed to be related land and Germany, and supposed to be related to the ferns, but of very uncertain and obscure affinities. Lesquerenx has described under this generic name a large number of species from the Carboniferous of various parts of the United States.

various parts of the United States. **Rhadamanthine**, **Rhadamantine** (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), a. [ $\langle L. Rhadamanthus, \langle Gr.$ 'Padéµav $\vartheta v_{\zeta}$ , Rhadamanthus (see def.).] Per-taining to or resembling Rhadamanthus, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemu and final brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is Rhadamantine. Carlule, Dr. Francia. To conquer in the great atrnggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past — Weil done ! J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

**Rhadinosomus**  $(rad^{*i} - n\bar{o} - s\bar{o}'mus)$ , *n*. [NL. (Schönherr, 1840),  $\langle$  Gr. *padwóc*, Ædic  $\beta padwóc$ , slender, taper,  $+ \sigma \bar{\omega} \mu a$ , body.] A genus of wee-vils or *Curculionidæ*. Formerly called *Leptoso*-

vils or Curculionidæ. Formerly called Leptosomus, a name procecupied in ornithology.
Rhætian (rē'shian), a. and n. [Also Rhetian; K. F. Rhétian, C. Rhætia, prop. Rætins, < Rhætia, Rætia, their country.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the Rhætian Alps.</li>
II. n. A native of Rhætia.
Rhætic (rē'tik), a. [Also Rhetic; < L. Rhæticus, prop. Ræticus, < Rhæti, the Rhætians: see Rhætian.] Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps.--Rhætic beds, in geol., certain strata.</li>

tians: see *Rhætian.*] Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps.—Rhætic beds, in geot, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyroleee Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage be-tween the Trias and the Jura. One of the most important divisions of the Rhætic series in England is the so-called bone-bed, which abounds in bones and teeth of fish, cop-rolites, and other organic remains. **rhætizite** (ré'ti-zit), *n*. [Prop. \**Rhæticite*, irreg.  $\langle Rhætic + -ite^2$ .] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhetizite*. **Rhæto-Romanic** (ré'tō-rō-man'ik), *a*. and *n*. [ $\langle Rhætic + Romanic.] Belonging to, or a$ 

[< Rhætic + Romanic.] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also Rheto-Romanic.

**rhagades** (rag'a-dēz), n. pl. [NL.,  $\leq$  L. rhagades,  $\leq$  Gr. payác, pl. payádes, a chink, crack, rent, a crack of the skin,  $\leq$  phytúvai, payāvai, break: see break.] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations

**rhagite** (rag'īt), *n*. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } pa\gamma\eta$ , a crack ( $\langle p\eta \rangle$ -*vivat, payųvat*, break), + -*ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrous ar-seniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yel-lowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schnee-berg in Saxony. Bhagodia (rag addi a) ar (NL (D) D)

Bhagodia (rā-gō'di-ä), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes;  $\langle Gr. \rho a \gamma \omega \delta \eta \varsigma$ , like grapes,

## Rhagodia

**Rhagodia**   $\langle \dot{p}\dot{a}\dot{z} (\dot{p}\alpha\gamma)$ , a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Chenopodicæ*, characterized by glomerate flow-ers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crown-ing the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 13 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herba, either slender or robust, mealy or minutely would, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or panicled, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are red-berry and seaberry. R. Billardieri is a nesside shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, atraggling or 5 or 6 feet high, of some use in binding sands. R. hastata is the saloop-bush, an undershrub with small soft leaves, intro-duced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for eattle. **rhagon** (rag'on), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\dot{z} (\dot{p}\alpha\gamma)$ , a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an olynthus, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical cham-

into a number of approximately spherical cham-bers communicating with the exterior by a prosopyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and othera exhibit it in the adult state. The atructure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is corre-lated with ascon, leucon, and sycon. Also called dyssycus.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Khagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. W. J. Sollas, Eneyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415. **rhagonate** (rag' $\tilde{\varphi}$ -nät), a. [ $\langle rhagon + -atc^1$ .] Having the character of a rhagon; of or per-taining to a rhagon; rhagose. **rhagose** (rag' $\tilde{\sigma}$ s), a. [ $\langle Gr, \dot{\rho}\dot{\sigma} \rangle$ ( $\dot{\rho}a\gamma$ -), a grape, + -ose.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. W. J. Sollas. **Rhamnaceee** (ram-nā's $\tilde{\varphi}$ - $\tilde{e}$ ), n. pl. [NL. (Lind-ley, 1835),  $\langle Rhamnus + -acce.$ ] An order of polypetalous plants of the series Discifloræ. It is unlike the rest of its cohort Celastrales in its valvate calyx-lobes, and resembles the related Ampelidaces, or grape family, in its superior ovary and the position of its tatemens opposite the petals; it is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynons atamena, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not s berry. It includes about 475 species, classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided atternate or opposite stipulate lesves, which are often coriaceonas and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in sxil-tary cynes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehis-cent. It is often called the buckthora, family, from the common name of Rhamnus, the type genus. See cut un-der Rhamnus. der Rhamnus.

rhamnaceous (ram-nā'shius), a. [< NL. Rhamnus + -accous.] Of or pertaining to the order Rhamnaccæ.

**Rhamneæ** (ram'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + -eæ.] The prin-cipal tribe of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, charactercipal tribe of the order *Khamnaceæ*, character-ized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Atthough this name was originally employed for the order, it is better to restrict it to the tribe, and adopt the later form *Rhamnaceæ* of Lindley for the ordi-nal term, as is very generally done. See *Rhamnus, Cea-*nothus, Sageretia, and *Pomaderris* for the chief among ita 21 genera. 21 genera.

<sup>21</sup> genera. **rhamnegin** (ram'ne-jin), *n*. [ $\langle Rhamnus + \cdot e_{7},$ an arbitrary syllable,  $+ \cdot in^{2}$ .] A glucoside ( $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}$ ) found in buekthorn-berries. **rhamnetin** (ram'ne-tin), *n*. [ $\langle Rhamnus + \cdot e_{7},$ an arbitrary syllable,  $+ \cdot in^{2}$ .] A decomposi-tion-product ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_{5}$ ) formed from rhamnin. **rhamnin** (ram'nin), *n*. [ $\langle Rhamnus + \cdot in^{2}$ .] A crystallizable glucoside found in buekthorn-berries.

berries.

**rhamnoxanthin** (ram-nok-san'thin), n. [(NL. Rhamnus + Gr. ξουθός, yellow, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] Same as frangulin.

Rhaminus (ram'nus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), (L. rhamnos, (Gr. póµvoc, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genns of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn, type of the order Rhamnaceæ and of the tribe Rhamneæ. It is characterized by a thin disk aheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five atameus on its margin; by a free ovary often immeraed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblongor spherical drupe, aurrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 66 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europc, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-velned leaves, which are either entire or toched, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stpuues. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are comonly diocious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus Frangula of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the apacies is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. catharticus* of the norther old World, planted and sparingly nat-

uralized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of R. Frangula; its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



sanch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) with Fruit. a, female flower; b, male flower; c, leaf, showing the nervation.

a, female flower; b, male flower; c, leaf, showing the nervation. those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as sap-green. R. Frangula, of the same nativity, called black or berry-bearing alder, alder-buckthorn, and (black) dogucod, affords one of the very beat gunpowder-charcoais, while its bark is an officinal cathartic. (See frangula, frangulin.) The fruit of R. infectorius and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under Persian.) In China the bark of R. time-torius (R. chlorophorus) and R. Davuricus (R. utilis) af-fords the famous green indigo, or lokas, there used to dye aliks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other Old World species, see alaternus and lotus-tree, 3.) R. Carolinianus of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of R. croceus of California are much eaten by the Indians. R. Californicus, the California coffee tree, yield as nu impor-tant coffee-substitute. R. Parshianus of the western coast yields the cascara sagrada bark (see under bark?), some-times called chittam-bark, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, 2. **Rhamphalcyon** (ram-fal'si-on), n. [NL.,  $\leq$  Gr.

and redwood, 2. **Rhamphalcyon** (ram-fal'si-on), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\mu\phi\sigma,$  a curved heak,  $+\dot{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\nu\omega\nu$ , the kingfisher: see alcyon, halcyon.] A genus of Alcedininæ: same as Pelargopsis. Reichenbach, 1851. **Rhamphastidæ** (ram-fas'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$ Rhamphastos + -idæ.] A family of picarian birds, typified by the genus Rhamphastos; the toucaus. They have a bill of enormous itse theory heavy birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos*; the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancelloua and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in paira; there are ten tail-fea-thers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicies are aeparate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no ceea. The legs are homalogonatous, and the feet are antiopelmous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, con-fined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucant*, toucanet, and cuta under *Rhamphastos*, *Sclenidera*, and aracari.

and aracari. **Rhamphastinæ** (ram-fas-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle Rhamphastos + -inæ.$ ] 1†. The Rhamphastidæ as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A subfamily of Rhamphastidæ, contrasted with Pteroalossinæ.

Pterogiossinæ. **Rhamphastos** (ram-fas'tos), n. [NL. (Lin-næus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphestes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr.  $\dot{\rho}a\mu-\phi\eta\sigma\tau/c$ , a fish, prob. the pike),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}a\mu\phioc$ , a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rham-phastidæ*, formerly coextensive with the fam-



Ariel Toucan (Rha

ily, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the

## rhamphotheca

toco toucan, or R. ariel. Usually written Ram-

phastos. **Rhamphobatis** (ram-fob'a-tis), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr.} \rangle$  *báupoc*, a curved beak, +  $\beta a \tau i \varsigma$ , a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (b). [NL. (Dem-

paper, a curved beak,  $\pm partc, a flat fish.$  Same as Rhina, I (b). **Rhamphocelus** (ram-fö-së'lus), n. [NL. (Dem-arest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{c}\mu\phi\phi c$ , a curved beak,  $\pm \kappa\dot{p}'\eta$ , tumor; altered to Rham-phocalus (Sclater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is  $\langle$  Gr.  $\kappa\dot{a}\lambda\phi c$ , hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, espe-cially Brazil, as *R. brasibius* and *R. jacapa*. **Rhamphocottidæ** (ram-fö-kot'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  Rhamphocottus  $\pm -idæ$ .] A family of mail-checked acanthopterygian fishes, repre-sented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting anout; there are a short spinone and oblong soft dorsal fina, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect. **Rhamphocottinæ** (ram "fö-ko-tī'nē), n. pl.

Rhamphocottinæ (ram "fö-ko-tī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhamphocottus + -inæ.] The Rham-phocottidæ considered as a subfamily of Cottida.

Rhamphocottoidea (ram"fō-ko-toi'dō-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Rhamphocottus + -oidea.] A super-family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidæ*, and distinguished by the development of the posttemporal bones.

**Rhamphocottus** (ram- $f\bar{0}$ -kot'us), *n*. [NL. (Günther, 1874),  $\leq$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\mu\phi\sigma$ , a curved beak, +  $\kappa\delta\tau\tau\sigma\varsigma$ , a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb: see *Cottus.*] A genus of mailchecked fishes having a projecting shout, typ-ical of the family *Rhamphocottidæ*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

Rhamphodon (ram'fo-don), n. [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as Ramphodon), Gr.  $\dot{\rho}a\mu\phi\sigma_{c}$ , a curved beak, +  $\dot{\delta}\delta\sigma'c$  ( $\dot{\delta}\delta\sigma vr$ -) = E. tooth.] A genus of Tro-chilidæ, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian R. nævins: synonymous with Gry-

rhamphoid (ram'foid), a. [<Gr. μαμφώδης, beak-shaped, < μάμφος, a curved beak, + είδος, form.]

shaped,  $\langle \dot{\rho}\dot{a}\mu\phi_{0}c, a$  curved beak,  $+i\partial c_{0}c, form.]$ Beak-shaped.—Rhamphold cusp, a cuap on a plane curve, where the two hranchealle on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp; an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent. Rhampholeon (ram-fo'lē-on), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr.$  $p\dot{a}\mu\phi_{0}c, a$  curved beak,  $+\lambda tow, a$  lion: see *lion*, and cf. chamelcon.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. R. spectrum is a Madagasean species. Günther, 1874. Rhamphomicron (ram-fo-mik'ron), n. [NL.,  $\langle$ Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\mu\phi_{0}c, a$  curved beak,  $+\mu \mu \kappa \rho \dot{c}c,$  little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidæ*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no erest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, rang-ing from the United States of Colombia to Bo-livia. R. stanleyi and R. herrani are examples. They are known as thornbills. Rhamphorhynchinæ (ram"fö-ring-kī'nē), n. pl.

[NL., < *Rhamphorhynchinæ* (ram<sup>#</sup>fö-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + -*inæ*.] A subfamily of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Rhampho*rhynchus.

rhamphorhynchine (ram-fö-ring'kin), a. Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinæ*.

**Rhamphorhynchus** (ram-fò-ring'kus), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{ Gr. } \dot{\rho} \dot{\mu} \mu \phi o c$ , a curved beak,  $+ \dot{\rho} \dot{\nu} \chi o c$ , a beak, suout.] A genus of pterodactyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long

from Pterodactylus in having the tail very long with immobile vertebra, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn. One of the species is *R. gemmingi*. **Rhamphosidæ** (ram-fos'i-dĉ), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle Rhamphosus + -idæ.$ ] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the ge-nus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebræ, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, aubthoracic ventrals, and a doraal apine behind the nu-chal platea. They lived in the Eocene seas. **Rhamphosus** (ram'fõ-sus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz),

chai platea. They lived in the Eocenc seas. **Rhamphosus** (ram'fǫ-sus), n. [NL. (Agassiz), with term. -osus (see -ose),  $\leq$  Gr. báµφoc, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidæ*. **rhamphotheca** (ram-fǫ-thē'kä), n.; pl. *rham-phothecæ* (-sē). [NL.,  $\leq$  Gr. báµφoc, a curved beak, +  $\theta \eta \kappa \eta$ , a sheath.] In ornith., the integ-ument of the whole beak, of which the rhino-theca derivotheca and grathotheca are parts theca, dertrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

## rhamphothecal

- rhamphothecal (ram-fö-the'kal), a. [< rhamphotheca + -al.] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; of or pertaining to the rhamphotheca.
- rhamphotheca. Rhamphus (ram'fus), n. [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as Ramphus),  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \dot{\mu} \mu \phi_0 \zeta$ , a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterons insects, giving name to the Rhamphidæ, hut usnally placed in the family Curculionidæ, having a few European species. rhaphe, n. Sce raphe. Rhaphidiopsis (raf-i-dop'sis), n. [NL. (Ger-staecker, 1855),  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} a \phi i \zeta (\dot{\rho} a \phi d \delta)$ , needle, +  $\dot{\phi} \psi_{\zeta}$ , face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively Af-rican longicorn beetles, of eleven known spe-cies and generally handsome coloration. Rhaphiosaurus (raf'i-ō-sâ'rus), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr.$
- cles and generally handsome coloration. **Rhaphiosaurus** (raf<sup>#</sup>i-ō-sâ'rus), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}\dot{a}\phi co$ , a little needle or pin (dim. of  $\dot{p}a\phi c$ ), needle, pin), +  $\sigma a \bar{v} \rho c$ , a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually Raphiosaurus. **rhaphis**, n. See raphis. **Rhapidophyllum** (rap<sup>#</sup>i-dō-fil'um), n. [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}a\pi i c$  ( $\dot{\rho}a\pi i \delta$ -), a rod, +  $\dot{\phi} v \lambda 2 \omega v$ , leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe Corundex. It is characterized by otherse party
- **Rhapidophylium** (rap'1-do-ni'tim), n. [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876),  $\langle Gr, barig (barid)$ , a rod,  $+ \phi b \lambda 2 ov$ , leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe Corypheze. It is characterized by globose, parily discious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six atamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, tapering into a short re-curved atigms, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nuttipped by a persistent subterminal stigma and composed of a hard crust covered with a fibrous per-carp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well-known genns Chemærope by the fruit and by its spines. The only apecles, R. Hystrix (Chamærope Hystrix), is the blue palmetto of Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut, and the minute saffron flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spatiese, which are surrounded by woolly apsthes. See blue patiento, under patimetto. **Rhapis** (rā'pis), n. [NL. (Limneus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem;  $\langle Gr.$ joaric, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribeCorypheze. It is characterized by a fruit of one to threesmall obovid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a termi-nal style, with a theose-left valvate corolla, anthers openingoutward, and three distinct ovary-carpels borne on anelongated pedicel or carpophore. There are 4 or 5 species,natives of China and Japan. They are low palms withreed-like stema apringing up in dense tifts from the sameroot, each atem wrapped in a network of fibers which arethe remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and ter-minal roundish leaves, irregulary and radistely partedis to linear, wedge-shaped, or elliptical segments with con-spicuons transverse velue. They ellow is flowers are borneon a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheath-ed along its axis with decidnous bracts, the whole at firstincloseed within two or three membra
- The route rule is see rule and route, and cf. rhubarb.] Rhubarb: chiefly in phar. in com-position, rhapontic-root. **rhapsode** (rap'sõd), n. [= F. rapsode, rhapsode = Sp. rapsoda = It. rapsodo,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}a\psi\phi\delta\phi_c$ , a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,'  $\langle$

The one who strings of joins songs together,  $\langle \psi \rangle$ , stich together, fasten together,  $+ \psi \delta \eta$ , song, ode: see *odel*.] A rhapsodist. I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kleisthene's by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Theois and Epigoni. *Grote, Hist. Greece, i. 21, note.* 

rhapsodert (rap'so-der), n. [< rhapsode + -er2.] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a hapsoder of mine own raga, and that cost me more dili-ence to seek them than it did to make them. Donne, Letters, 11.

**rhapsodic** (rap-sod'ik), a. [= F. rapsodique, rhapsodique, < Gr. μαψωικός, < μαψωία, rhapsodique, see rhapsody.] Same as rhapsodical. **rhapsodical** (rap-sod'i-kal), a. [< rhapsodic + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhap-sody; of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthu-sistic to extravegame. siastic to extravagance; exaggerated in senti-ment and expression; gushing.

They (Prynne's works] ... by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. Wood, Athense Oxon, II. 439. The odes of Jean Baptiste Roussean ... are animated, without being *rhapsodical*. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxix.

rhapsodically (rap-sod'i-kal-i), adr. In the manner of rhapsody. rhapsodise, v. See rhapsodize. rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), n. [= F. rapsodiste, rhapsodist = Sp. Pg. It. rapsodista; as rhapsode

1. Among the ancient Greeks, one -ist.] who composed, recited, or sang thapsolies; es-pecially, one who made it his profession to re-cite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist*... rehearsed... the poems of others. W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, bearing in his had a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's Inspiration. Eneyc. Brü., XI. 137. 2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this (harvest) song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or *succession* of *rhap-*sodists — I am ignorant. George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii. 3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me sak our *rhapsolist*, —"if you have nothing ... but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, ... and ... no future rewards or pupishmenta ... —how many ... vicious wretches will you ever re-claim?" Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

rhapsodistic (rap-sō-dis'tik), a. [< rhapsodist +-ic.] Same as rhapsodical.
rhapsodize (rap'sō-dīz), v.; pret. and pp. rhapsodized, ppr. rhapsodizing. [< rhapsodc +-izc.]</li>
i. intrans. To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhap-addit happone for the reconstruction of the reconstruction. sodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intenseness or ex-aggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me rhapsodising; but ... one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production with-out finding food for a rambiling fancy. Jane Austen, Mansheld Park, xxii. Walter, the young Franconian knight, with his rhapso-dising and love making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance. The Academy, No. 898, p. 46.

II. trans. To sing or narrate or recite as a

rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody. Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit rhapsodizing all these affairs. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vil. 28.

## Also spelled rhapsodise.

**rhapsodomancy** (rap'sõ-dõ-man-si), n. [ $\langle F.$  *rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomaneia*,  $\langle Gr.$  *paψωός*, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + μ*aντείa*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapso-*domancy. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sen-tences of a poet on so many picces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together io an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the dle lodged contain ed the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the Sories Premestime, and after-wards, according to the poet thus made use of, Sortes Homerice, Sortes Virgiliane, &c. Rees, Cyclopadia.

**rhapsody** (rap'sǫ̃-di), n.; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie*, *rapsodie*; < OF. *rapsodie*, F. *rapsodie*, *rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, < L. *rhapsodia*, < Gr. *μαψωδia*, the reciting soluti, CL. mapsoluti, COP. payoola, the rectifying of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade,  $\langle \rho a\psi \phi \delta \phi_{s}$ , a rhapso-dist: see *rhapsode*.] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time: as, the Homeric *rhapsodies*.

one time: as, the Homeric rhapsodies. A rhapsody Of Homer's. B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, I. 184. Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habilually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work (the Illad and the Odyssey) was permsnently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians. W. Mure, Lang, and Lik. of Aoc. Greece, 11. 11. § 5. W. Mure, Lang, and Lik. of Aoc. Greece, 11. 11. § 5.

The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast The ears of scraphims. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15. Spend all the pow'rs Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtne's praise

## Couper, Task, v. 677.

3. In *music*, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important: as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapso-dies.*—4†. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

## rhematic

O, such a deed As from the body of contraction plucks The very sonl, and sweet religion makes A rhapsody of words. Shak, flamlet, iii. 4. 48. He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a rhapsody of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room. Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13. rhatany, n. See ratany. rhaw, n. [W. rhaw, a shovel, spade.] A mea-sure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards. Rhe (rē), n. A variant of Ra. Rhea<sup>1</sup> (rē'ä), n. [= F. Rhéc,  $\langle L. Rhea, \langle Gr.$ 'Péa, Rhea' (see def. 1).] 1. In anc. myth., a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities. of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the coafusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they wera not in origin one and the same. Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In ornith.: (a) The only genus of Rheidæ; the only American genus of living ratifie birds; the only three-toed ostriches. R. americana is the common American ostrich, svestra, or



South American Ostrich (Rhea americana)

nandn. R. darufni is a second very distinct species, some-times placed in another genna, *Pierocnemis*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. R. macrorhyncha is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (b) [l. c.] An American ostrich .- 3. The fifth sat-

[l, c, j] An American ostrich.— 5. The first savellite of Saturn. **rhea**<sup>2</sup> ( $r\tilde{o}'_{a}$ ), n. [Also *rheea*; E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or -fiber. **Rheæ** ( $r\tilde{o}'\tilde{e}$ ), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Rhea*<sup>1</sup>, 2.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rhet*-dre of envilve of the American extinctions

dæ, or family of the American ostriches. rhea-fiber (ré'ä-fi<sup>\*</sup>bèr), n. Same as ramie. rhea-grass (ré'ä-gràs), n. The ramie-plant. See ramie.

s Inea-IDer (re<sup>2</sup> a-fr<sup>2</sup> ber), n. Same as rame.
rhea-grass (ré<sup>2</sup> ä-gràs), n. The ramie-plant. See ramie.
rheebok, n. A corrupt spelling of reebok.
rheic (ré<sup>2</sup> ik), a. [ζ F. rhéique; as Rheum<sup>2</sup> + .ic.] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. -Rheic acid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, the yellow crystalline grannlar matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochoric acid.
Rheidæ (ré<sup>2</sup> i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhea<sup>1</sup> + .idæ.] A family of living ratite birds confined to American ostriches. There is an lachica symphysis heneath the sacral vertebre, but no public symphysis, the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the carolid fa single, sinistral; the lower larynx is specialized and chase a pair of intrinsic syring sad the manus has three digits.
rhein (ré<sup>2</sup> in), n. [ζ Rheum<sup>2</sup> + .in<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under rheic).
Rhein-berry (rīn'her'i), n. [Also Rhine-berry; early mod. E. rhein-berry, in counting also, appar., in other plant-names, namely reyn-bloeme, rijn-bloeme (D. rijnbezie, also rijn-besie, D. rijn-bezie, hlackberry, ' (berry growing along the Rhine 1); < MD. reyn-, rijn., occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely reyn-bloeme, rijn-bloeme (D. rijnbloeme), tansy; the element reyn., rijn., being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.</li>
rhematic (ré-mat'ik), a. and n. [ζ Gr. paµarinde, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

Such [adjectives in -able] as are derived from verbs de-serve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambigu-ouaness of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denomi-nate rhematic. I. Mall, Adjectives in -able, p. 47. the gastrocnemina of the trajective and the served terms of electrons of electrons and the served terms of terms of the served terms of the served terms of ter

II. n. The doctrine of propositions or sen-

**Rhemish** (refmine of propositions of sene tences. Coleridge. **Rhemish** (refmish), a. [< Rheims + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of north-eastern France. Rhemish version, the version of the New Testament in the Doug Bible. See Bible. **rhenet**, n. An erroneous form of rine<sup>3</sup>.

rhenet, n. An erroneous form of rine<sup>3</sup>. Rhenish (ren'ish), a. and n. [ $\langle G. rheinisch,$ MHG. rinisch, rinsch, rinsch (= D. rijnsch = Dan. rhinsk = Sw. rhensk),  $\langle Rhein,$  MHG. Rin, OHG. Rin, Hrin (= D. Rijn = ME. Rin) (L. Rhenus, Gr. 'Pāveç), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] I. a. Of or pertain-ing to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea. Benish architecture the local form assumed Sea. - Rhenish architecture, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have



Rhenish Architecture. - Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne

knems Architecture. Apact and character and Appende, Congular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular weat-ern apae in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regiona. In buildings of this atyle small circular er octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries be-neath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, eiten resem-bling Byzantine work, are among the meat beautiful fea-tures. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and maoifest auitability to their purpose, laferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Ro-manesque. — Rhenish wine. See wine. II. n. Rhine or Rhenish wine. See wine.

A' poured a flagou ef *Rhenish* en my head once. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 197.

**rheochord** ( $re^{i}\bar{o}$ -kôrd), *n*. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{p}e\bar{v}v, flow, + \chi e\rho\delta\dot{\eta}$ , a chord : see *chord*.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted n the circuit.

**Rheoideæ** (rē-oi'dē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Rhea<sup>1</sup> + -oideæ.] The Rheidæ rated as a superfamily: same as Rheæ.

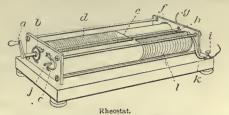
same as *Kheæ*. **rheometer** (rē-om'e-tèr), *n*. [Also *reometer*; = F. *rhéomètre*; irreg.  $\langle$  Gr. *beiv*, flow,  $+ \mu \epsilon \tau \rho ov$ , a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or gal-vanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow. **rheometric** (rë.metric) a. [ $\langle$  *rheometre* +

**rheometric** (rē-ō-met'rik), a. [< rheometer + -ie.] Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

galvanometric. **rheometry** (rē-om'e-tri), n. [As rheometer + -y<sup>3</sup>.] 1. In math., the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents; galvanometry. **rheomotor** (rē'ō-mō-tor), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } heiv, \text{flow},$ + L. motor, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated. s originated.

is originated. **rheophore** ( $r\tilde{e}'\tilde{o}$ -f $\tilde{o}r$ ), *n*. [Also *rcophore*;  $\langle$  Gr.  $\rho \tilde{e}v$ , flow, + - $\phi \rho \rho c$ ,  $\langle \phi \hat{e} \rho e v = E. bear^1$ .] A gen-eral name given by Ampère to the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell. **rheoscope** ( $r\tilde{e}'\tilde{o}$ -sk $\tilde{o}p$ ), *n*. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\rho \tilde{e}v$ , flow, +  $\sigma \kappa \sigma \pi \tilde{e}v$ , view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascer-tained; an electroscope,

[< rheoscope + **Theoscopic** (re-o-skop ik), a. (*Checkopic* --ic.] Same as electroscopic.—Recoscopic limb, the gastrocnemius of the frog with solatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated. **rheostat** (re<sup>7</sup>o-stat), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}eiv$ , flow, +  $\sigma \tau \sigma \tau \phi_{\varsigma}$ , verbal adj. of  $i \sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} v a_i$ , stand: see static.] In electromagnetism, an instrument for regu-



a, crank;  $\delta_i$  spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction;  $\epsilon_i$  spring for other barrel or cylinder;  $a'_i$  non-conducting cylinder;  $\epsilon_i$  wire; f and  $\delta_i$  contact-springs for carrying current to and from binding posts g and  $i'_i$   $\lambda_i$  scale for showing number of revolutions;  $i_i$  conducting cylinder;  $j'_i$  pin for crank when reversing

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any re-quired degree of resistance may be maintained;

a resistance-coil. See resistance, 3. **rheostatic** (rē-ō-stat'ik), a. [< rheostat + -ic.] Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incor-rectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be varidly abanged can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, and the secondary batteries. *E. Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 104.

rheostatics (rē-ē-stat'iks), n. [Pl. of rheo-static (see -ics).] The statics of fluids; hydro-[Pl. of rheostatics.

**Theotannic** (rē- $\tilde{q}$ -tan'ik), a. [ $\langle Rheum^2 + tan-$ nic.] Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheo-tannic acid**,  $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$ , a variety of tannic acid found to abube. n rhubarb

**Theotome** (rē'ō-tōm), n. [ζ Gr. ρείν, flow, + -τομος, ζ τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut.] A device by means of which an electric circuit can be pe-

indicals of which an interrupted; an interrupter. **rheotrope** ( $r\bar{e}'\bar{\phi}$ -t $r\bar{o}p$ ), *n*. [Also reotrope;  $\langle$  Gr. *peiv*, flow, + - $\tau po\pi c_{\zeta} \langle \tau p \ell \pi \epsilon w$ , turn.] Au in-strument for periodically changing the direc-tion of periodical structure to readow

tion of an electric current. Faraday. **rheotropic** ( $r\bar{e}$ - $\bar{o}$ -trop'ik), a. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{p}e\bar{v}v$ , flow, +  $\tau po\pi i\kappa \delta c, \langle \tau p \dot{e} \pi e i v, turn: see trop i c.$ ] In bot., determined in its direction of growth by a cur-

rent of water. See *rhcotropism*. **rhcotropism** (rē-ot'rō-pizm), *n*. [ $\checkmark$  *rhcotrop*(*ie*) + *-ism*.] In *boi*., a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon + -tsm.] In bol., a term introduced by Jonsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases he plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive incorrepism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotrepism.
rhesian (rē'shi-an), a. [< rhesus + -ian.] Characteristic of the rhesus; monkcy-like: as, rhc-sian antics. Literary World, Oct. 31, 1885.</li>
rhesus (rē'sus), n. [NL., <L. Rhesus, <Gr. 'Piσoc, a king of Thracia, a river of the Troas, a river in Bithynia, etc.] 1. A macaque, Macaeus rhesus, one of the sacred monkeys of India. It is inchealong, the tail 6 or 8 inchea, and meetly of a yellowlab-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, meestrianus, and of the bennet mas, and of the bennet mas, and of the bennet.</li>



bruh, M. nemestri-net-macaue of the born ret-macaue of the born and in some rise potential and formation of the "bornet," helds an interme-diate position be-ween the extremes in this large and varied genus. The rhesma is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-com-try and on the plains, where it is known by the mative mame bunder. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the mon-keys commonly seen in zoblogical gardens and menageries. 2. (cap.) [NL.] In mammal., same as Maca-cus.-3. (cap.) In cotom., a genus of coleop-terous insects. Lacordaire, 1869. Rhetian, a. and a. See Riketian. Rhetizite, m. See rhætizite. Thetor (réfor), m. [(ME. rethor,  $\triangleleft$  OF. retor, "F, rhéteur = It. retore,  $\triangleleft$  L. rhetor, a teacher of oratory, a speaker, orator,  $\triangleleft$  iperv (pret.

rhetoric

 $\epsilon i \rho \eta \kappa a$ ;  $\sqrt{F \epsilon \rho}$ ), say, speak: see *verb.*] 1. A rheto-rician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

Myn English eek is incuficient; It meste ben a *rethor* excellent, It meste ben a *rethor* excellent; It meste ben a *rethor* excellent; It he sholde his colours longing for that art, If he sholde his discriven every part. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, 1. 30. Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to cemmend er dislike? *Hammond*, Werks, IV. 514. (Latham.)

Hammond, Works, IV. 514. (Latham.) 2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically -(a) Oue whe made it his eccupation to speak in the eccleate or public assembly, and often te devote himalf unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or stateaman. (b) One who made it his occupation to prepare specehes for other citizens te deliver in their own cases in cent, and te teach them how to deliver them, act as an advocate, give in attraction in the art of rheter(e, and deliver panegyrics or epidictic cratiens; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician. They are (and that cannot be otherwise the state of the same teach the state of the state of the state of the same the state of the state of the same the state of the state of the same the state of the same the state of the state of the same the state of the same teach of teach of the same teach of the same teach of the same teach of teach of the same teach of teach of the same teach of the same teach of t

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same pro-fession with the *rhetories* [read *rhetores*?] at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the mest upright cause. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before cenrt, the rhetor who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. Amer. Jour. of Philol., VI. 341. rhetoriant, a. [ME. rethoryon; < rhetor + -ian.] Rhetorical.

The auasion of swetenesse rethoryen. Chaucer, Boëthins, il. prose 1. Chaucer, Boëthius, II. proze 1. **rhetoric** (ret'or-ik), n. [Early mod. E. rhetoriek, rethoryck;  $\langle$  ME. retorike, rethoryke, retoryke, retoryk (also rethorice, after L. rhetorice),  $\langle$  OF. rhetorique, rectorique, F. rhétorique = Pr. retho-rica = Sp. retórica = Pg. rhetorica = It. retorica, rettorica,  $\langle$  L. rhetorica (sc. ars), also rhetorice,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\pi o \rho \mu \kappa \dot{\rho}$  (sc.  $r \xi \chi \eta$ ), the rhetorica at, fem. of  $\dot{\rho}\pi o \rho \mu \kappa \dot{\rho}$  (sc. rhetorica), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical,  $\langle \dot{\rho}\pi \omega \rho$ , a speak-er, orator: see rhetor.] 1. The art of dis-course; the art of using language so as to in-fluence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in course; the art of using language so as to in-fluence others. Rhetoric is that art which censists in a systematic use of the technical means of Influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of eratory, with inclusion of both composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, so as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (elecu-tion) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, or rather the technica ( $\tau \epsilon_V m_0$ , somewhat different in scope from our *art*), of the rhetor—that is, either the popular (political) orater or the judicial and professional Inteor. Accord-ingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of per-suasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word eyen in modern use, so that it appears to be by the second s

With rethorice com forth Musice, a damsel of oure hewa. Chaucer, Boëthiua, ii. prose 1.

Generall report, that aurpasseth my praise, condemneth my rethoricke of dulnesse for so colde a cemmendation. Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxv.

for shetoric, he could not ope His mouth, but out there flew a trope, Butler, Hudibras, i. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language -3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjey your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*, That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton*, Comus, 1. 790. Like quicksilver, the *rhet'ric* they display Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, alips away. *Couper*, Progress of Error, 1. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

Every part of the Trsgedy of his (the Son of God's) life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing *Rhetorick*, to perswade men to forske their sins, and be happy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, 1. iii.

sins, and be happy. Stitingfeet, Sermons, 1. 11. She was iong deaf to all the sufferings of her iovers, till ... the rhetoric of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a plut of wine, made a second conquest over her. Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 18.

Freeding, Joseph Andrews, I. 18. Chambers of rhetoric. See chamber.=Syn. Elocution, Eloquence, etc. See oratory. rhetorical (rē-tor'i-kal), a. [Early mod. E. re-thoricall; < rhetoric + -al.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratori-cal: as, the rhetorical art; a rhetorical treatise; a rhetorical flourish.

a rhetorical flourish. A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a rhetorical point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 224. Rhetorical algebra, algebra withont a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language. — Rhetorical figure. See figure, 16. — Rhetorical question. See question. — Rhetorical syllogism, a probable argumentation: so called by Aris-totle, from the sncient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning — an ophinon which constituted the great fault of ancient science. **rhetorically** (rē-tor'i-kal-i), adv. In a rhetori-cal mauner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject rhetorically; a discourse rhetorically delivered.

rhetorically delivered. rhetoricatet (rē-tor'i-kāt), r. i. [< LL. rhetori-catus, pp. of rhetoricari, speak rhetorically, < L. rhetorica, rhetoric: see rhetoric.] To play the orator.

orator. A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to rhedroicate, or make flourishes. South. **rhetorication**↑ (rē-tor-i-kā'shon), n. [< rhedroi-eate + -ion.] Rhetorical amplification. "When I consider your wealth 1 doe admire your wis-dome, and when I consider your wisdome 1 doe admire your wealth." It was a two-handed rhetorication, but the citizens [of London] tooke it in the best sense. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood. Their rhetorications and eanivocal expressions.

Their rhetorications and equivocal expressions. Waterland, Charge (1732), p. 9.

**rhetorician** (ret-o-rish'an), *n*, and *a*. [< OF. *rhetoricien*, *rethoricien*, F. *rhétoricien*; as *rhet-oric* + *-ian*.] I. *n*. 1. A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young and ditors, ilved till they were a hundred years old. Bacon.

# Ali a *rhetorician's* rnies Teach nothing but to name his tools. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhe-torical aid in speech or written compositiou; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely; What a rare *rhetorician* his grief piays! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize, For which the vanquish'd rhetorician dies. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 66. A man is held to play the rhetorician when he treats a subject with more than nanal gaiety of ornament; and per-haps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere rhetorician. F. W. Robertson.

II. a. Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boidly presum'd, with *rhetorician* pride, To hold of any question either side. Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iii.

rhetoriously; adv. [ME. rethoriously; < \*rhetorious ( $\langle rhetor + -ious \rangle + -ly^2$ .] Rhetorically.

(Control of the state of the st

**Thetorizet** (ret'or-iz), v. [ $\langle OF. rhetoriser, \langle LL. rhetorissare, \langle Gr. <math>\dot{\rho}\eta\pi\omega\rho\dot{\zeta}\epsilon\nu$ , speak rhetori-cally,  $\langle \dot{\rho}\eta\pi\omega\rho, \chi$  an orator: see rhetor.] **I.** in-trans. To play the orator. Cotgrave. **II.** trans. To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No lesse was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopoea, a certaio *rhetoriz'd* wo-man whom he calls mother. *Müton*, Apology for Smeetymnnus.

Rheto-Romanic, a. and n. Same as Rhæto-Komanic

**rheum**<sup>1</sup> (röm), n. [Early mod. E. also reume, reume;  $\langle$  ME. rewne, reem,  $\langle$  OF, reume, rheume, F. rhume = Pr. Sp. reuma = Pg. rheuma = It. reuma, reuma, a cold, catarrh, rheum,  $\langle$  L. rheu-ma,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\beta\epsilon\nu\mu$ a, a flow, flood, flux, rheum,  $\langle$   $\beta\epsilon\nu$ 

 $(\sqrt{\rho}\epsilon v, \text{ orig. } \sigma\rho \epsilon F)$ , flow, = Skt.  $\sqrt{sru}$ , flow: see stream. Hence rhoumatism, etc.; from the same etc.] 1. A mucous discharge, as from the nos-trils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you have taken a pestilent *Rheum. Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Heilowes, 1577), p. 134.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Henowe, Kerny 1. I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too. Shak., T. and C., v. S. 105. A mist failing as I returned gave me such a *rheume* as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. Erelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

Rewme of the hed or of the breste. Prompt. Parv., p. 432.

Yon that did vold yonr *rheum* npon my heard. Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 118. Flows a cold sweat, with a continual *rheum*, Forth the resolved corners of his eyes. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

nus of apetalous plants of the order Polygona-ceæ and tribe Runniceæ. It is characterized by fts (usually) nine stamens, and its sk-parted perianth which remains nuchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exerted fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of Si-beria, the Himalayas, and weatern Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pediceiled bractices flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicled. The floral teaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in R. nobile, a remarkable species of the Sikhim Himalayas. For this and other spe-cles, see rhubarb, the common name of the genns. See also cuts under pluraule and rhubarb. **cheuma** (rö'mij), n. [NL,  $\langle L. rheuma, \langle Gr.$ 

rheuma (rö'mä), n. [NL., ζ L. rheuma, ζ Gr. ρείμα, a flow, flood, flux: see rheum<sup>1</sup>.] Same as

 $p_{eiua, i}$  a now, nood, nux: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>. ] Same as *influenza*. **rheumarthritis** (rö-mär-thrī'tis), *n*. [NL., (Gr.  $\dot{p}e\bar{v}\mu a$ , flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), +  $\dot{a}\rho\partial\rho\sigma$ , joint, + *-itis*. Ct. arthritis.] Acute articular rheumatism (see

rheumatism), and such chronic forms as have the

rheumarthrosis (rö-mär-thrö'sis), n. [NL., Gr. μεύμα, flux (see rheum<sup>1</sup>), + ἀρθρον, joint, + -osis. Cf. arthrosis.] Same as rheumarthritis.

**rheumatalgia** (rö-ma-tal'ji-ä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \dot{\nu} \mu a$ , flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), +  $\dot{a} \lambda \rho o$ , pain.] Rheumatic pain.

matte pain.
rheumatic (rö-mat'ik, formerly rö'ma-tik), a.
and n. [Early mod. E. rheumatick, reumatick, reumatick, reumatick, reumatick, reumatice, < OF. rumatique, rhuma-tique, F. rhumatique = Pr. reumatic = Sp. reu-mático = Pg. rheumatico = It. reumatico, rema-tico, < L. rheumaticus, < Gr. beyaaruso, of or per-tennia to a flux or discharer of house a dure

taining to a flux or discharge,  $\langle \rho e i \mu a, a \text{ flux}, rheum: see$ *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. 1<sub>†</sub>. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature

matike, . . . [Dut] it is road of the the to cough. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 122.

The sun with his flame-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the *rheumatick* night throws abroad. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, *rheumatic* symp-

The patched figure of good Uncie Venner was now visi-ble, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a *rheumatic* limp, because the east wind had got into his joints. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheu-

O'erworn, despised, *rheumatic*, and coid. Shak., Venns and Adonis, 1. 135.

matism: as, a rheumatic patient.

6<sup>†</sup>. Splenetic; choleric.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold, And evening sir is *rheumatick* and cold. *Peele*, An Eciogue.

3t. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp.

The moou, the governess of floods, Pale in her anger, washes ali the air, That *rheumatic* diseases do abound. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 105.

+

3t. Spleeu; choler. Nay, I have my rheum, and 1 can be angry as well as another, sir. B. Jonson, Every Man in his linmour, iii. 2.

same ætiology.

of rheum.

toms.

Preprint of the source of t

pl. Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [Colloq.]

Nay, I have my racum, and reach an initial innour, iii. 2. another, sir. B. Jonson, Every Man in his linnour, iii. 2. Rheum<sup>2</sup> (rē'um), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1737), ( ML. rheum, (Gr.  $\dot{p}i_{00}$ , the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative proper-ties, ( $\dot{p}eiv$ , flow (see rheum<sup>1</sup>), but prob. an accom. rheumatical (rö-mat'i-kal), a. [(rheumatic + form of  $\dot{p}\bar{a}$ , rhubarb: see rha, rhubarb.] A ge-mus of apetalous plants of the order Polygona-remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exserted fruit. There are abont 20 species, natives of Si-beria, the Himalayas, and western Asla. They are stout-therbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and lose dry stipuisr sheaths. The smail white or greenish pediceiled bractiesa flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racement head is a content of the order racement in the sime statement is the sum of the order racement is more supervised and exact the reaction of the statement is the supervised and exact the reaction of the order and wavy leaves, and loses dry stipuisr sheaths. The smail white or greenish pediceiled bractiesa flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racement is mean supervised for the same tism (see below) — the name including also sub-acute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is need with a certain and unfor-tunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms. — Acute articular rheu-matism, an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflamma-tion of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacteriai, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhes, septicernia, tuberculosis, or synhilis. It often begins suddenly: a number of joints are nously stacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, perioraditis, plearitis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexis, and delirium are nore or less frequent festures of the cases. Its dura-tion is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, ss in pnen-monia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issnes in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called acute rheumatism, rheumarthritis, rheumatic feeer, acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration.— Gonor-rheal rheumatism, as inflammation of the joints oc-curring in persons having gonorrhea.—Muscular rheu-matism, a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected is same as myalgia.— Progressive chronic articular rheumatism. Same as rheumatici arthritis (which see, under rheumatism.] (rö-ma-tiz'mal), a. [< rheuma-tism +-al.] Rheumatic.
 rheumatism. See Jeffersonia.—2. The wild yam, Dioscorea villosa. See yam.
 rheumatize. [Vulgar.] acute and chronic forms apparently of the same

That rheumatic diseases us anomu. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 105. Dioscorea villosa. See yam. 24. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum. **rheumatiz**, **rheumatiz** (rö'ma-tiz), n. Rheu-By sleeping in an ayrie place yon hane bene very ru-matike, . . . (but) it is lesse end in Summer to sweate matike, . . . (but) it is lesse end in Summer to sweate

rheumatizy (rö'ma-tiz-i), n. Same as rheuma-tiz. [Vulgar.]

Eh, my rheumetizy be that bad howiver be I to win to the burnin'. Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

**rheumatoceles** (rö-mat-δ-số 'lêz), *n*. [NL, ζ Gr. δεύμα, flux (see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>), + κήλη, tumor.] Same as purpura rheumatica (which see, under Durbura

**rheumatoid** (rö'ma-toid), a. [ $\langle Gr. \rho \epsilon \nu \mu a \tau \omega \delta \eta s$ , like a flux,  $\langle \rho \epsilon \bar{\nu} \mu a$ , flux,  $+ \epsilon i \delta \sigma s$ , form.] Resem-bling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, rheumatoid pains.— Rheumatoid arthritis, a dis-esse of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deform-ity. Also called chronic rheumatic arthritis, rheumatic gout, progressive chronic articular rheumatism, chronic osteo-arprogra th**ri**tis

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not sctually identical with, the class of disesses known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" arthritis. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1367. The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely rheumatic joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1357. rheumatoidal (rö-ma-toi'dal), a. Same as

rheumatoid.

## rheumic

rheumic (rö'mik), a. [lrreg. < Rheum<sup>2</sup> + -ic.] Related to rhubarb.—Rheumic acid ( $C_{20}H_{16}O_{9}$ ), a product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

acids. **rheumophthalmia** (rö-mof-thal'mi-ii), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \nu \mu a$ , flux (see  $rheum^1$ ),  $+ \dot{\rho} \partial \theta a \lambda \mu i a$ , eph-thalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia. **rheumy** (rö'mi), a. [ $\langle$  rheum<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Af-fected by rheum; full of rheum or watery mat-tar

ter.

So, too-much Cold couers with hoary Fleece The head of Age, . . hollowes his *rheumy* eyes, And makes himselfe euen his owne selfe despise. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2. 2. Causing rheum.

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air To add unto his sickness? Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 266.

Rhexia (rek'si-ä), n. [NL., in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1753), < L. rhexia, a plant, preb. Echium rubrum; in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.;  $\langle$ Gr.  $b\bar{\eta}\xi c$ , a breaking, rent, rupture,  $\langle b\eta\gamma\nu i\nu a$ , break, burst forth: see break.] I. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order Melastomacex, iype of the tribe Rhexiex. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, the smooth ovary, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, esch an-ther iong and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 7 species are natives of North Americs, and are the ooly members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 2 species of Bredia in east-ern Asis. Three or four species extend to the Middle At-lantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with compleuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristle-tothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.



The Inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (Rhexia Virginica). a, the (ruit ; b, a stamen ; c, a leaf

a, the truit; e, a stamen; c, a leaf. They bear the names deer-grass and meadow-beauty, the latter applying especially to R. Virginica, the best-known and most northern specles, sometimes cultivated. 2. In zoöl., a genus of hemipterous insects. **Rhexice** (rek-si<sup>7</sup>e<sup>-6</sup>), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Can-delle, 1838), < Rhexia + -ex.] A tribe of plants of the order Melastomacce. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a pla-centa projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsu-lar fruit, spirally colled seeds, and anthers with their con-nective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 37 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which Rhexia is the type and Monochectum the largest genus, con-taining 28 species of unimportant plants of western trop-ical America. **rhigolene** (rig'õ-lôn), n. [< Gr. piyoc, celd (prob.

rhigolene (rig'õ-lên), n. [<Gr. biyoc, cold (prob. = L. frigus, cold, < frigere, be cold: see frigid),</li>
 + oleum, oil, < Gr. itauor: see oil.] A product</li>

= L. frigus, cold,  $\langle frigere, bc cold: see frigid)$ , + oleum, cil,  $\langle Gr. ičauor: see oil. ] A product$ obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It isprobably the most volatile fluid known, and one of the verybest for use in producing intense cold; when stomized it $gives a temperature of <math>-9^{\circ}$ C. Its specific gravity is .603 to .620 (105° to 55° B.); it bolts at 15° C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also rhigdine. rhimet, rhimert, etc. See rime1, etc. Rhina1 (ri'ni), n. [NL.,  $\langle L. rhina, \langle Gr. fivn, a$ file or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In ichth.: (nt) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: new called Squa-tina. See Ikhine. (b) A genus of rays of the family Rhinobatidæ, having a broad and obtuse snout, as R. ancylostomus. Also called Rham-phobatis. Bloch and Schneider, 1801. Rhina2 (ri'nij), n. [ $\langle Gr. fic (fov)$ , nose.] In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. Rhinacanthus (ri-na-kan'thus), n. [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), se called in allusion to the shape of the flower;  $\langle Gr. fic (fov)$ , nese, f axav-flox, gaanthus.] A genus of gamepetalous plantsof the order Acanthacca, tribe Justicieæ, and sub-tribe Enjusticieæ. It is characterized by its twoanthers,each having two bint cells without sours.

tribe Eujusticies. It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without spurs, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical

5151 elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 4 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Molucess. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inforescence and shrubby habit. They bear en-tire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched paniele or dense termi-nal thyrsus of crowded cymes. R. communis is a stender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous dis-eases, whence called ringworm-root. **Rhinae** (ri'nē), n. pl. [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhinae*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, one of the main divi-sions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or Squatimidæ. Also called Squatimoidea, as a superfamily.

as a superfamily.

as a superfamily. rhinæsthesia (rī-nes-thē'si-ä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\beta i_{\xi}$  ( $\beta u$ -), nose,  $+ a i d \partial \eta \sigma i_{\xi}$ , perception: see æsthe-sia.] Sense of smell; olfaction. rhinæsthesia (rī-nes-thē'sis), n. [NL.: see rhinæsthesia.] Same as rhinæsthesia. rhinæsthetics (rī-nes-thet'iks), n. [As rhinæs-thesia (-æsthet:) + -ics. Cf. esthetics.] The sci-ence of sensations ef smell. rhinal (rī'nal), a. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\beta i_{\xi}$  ( $\beta u$ -), later also  $\beta i_{\nu}$ , the nose, + -al.] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the rhinal cavities (that is, the nasal passages). the nasal passages).

To mske the laryngeal and *rhinal* mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts [hidden behind and above the palate] is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

above the palate is necessary. For. set. Mo., XII. 10. **rhinalgia** (rī-nal'ji-ā), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} s(\dot{\rho} u v-)$ , nose,  $+ \check{\alpha} \lambda \gamma o_{5}$ , pain.] Pain, especially neuralgie pain, in the nose. **Rhinanthaceæ** (rī-nan-thā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Jussien, 1805),  $\langle Rhinanthus + -aceæ$ .] An or-der ef dicetyledons established by Jussien, but new incorporated with the Scrophularineæ. **Rhinanthus** (rī-nan'thus), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737) named from the compressed and beaked

**Contractions** (right results), *i.* [13], named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species;  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}i\varsigma (\dot{\rho}ur),$  nese,  $+ \dot{a}\nu\theta\sigma_{\varsigma}$ , flower.] A genus of gamepetalens plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and lens plants of the order Scrophularinex and tribe Euphrasicx. It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like, by a swollen and compressed four-toothed ealyx, inflated in fruit; by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells; and by a roundish capsule containing few winged seeds. The 2 or 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite cre-nate leaves, and yellow, violet, or builts flowers seesile in the axils of deep-cut fioral leaves, the upper flowers con-densed into a spike. R. Crista-galli of the northern Oid World is the common rattic, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *genuy-grass* and cockscomb. It habit. habit

habit. **rhinarium** (rī-nā'ri-um), u.; pl. *rhinaria* (-ä). [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}_{i} \rangle (\dot{\rho}_{i} v)$ , nose, +-*urium*.] In *eutom*., the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, er clypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera*. In static hearth is a part of the nasus of the property of the second certain lamellicern beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum.

science between the clypeus and the labrum. Kirby and Spence. rhinaster (ri-nas'tèr), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{ Gr. } \dot{p}ig(\dot{p}ur),$ nose,  $+\dot{a}\sigma\tau\dot{p}\rho$ , a star.] I. The commen two-horned African rhinoceros, R. bicornis.—2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) The genus of two-horned rhi-noceroses. See Rhinocerotidæ. (b) The genus of star-nesed moles: synonymeus with Condy-lura, Wagner. 1843. hura. Wagner, 1843. rhind-mart<sub>1</sub>, n. See rindmart. rhine, n. A spelling of rine<sup>1</sup>. Rhine-berry (rīn' ber'i), n. Same as *Rhein*-

berry. rhinencephal (ri-nen'se-fal), n. Same as rhinencenhalon.

nencephalon. rhinencephala, n. Plural of rhinencephalon. rhinencephali, n. Plural of rhinencephalus. rhinencephalic (ri-neu-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), u. [< rhinencephal + -ic.] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or seg-ment of the brain. — Rhinencephalic segment of the brain, the rhinencephalon. — Rhinencephalic ver-tebra, the foremost one of four cranial vertebre or seg-ments of which the skuil has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist. rhinencephalon (ri-nen-sef'a-lon), n.; pl. rhi-nencephala (-lä). [NL., < Gr. pic (pu-), nose,

nencephalu (-lä). [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}i_{\zeta}(\dot{\rho}v_{\tau}), \text{ nose,} + i_{\lambda}\kappa \dot{\epsilon}\phi a\lambda o_{\zeta}$ , brain: see encephalon.] The elfactory lobe of the brain; the foremest one factory lobe of the bran; the foremest one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the presencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relative-ity very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the crebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves,

which pierce the cribitform piste of the ethmoid, and ram-ify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired or double - that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely oblicated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolon-gation of the system of cavitles common to the other en-cephalic segments, and known as the rhinocole. Also rhi-nencephal. See cuts under Petromyzontidæ, Rana, brain (cut 2), and encephalon.

Thereford is the form of the transformation of tr and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhine-stones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoc-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

buckles, clasps, and ornsments for the hair. **rhineurynter** (rī-nū-rin'têr), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}i\varsigma(\dot{\rho}v\cdot),$ nose, + \* $\dot{\epsilon}i\rho\nu\nu\tau\dot{\eta}\rho$  (an assumed form),  $\langle \dot{\epsilon}i\rho\dot{\nu}\nu\epsilon\nu,$ .widen,  $\langle \dot{\epsilon}i\rho\dot{\nu}\varsigma$ , wide.] A small inflatable elas-tic bag used for plugging the nose. **Rhinichthys** (rī-nik'this), n. [NL. (Agassiz, 1838),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}i\varsigma(\dot{\rho}v\cdot),$  nose, +  $i\chi\dot{\eta}\dot{\nu}\varsigma$ , a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprincid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (Rhinichthys atronasus).

as long-nosed or black-nosed dace. They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and Include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. calaractæ* and *R. atronasus.* 

R. atronasus. **Rhinidæ** (rin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhina^{1} + idæ.$ ] A family of plagiestomens fishes, named from the genus Rhina: same as Squatinidæ. **rhinitis** (ri-nī'tis), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}i_{5}(\dot{\rho}u_{7}),$ nese, + itis.] Inflammation of the nese, espe-cially of the nasal nuceus membrane. **rhine** ( $\vec{T}(\bar{\gamma}0, \bar{n})$ , n. [Also rine: of obseure cant

rhino (rī'nē), n. [Alse rino; of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Mouey; cash. [Slang.]

"The Seaman's Adlen," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following : Some as I know

Have parted with their ready rino. N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 417.

To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know, Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the *rhino.* Barham, Ingoidshy Legends, II. 45.

No doubt you might have found a quarry, Perhaps a gold-mine, for aught 1 know, Containing heaps of native *rhino. Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

**Rhinobatidæ** (rī-nō-bat'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhinobatus^1 + -idæ.$ ] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus*; the sharkcypriced by the genus *Khinobatus*; the shark-rays or beaked rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermai fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 15 species, of warm seas.

**rhinobatoid** (rī-nob'a-teid), a. and n. [ < Rhi-nobatoid ] **i**. a. Of or relating to the Rhinobatidæ.

II. n. A selachian of the family Rhiuobatidæ. **Rhinobatus**<sup>1</sup> (rī-neb'a-tus), n. [NL. (Blech and Schneider, 1801),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho} w \beta \alpha r o_{\mathcal{S}}$ , also  $\dot{\rho} w \rho \beta \alpha \tau \eta_{\mathcal{S}}$ , a rough-skinned fish, perhaps *Raia rhinobatos*,  $\langle \dot{\rho} i \eta_{\eta}$ , a shark,  $+ \beta \dot{\alpha} r o_{\mathcal{S}}$ , a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidæ*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. R. productus is the long-nessed ray of California. Also Rhimobatis. **Rhimobatus**<sup>2</sup> (rī-nob'a-tus), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}i_{\mathcal{C}}$ ( $\dot{p}w$ -), nese.] In entom., a genus of coleopte-reus insects. Germar, 1817. **rhimoblennorrhea**, **rhimoblennorrhœa** (rī-nō-blen-ō-rē'ä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}i_{\mathcal{C}}$  ( $\dot{p}w$ -), nese, +  $\beta 2\ell troc$ , mucus, +  $\dot{p}oia$ , a flow. Cf. blennorrhea.] Mneous or mucepurulent discharges from the nose.

nose.

**rhinocaul** ( $r\bar{r}'n\bar{\rho}$ -kâl), *n*. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}'c$  ( $\dot{\rho}ur$ -), uose, +  $\kappa av\lambda \dot{\rho}_{c}$ , a stalk: see caulis.] In anat., the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525.

## rhinocephalus

**rhinocephalus** (μ̄-nǫ̃-sef'a-lus), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}$ ic ( $\dot{\rho}$ (ν-), nose, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as rhi-nencephalus.

rhinocerial (tī-nộ-sẽ'ri-al), a. [< rhinoceros + -ial.]</li>
1. Same as rhinocerotic. — 2. Pug or retroussé, as the nose. [Rare.]
rhinocerical (tī-nộ-ser'i-kal), a. [< rhinoceros + -ic-al.]</li>
Same as rhinocerial, 2. [Rare.]

These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distin-guished by the little *rhinocerical* nose, . . . which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their lugerious con-temporaries. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 260.

Rhinoceridæ (rī-nō-ser'i-dē), n. [NL.] Same as Rhinocerotidæ.

rhinocerine (17-nos'e-rin), a. [< rhinoceros + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] Same as rhinocerotic.

-met.] Same as rhinocerotic. rhinoceroid (rī-nos'e-roid), a. [< rhinoceros + -oid.] Same as rhinocerotoid. Rhinocerontidæ (rī-nos-e-ron'ti-dē), n. pl. [< Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -idæ.] An erroneous form of Rhinocerotidæ. W. H. Flower. Rhinocerontina (rī-nos"e-ron-tī'nä), n. pl. [< Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] Same as Rhinoce-rotidæ.

- rotidæ.
- rhinocerontine (rī-nos-e-ron'tin), a. [Irreg. < rhinoceros (-ot-) + -inc<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidæ*; rhinocerotic.

In the mauner practiced by others of the rhinocerontine family. Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, i., note.

**rhinoceros** (rī-nos'e-ros), *n*. [Formerly also *rhinoceros* (rī-nos'e-ros), *n*. [Formerly also *rhinoceros*, *rhinocerote*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinoceros*, Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg, *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceronte*,  $\langle$  L. *rhinoceros*,  $\langle$  Gr. *huvkepug* (*-κερωτ*-), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,'  $\langle$  *µic* (*μu*-), the nose, + *κέρα*, a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with *h h m erot*. *current f cher* ( $\rho\nu$ -), the nose, +  $\kappa\epsilon\rhoac$ , a horn.) 1. A large pachydermatous perissodaetyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidæ*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are huge ungainly quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into varions buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumay, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The legs are short, stout, and clumay, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in a parate hoofs. The legs are alour, stout, and clumay, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The legs are alour, stout, and clumay, with other and is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unshapely, supported upon a thick stocky neck, the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is seperially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the abstance of the horn being epidermisl only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasat bones. Rhinoxeroase live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now conlined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asa, and are hairless or nearly so; but these saimals formerly had a much more extensive, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Iales. Of the existing one-horned



One-horned Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis)

species are the Indian rhinoceros, R. indicus or R. uni-cornis, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet, and has the horn ahort and stout; the Javan rhinoceros, R. sondatics, or R. javanus, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay pen-insula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, R. lassicis; and the African kobaoba, R. sinnus. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros, R. swana-trensis; and the African keitoa, R. keitloa or bicornis. See also cut under Perissolactyla. Annroach thou like the rugged Russian hear

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, The arm'd rhinoceros, or the flyrcan tiger. Shak., Macbeth, ill. 4. 101.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Rhinocerotidæ*, containing all the liv-ing and some of the extinct forms. See above. – *Rhinoceros leg*, pachydermia or elephantiasis. **rhinoceros-auk** (rī-nos'o-ros-âk), *n*. The bird *Ceratorhina monocerata*, belonging to the fam-ily *Alcidæ*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratorhina*, and cut in part column cut in next column.

**rhinoceros-beetle** ( $r\bar{r}$ -nos'<u>e</u>-ros-be<sup>\*</sup>(t)), n. A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the



Rhinoceros-auk (Ceratorhina monocerata): left-hand figure in win ter, after molting the horn and plumes.

male sex a large up-curved horn on the head. resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoce-

ros, as well as a more or less developed proros, as well as a more or less developed pro-thoracic horn. The com-mon rhinceros-beetle of the United States, Dynastee ti-tyne, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horna directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The gen-eral color is greenlah-gray with black markings, and be-tween this form and a uni-form brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are pres-ent in any number, becomes insupportable. D. hereules of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the Hereules-beetle, whose prothorscic horn is im-mensely long. See also cut under Hereules-beetle. Thinoceros-hornbill. - 2. A beef-eater or ox-pecker. See Buphaga.

rhinoceros-nornoin.---Z. A beer-eater or ox-pecker. See Buphaga. rhinoceros-bush (ri-nos'e-ros-bùsh), n. A composite shrub, Elytropappus Rhinocerotis, a rough much-branching bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African karoo lands-a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros. rhinoceros-chameleon (ri-nos'e-ros-ka-mē<sup>\*</sup>]e-or) a. The Madagesear Chameleon releaves the sector.

rhinoceros-chameleon (n-nos g-ros-ka-me' le-on), n. The Madagascar Chamæleon rhinocera-ius, having a horn on the snout. rhinoceros-hornbill (rī-nos'e-ros-hôrn<sup>e</sup>bil), n. The bird Buceros rhinoceros, a large hornbill of the family Bucerotidæ, having the horn on the hill enormously developed. See eut under hornbill hornbill.

rhinoceros-tick (rī-nos'e-ros-tik), n. The tick Ixodes rhinocerinus, which infests rhinoceroses. rhinocerot, rhinocerotet (rī-nos'e-rot, -rōt), n. [<rhinoceros (-ot-): see rhinoceros.] A rhinoceros.

For a Plough he got The horn or tooth of som *Rhinocerot*.
Sylrester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, H., The liandy-Crafts. He speaks to men with a *rhinocerote's* nose, Which he thinks great, and so reada verses too. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xxviii.
rhinocerotic (rī-nos-e-rot'ik), a. [< *rhinoceros* (-ot-) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the rhino-ceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhino-ceros; rhinocerotiform. In these respects the Tapir is Horselike, but in the following the second secon

ceros; rhiuocerotiform. In these respects the Tapir is Horse-like, but in the fol-lowing it is more *Rhinocerotic*. *Huxley*, Anst. Vert., p. 310. **Rhinocerotic section**, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth sub-stantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhi-nocerotide*, *Hyrocodontidæ*, Macrauchenidæ, Chaldedhe-ridæ, Menodontidæ, and *Paleotheriidæ* are by Flower ranged in this section.

ranged in this section. **Rhinocerotidæ** (ri-nos-e-rot'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhinoceros$  (-ot-) + -idæ.] A family of peris-sodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus Rhinaceros. The masal region is expanded or thrown backward, the su-pramsxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the casal bones being contracted forward or atrophied. The neck is compara-tively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse creats; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and marrow forward; the tympanic and periotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, exoccipital, and other configuous bones. The only living genus is Rhinoceros, from which Rhinaster and Atelodus are sometimes separated. There are several ex-tinct genera, as Coelodonta, Acerotherium, Badotherium, and Hyracodon. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified sub-order Perissodactyla, the other two being the Tapiridæ or tapirs and the Equidæ or horses. See cuts under Perisso-dactyla and rhinoceros. Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nos-e-rot'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,

## Rhinodermatidæ

rhinocerotiform (rī-nos-e-rot'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. rhinocerotiformis, < l. rhinoceros (-ot-) + forma, form.] Shaped like a rhinoceros; hav-ing the structure of the Rhinocerotidæ: belonging to the Rhinocerotiformia.

Rhinocerotiformia (ri-nos-e-rot-i-fôr'mi-ii), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of rhinocerotiformis: see rhinoceratiform.] One of two series of Rhinocerotoidea, containing only the family Rhinocero-tidæ. Gill.

rhinocerotoid (rī-nō-ser'ō-toid), a. and n. Gr.  $\rho_{lv}\delta\kappa\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$  (- $\omega\tau$ -), rhinoceros, +  $\epsilon l\delta o\varsigma$ , form.] I. a. Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the Rhinocerotoidca.

II. n. A member of the Rhinocerotoidea. Rhinocerotoidea (nī-nos<sup>e</sup>e-rō-toi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -oidea.] A super-family of Perissodactyla, containing two series, Rhinocerotiformia and Macraucheniiformia, the former corresponding to the single family Rhinocerotidæ, the latter containing the two families Macrauchemidæ and Palæotheriidæ.

The superfamily is characterized by the con-tinuous creats of the upper molars. Gill. rhinocerotoidean (rī-nos"e-rō-toi'dō-an), a. and n. [< rhinocerotoid + -e-an.] Same as rhinocerotoid.

cerotoid. **Rhinochetidæ** (rī-nō-ket'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhinochetns + -idæ.$ ] A Polynesian family of precocial wading birds, related to the South American Eurypygidæ and the Madagasear Me-sitidæ, typified by the genus Rhinochetus. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is con-fined, as far as known, to New Caledonia. **Rhinochetus** (rī-nok'e-tus), n. [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, in the erroneous form Rhy-nochetos): also, erroneously. Rhinochætus, Rhino-Reduction of the structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is con-fined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

and Des Murs, 1800, in the erfoncedus form Rag-nochetos); also, erroneously, Rhinochetus, Rhino-cætus, etc., prop. Rhinochetus (Hartlaub, 1862) or Rhinochetus,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}i_{\zeta} (\dot{\rho}u_{\gamma})$ , nose,  $+ \dot{\sigma}\chi er \dot{\sigma}_{\zeta}$ , a conduit, channel, duct, pore,  $\langle \dot{\sigma}\chi eiv$ , hold, carry,  $\langle \dot{\epsilon}\chi evv$ , hold: see scheme.] The only genus of Rhinochetuidæ: so called from the lid-like char-outen of the pread current or scale which exits

Rhinochetidæ: so called from the hd-like char-acter of the nasal opercle or scale, which auto-matically closes the nostrils. R. jubatus is the only species known. See cut under kagu. **Rhinochilus** ( $\vec{r}$ - $\vec{n}$ - $\vec{r}$ /lus), u. [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form Rhino-cheilus,  $\zeta$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}(\varsigma$  (hv-), nose,  $+\chi c i 2 o_{\zeta}$ , a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family Colu-bridæ and subfamily Calamariinæ, having the body cylindric and rigid, with smooth scales, postablomiual and subcandal scatelia entire. postabdominal and subcaudal scutelia entire, a preocular, and two nasals. R. lccontei is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

**rhinocleisis** (rī-nō-klī'sis), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr. ρig (ρiν-), nose, + κλείσις, κλησις, a shutting up, closing,  $\langle \kappa \lambda \epsilon i \epsilon i \nu$ , close: see close<sup>1</sup>.] Nasal ob-struction.

closing,  $\langle \kappa \lambda \epsilon i \epsilon i \epsilon v$ , close: see close<sup>1</sup>.] Nasal ob-struction. **rhinocœlia** (rī-nō-sē'li-ä), *n*.; pl. *rhinocœlia*. **rhinocœlia** (rī-nō-sē'li-ä), *n*.; pl. *rhinocœlia* (-ē). [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} (\dot{\rho} v)$ , nose,  $+\kappa o \lambda \dot{a}$ , the cœlia: see cœlia.] The cœlia of the rhinencephalon; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventriele of the cerebrum. It persists dis-tinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated. **Rhinocrypta** (rī-nō-krip'tä), *n*. [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841),  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} (\dot{\rho} v)$ , nose, nostril,  $+\kappa \rho v \pi$ -  $\tau \dot{c}$ , hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidæ*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochidæ*, and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are de-serfbed, *R. lancedata* and *R. fusca*. The former is 8 inches-long, the wing and tail each 3}, oltvaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-atripes, the tail blackish, the under parts che-roos, whitening on the hreast and belly, and s chestnut patch on each side; the feat are large and strong, in adap-tation to terrestrial habits. **Rhinoderma** (rī-nō-dēr'mä), *n*. [NL. (Duméril and Bibron)  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} (c h v)$ , nose.

Rhinoderma (rī-no-der'mä), n. [NL. (Duméril and Bibron),  $\langle \text{ Gr. } \dot{\rho}(\varphi)$ , nose,  $+ \delta \epsilon \rho \mu a$ , skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the fam-ily *Engystomatidæ*, or made type of the family Ity Englishmattice, or induct type of the family Rihinodermatidæ. R. darcini of Chili has an enormous brood-ponch, formed by the extension of a gular sacalong the ventral surface beneath the integument, io which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former be-lief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the ponch.

**Rhinodermatidæ** ( $n\bar{i}'n\bar{0}$ - $d\bar{e}r$ -mat'i- $d\bar{e}$ ), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhinoderma(t-) + -idæ$ .] A family of

- **Rhinodon** ( $\vec{v}$ 'n $\hat{o}$ -don), *n*. [NL. (Smith, 1841),  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}iv\eta, \text{shark}, + \dot{o}\delta oi\varsigma (\dot{o}\delta ov\tau-) = E. tooth.]$  In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidæ*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an Immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* from its size.
- Rhinodontidæ (rī-nō-don'ti-dō), n, pl. [NL., *Rhinodon*(t-) + -idæ.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon*; the whale-[NL., < cypined by the genus themotor, the whate-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the aides of the tail are keeled; there are no nictitating membranes; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-alits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides R. typicus the family contains Micristodus punctatus of California.
- rhinodynia (rī-nō-din'i-ii), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}(v, \rho), nose, + \dot{\delta}\delta(v\eta, pain.]$  Pain in the nose or nasal region.
- region. **Rhinogale** (rī-nō-gā'lē), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864),  $\langle Gr. \dot{pic} (\dot{\rho}r-)$ , nose,  $+ \gamma a \lambda \bar{\eta}$ , weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalinæ*. The species is *R. melleri* of eastern Africa. **Rhinogalidæ** (rī-nō-gal'i-dō), n. pl. A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogalinæ* and *Crossarchinæ*. **Rhinogalinæ** (rī<sup>d</sup>nō-gā-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  *Rhinogalimæ* (rī<sup>d</sup>nō-gā-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  *Rhinogaliæ*. **rhinolith** (rī'nō-lith), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{pic} (\dot{\rho}v-)$ , nese,  $+ \lambda l v_{\delta c}$ , stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

- the nose.
- Mr. M.\_\_\_\_\_ showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 graina. It had been extracted without much difficulty from the nasal foasa of a woman aged about forty-five. *Laneet*, No. 3421, p. 582.
- **rhinolithiasis**  $(ri^{x}n\bar{\rho}-li-thi'a-sis)$ , *n*. [NL.,  $\langle$ *rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths. **rhinological**  $(r\bar{r}-n\bar{\rho}-loj'i-kal)$ , *a*. [ $\langle$  *rhinolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of
- + -ic-al.] rhinology.
- rhinology. rhinologist (rī-nol' $\bar{\phi}$ -jist), n. [ $\langle$  rhinolog-y + -ist.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose. rhinology (rī-nol' $\bar{\phi}$ -ji), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i\varsigma$  ( $\dot{\rho}u\tau$ -), nose, + - $\lambda \alpha\gamma ia$ ,  $\langle \lambda \xi \gamma \epsilon v$ , speak: see -ology.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose. Phinolophidm ( $v\bar{v}$ ,  $v\bar{c}$  log( $id\bar{\phi}$ ) and [NIL]
- of scientific knowledge concerning the nose. **Rhinolophidæ** (vī-nō-lof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  *Rhinolophus* + -*idæ*.] A family of the vesper-tilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchirop- lera* and order *Chirophera*, typified by the genus *Rhinolophus*; the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhi-nolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary inarticulate premaxillary bones, minute upper incloors, the tall long and inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of prepublic teat-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemi-spheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinæ* and *Phyllorhininæ*. ( $\bar{n}^{x}n\bar{o}-l\bar{o}-\bar{f}^{x}n\bar{o}$ ), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$
- **Rhinolophinæ**  $(ri'n\bar{o}-l\bar{o}-fi'n\bar{o}), n. pl.$  [NL., *Rhinolophus* + -*inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolophidæ*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the illopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the illum.
- rhinolophine (rī-nol'ō-fin), a. and n. I. a. Of or belonging to the Rhinolophinæ.
- Of or belonging to the Rhinolophinæ. II. n. A horseshoe-bat. Rhinolophus (rī-nol'ō-fus), n. [NL. (Geoffroy),  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}i_{5}(\rho v r)$ , nose,  $+ \lambda \dot{\rho} \phi_{5}$ , crest.] The typi-cal and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It con-tains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half jaw, and 2 lincisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 mo-lars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. R. hipposideros of Europe is the best known spe-cies. R. ferro-equinum is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. R. luctus is a large Indian and Malayan apecies.
- **Rhinomacer** (rl-nom'a-sèr), n. [NL. (Fabrieius, 1787),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i_{\mathcal{C}}$  ( $\dot{\rho}v_{\mathcal{C}}$ ), nose, +  $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\delta_{\mathcal{C}}$ , long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomacerida*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 uropean.
- Rhinomaceridæ (rī $^{*}$ nō-ma-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhinomacer + -idæ.$ ] A family of thynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus Rhinomacer, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygi-dium dijke in beth carces and the labum dij dium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temper-ate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid. 324

salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhi-*noderma. **Rhinodon** ( $ri'n\bar{p}$ -don), *n*. [NL. (Smith, 1841), Inflamination of the mucous membrane of the

Inflammation of the mucous memorane of the nose and pharynx.
Rhinophidæ (rī-nof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhinophis + -idæ.] A family of tortricine serpents, named from the genus Rhinophis : synonymous with Uropeltidæ. E. D. Cope, 1886.</li>
Rhinophis (rī'nō-fis), n. [NL. (Hemprich), < Gr. big (bw-), nose, + bøtc, a serpent.] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family Uropeltidæ, having name to the Rhinophidæ, having</li>

of sine data de serpenes, of the Rhinophidæ, having dæ, and giving name to the Rhinophidæ, having the rostral plate produced between and sepathe rostral plate produced between and sepa-rating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in Uropellis. They are small serpents, un-der 2 feet long, and live under ground or in sut-fills, feed-ing upon worms and insect-larvæ. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Ceylonese species are described, as R. avgrhynchus and R. punctatus, sharing with those of Uropeltis the name shieldtail.

**rhinophore** ( $ri'n\bar{o}$ -for), n. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}i_{\mathcal{S}}(\dot{\rho}u_{\mathcal{F}}), nose, + \phi_{\bar{\rho}\rho}tw = E. bear^1$ .] In Mollusca, ene of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled rhinophor.

The rhinophores are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXXI. I. 41.

- Rhinophryne (rī-nǫ̃-frī'nē), n. [NL., also Rhi-nophrynus (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. μ(ρν-), nose, + φρώνη, a toad.] A genus of spade-footed toads, typical of the family Rhinophrynidæ, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives under ground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.
- which the hund feet are hurmaned. **Rhinophrynidæ** (ri-nö-frin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhinophryne + -idæ.$ ] A family of arciferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus Rhinophryne, withont maxillary teeth, with di-lated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as spade-footed.
- among a number known as space-footed. **Rhinophylla** ( $r\bar{r}$ - $n\bar{r}$ - $\bar{n}l'$ - $i\bar{n}$ ), n. [NL. (W. Peters, 1865),  $\zeta$  (Gr.  $\dot{\rho}ir$ ,  $\dot{\rho}ir$ ,  $(\dot{\rho}ir)$ , nose, +  $\dot{\phi}i\lambda\rho r$ , a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyl-lostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pumilio* is the least in size of the family, having a fore-
- the feast in size of the family, having a fore-arm only 1½ inches long. **rhinophyma** (rī-nō-fī'mā), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}_{ij}$ ( $\dot{\rho}_{ur}$ -), nose, +  $\dot{\phi}_{i\mu a}$ , a tumor: see *Phymuta*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea: restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rhinothecal (ri-no-the'kal), a.
- rosacea. rosacea. rhinoplast ( $\bar{n}' n \bar{o}$ -plàst), n. [Irreg.  $\langle rhinoplastic$ operation; one who has an artificial nose. rhinoplastic ( $\bar{n}^2 n \bar{o}$ -plas'tik), a. [ $\langle Gr. hic$ (hvc), nose,  $+\pi\lambda \dot{a}\sigma acv$ , form, mold: see plastic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty.— Rhinoplastic operation, a surgical operation for form-ing an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally cousists in bringing down a triangular plece of akin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called Tabiacotian operation. Thinoplastic operation, ander operation. Thinoplastic operation, and er operation. Thinoplastic operation, and enders operation. Thinoplastic operation operation. Thinoplastic operation, and ender operation. Thinoplastic operation operation operation operation operati

- **Rhinopoma** (rī-nō-pō'mä), *n*. [NL. (Geoffroy),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}i\varsigma(\dot{\rho}v\cdot), \text{ nose, } + \pi \check{\omega}\mu a, \text{ a lid, cover.} ]$  A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats, with one species, R. microphyllum, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between Emballonuride and Nycteride (of another scc-tion of Microchiroptera), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (Rhinopomata). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and India.
- and India. **Rhinopomastes** ( $r\bar{n}^{\sigma}n\bar{0}$ - $p\bar{0}$ -mas'tēz), n. [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg.  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\beta}ic$  ( $\dot{\beta}vr$ -), nose,  $+\pi\omega\mu a$   $\tau\dot{\eta}\rho iov$ , dim. of  $\pi\bar{\omega}\mu a$ , a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irrisoridiz*. There are several species, as R. cyanomclas.
- See Irrisoridæ. **Rhinoptera** (rī-nop'te-rä), u. [NL. (Kuhl, 1836),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \rho_{lg} (\rho_{U}), \text{ nose, } + \pi \tau \epsilon \rho \delta v, \text{ wing, } = \text{E. fcu-}$

In ichth., a genus of rays of the family ther.] In ichth., a genus of rays of the family Myliobatidæ, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadriluba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

United States from Cape Cod southward. **rhinorrhagia** ( $\bar{n}$ - $\bar{n}$ o- $\bar{n}$  $\dot{x}'$ **j**i- $\ddot{n}$ ), *n*. [N1.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}$ ( $\dot{p}$ (*p*)-), nose, +  $\dot{p}$ *ayia*,  $\langle$   $\dot{p}$ *nyviva*, break, burst.] Hemorrhago from the nose; epistaxis. **rhinorrhae**, **rhinorrhæa** ( $\bar{r}$ i- $\bar{n}$  $\ddot{o}$ - $\bar{r}$  $\ddot{e}'$  $\ddot{i}$ ), *n*. [NL. *rhinorrhæa*,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}$ ( $\dot{p}$ (*p*)-), nose, +  $\dot{p}$ oía, a flow,  $\langle$   $\dot{p}$ *eiv*, flow.] Mueous or mucopurulent dis-charge from the nose. Also called *rhinoblen*-workled norrhea.

rhinorrheal, rhinorrhœal (rī-nộ-rê'al), a. [< rhinorrhea + -al.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhea.

Rhinortha (ri-nor'thä), n. [NL., (Gr. μic (μα-), nose, + ορθός, straight.] 1. In ornith., a ge-nus of enckoos, of the family Cuculidæ and sub-nus of enckoos, of the family Cuculidæ and subfamily *Phænicophæinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaecas. *R. chlo-*

1830, characteristic of the Malaceas. R. eno-rophæu is the only species. -2. In entom., a ge-nus of hemipterous insects. **rhinoscleroma** ( $ri^{i}/n\bar{\rho}$ -skl $\bar{\rho}$ - $r\bar{o}$ 'm $\bar{n}$ ), u. [NL.,  $\langle$ Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i_{c}$  ( $\dot{\rho}v$ -), nose,  $+\sigma\lambda\eta\rho\phi_{c}$ , hard, +-oma.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, char-acterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red acterized by smooth hodular swennings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers. **rhinoscope** ( $r\bar{r}'n\bar{o}$ -sk $\bar{o}p$ ), *n*. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\mu}i_{\zeta} (\dot{\mu}v_{\zeta}),$ nose,  $+ \sigma\kappa\sigma\pi\bar{e}v$ , view.] An instrument for ex-

nose, + σκοπειν, view.] An instrument for ex-amining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mir-ror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the masal passages may be inspected from In front, is usually called a nose-speculum.

rhinoscopic (rī-nō-skop'ik), a. [ $\langle$  rhinoscope + .ic.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

of the range of  $n\bar{0}$ -skō-pi), n. [ $\langle rhinoscope + -y^3$ .] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior

rhinoscopy). **rhinotheca** (rī-nō-thẽ'kä), n.; pl. rhinothecæ (-sē). [NL.,  $\langle \text{ Gr. } \dot{\rho}(\varsigma \ (\dot{\rho} i\nu))$ , nose,  $+ \theta \dot{\eta} \kappa \eta$ , a sheath.] In ornith., the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dertrotheca.

rhinothecal (ri-nō-thē'kal), a. [< rhinothecal + -al.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca. Rhiphipterat (ri-fip'te-rä), u. pl. Same as Rhi-mintera mintera.

piptera. **Rhipicera** (rī-pis'e-rä), n. [NL. (Latreille. 1817),  $\langle$  Gr.  $i \epsilon \pi i \epsilon$ , a fan,  $+ \kappa \epsilon \rho a \epsilon$ , horn.] A ge-nus of serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiceridæ*. The species are all South Amer-ican and Australian. Also called *Rhipidecera*. **Rhipiceridæ** (rip-i-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (La-treille, 1834),  $\langle$  *Rhipicera* + -idæ.] A small family of serricorn beetles, having the front covæ transverse and the onvehium large and

coxæ transverse and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, wide-ly distributed except in Europe. Also called

hary, comprising 5 genera of rew species, wide-ly distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridæ*. **rhipidate** (rip'i-dāt), a. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } har(c (hardo), a$ fan, + -atcl.] Fan-shaped; flabelliform. **rhipidion** (rī-pid'i-on), n.; pl. rhipidia (-ä). [Gr. harddows see rhipidium.] In the Gr. Ch., the eucharistic fan, or flabellum. Also rhipis. **Rhipidistia** (rip-i-dis'ti-ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr.} hard(c), a$  fan, + iorior, a sail.] An order of rhipidopterygian fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family Tristichopteridæ. **rhipidistious** (rip-i-dis'ti-us), a. [ $\langle \text{Rhipidistia} =$ + -ous.] Of or relating to the Rhipidistia. See quotation under rhipidopterygian. **rhipidium** (ri-pid'i-um), n.; pl. rhipidia (-ä). [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } hardow, \dim of hardo, a fan.] In bot,$ a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence, in whichthe successive branches or relative axes are inthe same plane, and each from the back of thethe same plane, and each from the back of the preceding: a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

Rhipidoglossa (rip<sup>\*</sup>i-dō-glos'ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (Gr.  $b\pi i \varepsilon$  ( $b\pi i \delta$ -), a fan. +  $\gamma i \ddot{a} \sigma \sigma a$ , the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

## Rhipidoglossa

ously called order, suborder, or division, of pro-sobrauchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous inarginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families Turbinide, Trochide, Neritide, etc., and terrestrial species of the families Helicinide, Hydrocenide, and Proserpinde.

Rhipidoglossata (rip<sup>#</sup>i-dö-glo-sā'tä), n. pl. [NL.: see rhipidoglossate.] Same as Rhipidoalossa

**Thipidoglossate** (rip<sup>t</sup>i-dõ-glos<sup>t</sup>āt), a. [< NL. \**rhipidoglossatus*, < Gr. ριπίς (ριπιδ-), a fan, + γλώσσα, the tongue: see glossate.] In Mollusca, having upou the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous

three of more admedian teerin, and numerous marginal teeth. See eut under radula. **Rhipidogorgia** (rip'i-dō-gôr'ji-ä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr. paris (parto-), a fan, + sopyos, grin, fierce, terrible.] A genus of aleyonarian polyps of the family *Gorgoniida*, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelli-form scheme there are

ly reticulate flabelli-form shape. They are known as fan.corals and sea-fans, and have often been referred to the more com-prehensive genus Gorgonia. R. flabellum is one of the commonest corals of tropl-cal and subtropical waters, found in most collections of anch objects for organmenfound in most collections of such objects for ornamen-tal purposes. It varies much in size and contour (com-pare cut under coral), but preserves its fistness and finely netted structure; it is generally of a purplish color.

Rhipidophoridæ, Rhipidophorus. Same as Rhipiphoridæ, etc.

Rhipidoptera (rip - i -dop'te-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of rhipidop-terus: see rhipidopterous.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal Coleoptera, regarded as an order: synonymous with Strepsiptera. The usual form is Rhipiptera, after Latreille, 1817.

form is *Rhipiptera*, after Latreille, 1817. **rhipidopterous** (rip-i-dop'te-rus), a. [ $\langle$  NL. *rhipidopterus*,  $\langle$  Gr. *iuπic* (*iuπic*), a fan, +  $\pi\pi\epsilon$  *póv*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Fan-winged, as an in-sect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhipi-doptera*; strepsipterous. Also *rhipipterous*. **Rhipidopterygia** (rip-i-dop-te-rij'i-ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr. *iuπic* (*juπic*), a fan, +  $\pi\pi\epsilon\rho\nu\xi$  ( $\pi\pi\epsilon$ -  $\rho\nu\gamma$ -), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pec-torals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and

torals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders *Rhipidis*tia and Actinistia.

rhipidopterygian (rip-i-dop-te-rij'i-an), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the *Rhipidopterygia*.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the Rhipidopterygian fin, the Rhipidistious, where baseoats are present (teste Traquair), and the Actinistious. Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

II. n. One of the *Rhipidopterygia*. **rhipidura** (rip-i-dū'rä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}_{i\pi i c}$ ( $\dot{\rho}_{i\pi i d}$ -), a fau, +  $\dot{o} \dot{\rho}_{i d}$ , tail.] 1. Pl. rhipiduræ (-rē). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crusta-core together with

as in macrurous erusas in interforous erus-taceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or awinmerets of the end of a lobater's tall form a rhipidura. See cin cut un-der perciopod. C. Spence Bate.

cean, together with the telson, when these are developed,

The scaphocerite and rhipidura are both present as well-developed appen-dages, the latter of which they never entirely lose. Nature, XXXVIII, 339.

**Rhipiphorus**. (ri-pif'õ-rus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1792),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\rho$ inic, a fan, + - $\phi o \rho o c$ ,  $\langle \phi e \rho e v = E$ .  $beur^1$ .] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typi-cal of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs per-fect the middle correspondence and the perfect, the middle coxæ contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also Rhipi-

**augments. rhipipter** (rī-pip'ter), n. [ $\langle$  NL. Rhipiptera.] **rhizocarpous** (rī-zō-kär'pus), a. A member of the Rhipiptera: a strepsipter, as root, +  $\kappa_{0}$ , fruit.] Same as i stylops.

Rhipiptera (ri-pip'te-rä), n. pl. [NL. (La-treille, 1817), neut. pl. of "rhipipterus: see rhi-pipterous, and ef. Rhipidoptera.] In Latreille's elassification, the eleventh order of insects, eomposed of degraded parasitic forms, corre-sponding to Kirby's order Strepsintera, and now considered to form a family of heteromerous Colcoptera under the name Stylopidæ. Also Rhipidoptera. See ent under stylops.

rhipipteran (ri-pip'te-ran), n. and a. I. n. A

Rhipidoptera. See cut under stytops. rhipipteran (ri-pip'te-ran), n. and a. I. n. A rhipipter. II. a. Same as rhipipterous or rhipidopterous. rhipipterous (ri-pip'te-rus), a. [ $\langle NL. *rhipip-$ terus for rhipidopterus: see rhipidopterous.]Same as rhipidopterus: see rhipidopterous.]Same as rhipidopterus.Rhipsalis (rip'sa-lis), n. [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), $irreg. <math>\langle Gr. \rhoi\psi (\rho t\pi)$ , plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A genus of cacti of the tribe Opuntiez. It is characterized by small flat flow-ers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, an-gled, and dilated atem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pea-like berry containing somewhat pear-shaped seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, with one in South Africa, Maritins, Madagas-car, and Ceylon, the only cactus native to those regions. They are unlike any other cactus genus is their great va-riety of form and habit of stema, some the ice-plant, others the Ephyllum, etc. They are flesby shrubs with awoody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are regiphyles, pendent from the branches of the species, are regiphyles, pendent from the branches of the species are regiphyles, pendent from the branches of the species are regiphyles, pendent from the branches at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of these soften for many feet; whence sometimes called mielderecetus, some species also having white berries, Also called *willow-cactus*, in conformity with the genus mame. In cultivation they are reared in pots and has-kets. 8 Rhiptoglossa (rip-to-glos'ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$ 

kets. Rhiptoglossa (rip-tō-glos'ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle \rangle$  of *Rhizocephala*. [Rare.] Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\pi\tau\dot{\rho}\zeta$ , thrown out ( $\langle \rho'\pi\tau ev$ , throw),  $+\gamma\lambda\ddot{\omega}\sigma$ - *Rhizocephalos* (ri-zō-sef'a-lus), a. [ $\langle NL. rhi-$  *izards*, represented by the family *Chamæleon- tidæ* alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no claviele, pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal *hintoglossæ*. *Gill*, 1885. *Bhintoglossæ*. *Gill*, 1885. *Devtsining* Rhiptoglossa (rip-to-glos'ä), n. pl.

**rhizic** (ri'zik), a. [ $\langle Gr. \beta_i \zeta_{ik} \delta_{ij} \rangle$ , of or pertaining to the root,  $\langle \dot{\rho}_i \zeta_a, root$ : see root<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining

the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larve, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. Rhipiphorus (ri-pif'õ-rus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1792),  $\langle Gr. h\pi i_{c}, a fan, + -\phi opo_{c}, \langle \phi e_{forty} = E.$ 

rhizocarpean (ni-zộ-kär'pệ-an), a. [< Rhizo-carpeæ + -an.] In bot., of or pertaining to the Rhizocurpcæ.

rhizocarpian (rī-zō-kār'pi-an), a. Same as rhiocarpean

**Thizocarpic** (rī-zō-kär'pik), a. [< rhizocarp-ous + -ic.] In bot., characterized as a perennial + -ic.] In bot., characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root per-ennial. Dc Candolle.

ennial. De Candolle. rhizocarpous (rī-zō-kār'pus), a. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}_{iza},$ root, +  $\kappa_{0}\rho\pi\delta_{c}$ , fruit.] Same as rhizocarpic. rhizocaul (rī'zō-kāl), n. [ $\langle NL. rhizocaulus, \langle$ Gr.  $\dot{\rho}_{iza}$ , root, +  $\kappaav\lambda\delta_{c}$ , stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypidom by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support. rhizocaulus (rī-zō-kā'lus), n.; pl. rhizocauli (-lī). [NL.: see rhizocaul.] A rhizocaul. Rhizocephala (rī-zō-sef'a-lā), n. pl. [NL.. neut, pl. of rhizocephalus: see rhizocephalous.] A group of small

A group of small parasitie crustaeeans, having a cylindroid, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or coment-organs, but with an oral and an

C

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with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The apecies are hermsphro-ditic, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The *Rhizocephala* are by some class *Cirripetia*; others class them with *Cirri-*pedia as a division, *Pec-iostraca*, of *Entomostraca*; by others again they are referred to the *Epizoa* (*ichikupophiliaria* or fish-lice). These para-sites attach themselves by their modified antenne, re-sembling a number of root-like processes, *c. They are represented* by two priocipal genera, *Sacculina* and *Pelicagaster*, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called *Centrogonida*. **rhizocephalon** (rī-zō-sef'a-lon), *n*. [NL., sing. of *Rhizocephala*.] Any member of the order *Rhizocephala*. [Rare.]

apertures: contrasted with Lrunssan Rhiptoglossæ. Gill, 1885. rhiptoglossæ. Gill, 1885. rhiptoglossæte (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining to the Rhiptoglossate (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining rhizanthe@: (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining rhizanthe@: (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining rhizanthe@: (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining rhizonthe@: (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining maculatum. rhizocrinold (rip-zok'ri-noid), n. [< Rhizocrinus Rhizorinus; an apioerinite. Rhizonthe@: (rip-tō-an-toi'kus), a. [< Gr. pita, pita, root, + civri, opposite, + okoc, dwelling. fe anteri, antecians.] In bryol., haviug both finale. Particelected and metain antecians.] In bryol., haviug both finale. Particelected and metain antecians.] In bryol., haviug both finale. Particelected and metain antecians.] In bryol., haviug both finale. Particelected and metain antecians.] In bryol., haviug both finale. Particelected and metain the figure given nuder finale. Particelected and metain the f rhizogen. rhizogen. rhizanthous (rī-zan'thus), a. [ $\langle \text{Gr.} \dot{p} i \langle a, \text{root} \rangle$ ,  $+ \dot{o} \nu \partial c_{\beta}$ , flower.] Flowering from the root or seeming root. A. Gray. rhizantoicous (rī-zan-toi'kus), a. [Irreg.  $\langle \text{Gr.} \dot{p} i \langle a, \text{root} \rangle$ ,  $\dot{p} i \langle a, \text{root} \rangle$ ,  $+ \dot{a} \nu \tau i$ , opposite,  $+ o i \kappa o_{\varsigma}$ , dwelling. Cf. antæci, antecians.] In bryol., haviug both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch co-hering with the latter by the rhizome. rhizic (rī'zik), a. [ $\langle \text{Gr.} \dot{p} i \langle \omega \kappa c_{\varsigma} , \phi (\sigma \text{ or pertaining})$ a root,  $+ \kappa p i \nu o \nu$ , lily: see crinoid.] A genus of erinoids of the family Enerinidæ, one of the few living forms of Crinoidea. R. lopotensis, the typical species, is a kind of illy-star or sea-illy, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one handred to three hundred falhoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under *Crinoidea*. rhizodont (rī'zō-dont), a. and n. [ $\langle \text{Gr.} \dot{p} i \langle a, \rangle$ tecth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the iaw. as crocodiles.

jaw, as crocodiles.



Fan-coral (Rhipidogorgia fla bellum),

## Rhizoflagellata

dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopo-dla, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent'a system of classification the order consists of the genera Mastigamæba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas, and Padostoma.

aystem of classification the order consists of the general Mastigamæba, Reptomonas, Khizononas, and Padastoma.
rhizoflagellate (rī-zō-flaj'e-lāt), a. Of or pertaining to the Rhizoflagellata.
rhizogen (rī'zō-jen), n. [< Gr. piča, root, + -yevig, producing (see -gen).] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a division of plants (the class Rhizantheæ) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present ordera Balanophoreæ and Cytinaceæ, now regarded as belonging to the apetalous dicotyledons. Thizogenic (rī-zō-jen'ik), a. [As rhizogen + -ic.] In bot., root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.</li>
rhizogenous (rī-zō-je-nus), a. [As rhizogen +

rhizogenous (rī-zoj'e-nus), a. [As rhizogen + -ous,] Same as rhizogenie. rhizoid (rī'zoid), a. and n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\beta_i\zeta_{0ei}\delta_{f_i}$ , contr.  $\beta_i\zeta_{i}\delta_{i}\delta_{f_i}$ , like a root,  $\langle \beta_i\zeta_a$ , root, +  $\epsilon_i\delta_{0c_i}$ , form.] I. a. In bot. and zoöl., root-like; resembling a root.

II. n. In bot., a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on com-pound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of the Muscineæ. Rhizoida are numerously produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was rhizina. See cut under prothallium. **rhizoidal** (rī'zoi-dal), a. [ $\langle rhizoid + -al.$ ] In bot., rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid. of a rhizoid.

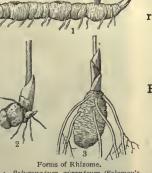
The *rhizoidal* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex. Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.

rhizoideous (rī-zoi'dē-us), a. [< rhizoid + -cous.] 1. In bot., like or resembling a rhizoid.
-2. Same as rhizoid.
rhizoma (rī-zō'mä), n.; pl. rhizomata (-ma-tā). [NL.: see rhizomc.] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants. plants.

**rhizomania** (rī-zō-mā'ni-ä), *n*. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } bi \zeta a$ , a root, +  $\mu avia$ , maduess.] In *bot.*, an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some de-fect in the true root, in consequence of which it caund apply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizoma-nia generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing molsture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree. **rhizome** ( $r_1^r z \bar{o} m$ ), n. [= F. rhizome,  $\langle NL$ . rhi-zoma,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} i \zeta a, root, <math>\langle \dot{\rho} i \zeta a, root$ ; see root].] In bot., a stem

In bot., a stem

of root-like appearance, hori-zontal or oblique in po-sition, lying on the ground or subterra-nean, bcaring scales instead of leaves, and usually produ-cing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as ln mints, couch-grass,etc., or thick-ened with stores of nutriment, as in apecies of Irls, Sol-omon's-scal, etc.— in the latter case producing at the as



1, Polygonatum giganteum (Solomon's-seal); 2, Arisama triphyllum (Indian tur-nip); 3, Trillium sessile.

in the latter case producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the actial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corms and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubera on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma*. See also cuts under *arrow*-root and *monityform*.

**Rhizomonadidæ** ( $r\bar{i}^{w}z\bar{o}-m\bar{o}-nad'i-d\bar{e}$ ), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle Rhizomonas(-monad-) + -idæ.] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the$ The off introduce introduces in the solution of the genus Rhizomonus. These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes Reptomonas and Mastigamæba. **Rhizomonas** (rf-zom' $\bar{\varsigma}$ -nus), n. [NL. (Kent. 1880-1),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}(z_a, \text{ root}, + uovác, a unit: see$ 

monad.] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadidæ*. The species are monadiform, uniffagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform paeudopodial prolongations. *R. ver-rucosa* is found in hay-infusions. **rhizomorph** (rī'zō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *rhizomor-pha.*] In bot., a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths asso-ciated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dema-tophora uecatrix*, etc.

variety of fungi, as Agaricus mettens, Dema-tophora necatrix, etc. **Rhizomorpha** (rī-zō-môr'fā), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}$ ( $\ddot{\alpha}$ , root,  $+ \mu o \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$ , form.] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to Agaricus melleus, Dematophora necatrix, and other forms other forms.

other forms. **rhizomorphoid** (rī-zō-môr'foid), a. [< *rhizo-morph* + -oid.] Rhizomorphous. **rhizomorphous** (rī-zō-môr'fus), a. [< Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i\zeta a$ , root, +  $\mu o\rho\phi\dot{\eta}$ , form.] 1. Root-like in form.— 2. In zoöl., same as *rhizoid*. **Rhizomys** (rī'zō-mis), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i\zeta a$ , root, +  $\mu\bar{\nu}\varsigma$ , a mouse.] A nota-ble genus of mole-rats of the family Spalacidæ, having the eves open though very small cars having the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail



Bamboo-rat (Rhizomys badius).

short and partially haired, and general form robust. The upper inclosers arch forward, and there is no premolar; the upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external ensmel-foids; the lower molars reverae this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African ape-cies, as the bay bamboo-rat of Asla, *R. badius*, which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

pials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

rhizophagan (ri-zof'a-gan), a. and n. I. a. Same as rhizophagons. II. n. A member of the Rhizophago

**Thizophagous** ( $\overline{v}$ -zof'a-gus), a. [< NL. rhizo-phagus, < Gr.  $\mu$ zof'a-gus), a. [< NL. rhizo-phagus, < Gr.  $\mu$ zofa'yoz, eating roots ( $\mu$ zofayeiv, eat roots), <  $\mu$ zofa', root, +  $\phi$ ayeiv, eat.] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifi-cally, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga*.

Ali Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous* (or Root-eaters). *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

All Poor-Slaves are Rhizophagous (or Rost-eaters). Carlyle, Sartor Resarting, iti. 10. Rhizophora. (rī-zof'ō-rā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named with ref. to the aërial roots; neut. pl. of rhizophorus: see rhizophorous.] A ge-nus of polypetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the order Rhizophoraceæ, and of the tribe Khi-sophoreæ. It is characterized by s four-parted calys, an-ronded with a enpule or involuce of partly united brack-hets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and wearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulons ovules in each of its two cells. There are 2 (or, as some regard them, 5) species, frequent on muddy or coral shores in the troples, there forming dense and almost impassable jungles known as mangrove-awamps. They are trees with thick cylin-drical and scarred brauchlets, bearing opposite thick and amoth cortacous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-aeeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-long club-shaped radicle, which reaches the mud, or hecomes a fool long before falling. The mangrove is any species is R. mucromata, which reaches to semitropi-cal Forinia, ite deita of the Mississippi, and Texas. See amagrove, 1.

## rhizopodous

**Rhizophoraceæ** ( $ri^{a}z\bar{o}-f\bar{o}-r\bar{a}'s\bar{o}-\bar{e}$ ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845),  $\langle Rhizophora + -aceæ.$ ] An order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort Myrtales and series Calycifloræ; the mangrove Myrtales and sories Calyciflor  $\mathbb{Z}$ ; the mangrove family. It is characterized by a two-to six-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many sta-mensas petala. It lendeashout 50 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shorea. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchiets, and opposite thick and right leaves, which are commonly entire and have clongated and very cadneous in-trapetiolar stipulea. They bear axillary cymes, panicies, apikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

spikes, or racemea of rather inconspicuous flowers. **rhizophore**  $(ri'z\bar{o}-f\bar{o}r)$ , n. [< NL. rhizophorum, neut. of rhizophorus, root-bearing: see rhi-zophorons.] In bot., a structure, developed in certain species of the genus Selaginella, which bears the true roots. It has the external appear-snce of a root, but has no root cap, and the true root a are produced from its interior when it delignesces into a homogeneous nuclage. Phizophoron ( $r_{1}$   $r_{2}$   $\bar{c}$   $\bar{f}_{2}$   $r_{2}$   $\bar{c}_{3}$  n nf [NL. (R

homogeneous mucilage. **Rhizophoreæ** ( $r\bar{1}$ - $z\bar{o}$ - $f\bar{o}$ ' $r\bar{e}$ - $\bar{e}$ ), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814),  $\langle Rhizophora + -cæ.$ ] A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*. It is character-ized by extremely smooth opposite entire and stipulate leaves, and by an inferior ovary with a single atyle and an embryo without albumen. It includes about 17 species, all tropical maritime trees, belonging to 4 geners, of which *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, is the type.

Rhizophora, the magrove, is the type.
rhizophora, the magrove, is the type.
rhizophorous (rī-zof'ō-rus), a. [< NL. rhizophorus, < MGr. μζοφόρος, root-bearing, < Gr. μζος, root, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. bearl.] In bot., root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the natural order Rhizophoraccæ.</li>
rhizophydial (rī-zō-fid'i-al), a. [< Rhizophydium + -al.] In bot., belonging to or characteristic of the genus Rhizophydium.</li>
Rhizophydium (rī-zō-fid'i-um), n. [NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for \*Rhizophidium, alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. μζζα, root, + φειδός, sparing.] A small genus of unicellular zygomycetous fungi, of the suborder</li>

unicellular zygomycetous fungi, of the suborder Cladochytricæ, parasitic on certain of the larger algæ. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant algeb. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually de-velop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. R. Dicksonii is parasitic on species of Ectocaryus. **rhizopod** ( $r\bar{n}'z\bar{o}$ -pod), a. and n. [ $\langle NL, *rhizopons$ (-pod-) (as a nonn, in def. 2, rhizopodium),  $\langle Gr.$  $pi\zeta_a$ , root,  $+\pi \sigma i \varphi(\pi o \delta -) = E.$  foot.] I. a. Pro-vided with pseudopods, as an animalcule; hav-ing processed of a parasite as if mosts hy means ing processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves;

of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. Also *rhizopodous*. **II**. n. 1. A member of the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense.—2. In bot., same as *rhizopodum*. **Rhizopoda** (rī-zop'ō-dä), n. pl. [NL.: see *rhi-zopod*.] 1‡. In Dujardin's system of classifi-cation (1841), the third family of "diversiform informations." cation (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appen-dages" — that is, without permanent appen-dages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original mean-ing of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his Rhizopoda the 8 genera Arcella, Diffugia, Trinema, Euglypha, Gromia, Miliola, Cristellaria, and Vorticella. 2. The lowest class of Protozoa, composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permaprovided with diversion temporary or perma-nent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixa-tion, and ingestion are effected. There is no month or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguish-able into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleoina (endoplast and endoplastue) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopoda are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both sait and freah waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine alender rays, both of which may run together or in-terace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A normal ameeboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forma included under *Rhizopoda* are the so-called moners of the order *Monera*; the *Foraminifera*, with a calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria*, with a silicions shell. By com-mon consent the aporges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda*, are now excluded, even by those who still con-alder these organisms as protozoans. See cuta under *Anxoba, Foraminifera*, and *Radioloria*. **rhizopodal** (ri-zop'o-dal), a. [ $\leq rhizopod + -al.$ ] nent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-

rhizopodal (rī-zop'o-dal), a. [< rhizopod + -al.] Same as rhizopod. W. B. Carpenter, Micros.. cii. § 474

rhizopodan (rī-zop'ǫ-dan), a. and n. [< rhizo-, pod + -an.] Same as rhizopod.</li>
rhizopodium (rī-zǫ-pǫ'di-um), n. [NL.: see rhizopod.] In bot., the mycelium of fungi. Also rhizopod.
rhizopodous (rī-zop'ǫ-dus), a. [< rhizopod + -an.] Same as rhizopod.</li>

Same as rhizopod.

## rhizoristic

- rhizoristic ( $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec$
- root,  $+ \sigma \tau \delta \mu a$ , mouth.] The typical genus of *Rhizostomidæ*. *R. pulmo* is an example. See cut under acaleph.
- Thizostomata (rī-zō-stō'ma-tā), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}(\zeta_a, \operatorname{root}, + \sigma \tau \dot{\rho}(a(\tau -), \operatorname{mouth.})]$  An order of discomedusans, or suborder of Discomedusar, having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four, and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral apertures, whence several long root-like processes or so-called polypites depend (whence the name), and provided with four subgenital pouches, distinet (Tetragameliæ) or fused in one (Monoga-meliæ). Rhizostoma, Cassiopeia, Cephea, and Crambessa are leading genera. See cuts under
- Crambessa are leading genera. See cuts under acateph and Discophora. **Rhizostomatidæ** ( $r\bar{i}^{x}\bar{c}$ -st $\bar{c}$ -mat'i-d $\bar{e}$ ), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhizostoma(-stomat-) + -idæ.$ ] A fam-ily of acalephs; the root-monthed jellyfishes: the emended form of Rhizostomidæ. **rhizostomatous** ( $r\bar{i}$ - $z\bar{o}$ -stom'a-tus), a. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $pl\zeta a$ , root, +  $\sigma\tau o\mu a(\tau)$ , mouth.] Having root-like processes depending from the mouth; spe-cifically, pertaining to the Rhizostomata, or hav-ing their characters. **rhizostome** ( $r\bar{i}^{x}z\bar{o}$ -st $\bar{o}m$ ), n. A member of the
- rhizostome (rī'zō-stōm), n. A member of the Rhizostomata.
- Rhizostomata. rhizostomean (rī-zō-stō'mē-an), a. [< rhizo-stome + -an.] Same as rhizostomatous. Rhizostomidæ (rī-zō-stom'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhizostoma + -idæ.] A family of monoga-melian rhizostomatous discomedusans, repre-sented by the genus Rhizostoma. They are huge jellyāshes, which may attain a diameter of 3 feet, possess powerful stinging-organs proportionate to their size, and are found chiefty in tropical seas. See cut under acadeph. rhizostomous (rī-zos'fō-mus). a. Same as zhirhizostomous (rī-zos'to-mus), a. Same as rhi-
- ostomatous. **Rhizota** (ri-zo'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizotus*: see *rhizote*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing the rooted or fixed wheel-animalcules, as the families Flosculariidæ and Melicertidæ. C. T. Hudson, 1884. It is one of 4 orders, contrasting with Ploima, Bdellograda, and Scirtopoda. See cut under Floscularia.
- **Floseularia. rhizotaxis** (rī-zō-tak'sis), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p}i\tilde{z}a,$ root,  $+ \tau d\tilde{z}ic$ , order.] In *bot.*, the arrangement or disposition of roots. Compare *phyllotaxis*. **rhizotaxy** (rī'zō-tak-si), n. Same as *rhizo*-
- of disponent rhizotaxy (rľ zộ-tak-si), n. taxis. rhoding (rô'ding), n. Naut., etne. rhoding (rô'ding), n. Naut., etne. taxis. rhoding (rô'ding), n. Naut., etne. taxis. rhoding (rô'ding), n. Naut., etne. boxes for the brake of a ship's pump. boxes for the brake of a ship's pump. taxis. rhodicohorid, rhodicohoride (rô'di-ō-khô'-rid. -rid or -rid), n. [ $\land$  rhodinum + chlorid, chlo-ride.] In chem., a double chlorid of rhodium and the alkali metals. solstitialis is a European species known as the midsummer chafer. taxis. rhodioa(rộ-dǐ (ộ-dǐ (ộ-lǎ), n. [ $\land$  (L. (Linnœus, 1737),  $\langle$  Gr. phío, rose, + dim. -i-ola.] A former ge-mus of alpine plants belonging to the natural order Crassulacex, now made a section of Se-taxis.

- midsummer chafer. **rhizula** (riz'ū-lä), n. [NL., dim, of Gr.  $\dot{p}$ ( $\dot{z}a$ , root: see root<sup>1</sup>.] The root-like prothallium of mosses (protonema) and of some other crypto-gams. [Disused.] **rhodalose** (rõ'da-lõs), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}$ ( $\dot{o}ov$ , rose (see rose<sup>1</sup>), +  $\dot{a}\lambda_{\zeta}$  ( $\dot{a}\lambda_{-}$ ), salt, + -ose.] Red or cobalt vitriol; eobalt sulphate. **rhodanic** (rõ-dan'ik), a. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}$ ( $\dot{o}ov$ , rose, + -an + -ic.] Noting an acid which produces a red color with persalts of iron. Rhodanic acid is also called sulphocyanic acid. **Rhodanthe** (rõ-dan'thô), n. [NL. (Lindley, 1834),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}$ ( $\dot{o}ov$ , rose, +  $\dot{a}v\theta\sigma_{\zeta}$  flower.] A former genus of Compositæ found in western Australia. The only apeces is R. Manglesii, of which former genus of *Compositæ* found in western Australia. The only species is *R. Manglesii*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other malnly in the size and color of the flower-heads, which have the dry character of the flowers commonly called "everlast-logs." It is an annusl, rising from 1 to 14 feet high, with su erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire atem-clasp-ing leaves of a glaucous green, and flower-heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks ar-ranged in a corymbose manner. It is now made a section of *Helipterum*.

Also called candlewood. **Rhodeus** (rố'dẽ-us). n. [N1. (Agassiz, 1836),  $\langle$  Gr. bódɛos, of roses,  $\langle$  bódɛv, rose: see rose1.] The typical genus of Rhodeina. R. amarus (the bitterling in German) is the typical species. **Rhodian** (rố'di-an), a. and n. [= F. Rhodien,  $\langle$ L. Rhodius, Rhodian,  $\langle$  Rhodus, Rhodos,  $\langle$  Gr. 'Pódɛc, the isle of Rhodes.] I. a. Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, south-west of Asia Minor.-Rhodian laws, the earliest ayatem of marine law known to history, said to have been compled by the Rhodans after they had by their com-merce and naval victories obtained the sovereignly of the sea.-Rhodian pottery. See pottery, and cut under am-phora.-Rhodian school of sculpture, an important achool of Helienistic sculpture, of which the cclebrated group known as the Laoccon here and work. The ar-



Rhodian School of Sculpture.-The Laocoön, in the Vatican. (The existing incorrect restorations of arms, etc., are omitted.)

tists of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lysippus. The intensity of expression attained in the Laocoon has never been surpassed, and its exaggerations are redeemed by its real power. The group, however, fails far short of the supreme excellence attributed to it by Pliny and by the art amateurs of the end of the eighteenth century. The Rhodian school is intimately connected with that of Pergamum. II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes. hoding  $(\bar{p}, \bar{Q})$  and  $p_{i}$  where of the brase

dum (which see). **Rhodites** (rõ-dī'tēz), n. [NL. (Hartig, 1840),  $\langle$ Gr. bodir $\eta$ ; pertaining to a rose (applied to wine flavored with roses),  $\langle$  bodov, rose: see rosel.] A notable genus of gall-flies of the hymenopte-rous family Cynipidæ, having the hypopygium shaped like a plowshare, the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed, and the claws of the hind targi entire. of the hind tarsi entire. All of the specles make galls on the rose. *R. rose* produces the mossy rose-gall, or bedegar. (See bedegar.) *R. radicum* produces root-galls. Seven species are known in North America, and five fu Europe

**rhodium** (rō'di-um), *n*. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho} \delta \dot{a} o c$ , made of roses, rose-like,  $\langle \dot{\rho} \delta \dot{a} o c$ , a rose: see rose.] Chemical symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 103 (Jör-gensen). A metal discovered in the beginning lags." It is an annual, risin from 1 to 1 feet high, with an erect branching stem, ohlong blunt entire atem-clasping ing leaves of a glaucous green, and flower-heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks ar-ranged in a corymbose manner. It is now made a section of *Helipterum*. **Rhodeina** (rō-dē-i'nä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhodeus$ + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] A group of cyprinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Rhodeus*. They have a moderate anal-(commencing under the dorsal), and the lateral line running midway between the upper and lower edges of the caudar peduncle. They are confined to Europe and Asia. **rhodeoretin** (rō-dē-or'e-tin), n. [ $\langle Gr. \acute{b}deog,$ of roses ( $\langle \acute{b}dov, rose$ ), +  $\acute{p}\eta \tau i \eta$ , resin.] One of the elements of resin of jalap, identical with jalapin and convolvulin. It is hard, and insolm-ble in other. **Hendium fuses** in the flower of all the metals of the plat-thodium-gold (rō'di-um-gold), n. A doubtful variety of native gold, said to contain a con-siderable amount of rhodium. **hodium-wood** (rō'di-um-wid), n. [NL. lig-num rhodium, rosewood: see rhodium and rose-wood.] A sweet-secuted wood from the root

## Rhododendron

and stem of two shrubs, Convolvulus scoparius and C. floridhs, found in the Cananics. It has been an article of commerce, and from it was distilled an essential oil used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but now replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied also, at least in the form *rhodes-wood*, lo the similar wood of Amyris balsamifera of the West Indies, etc., also called candlewood.

replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied slo, at least in the form rhodes word, to the similar word of Amyris balaami/era of the West Indies, etc., also called candlexcood. **rhodizite** ( $\bar{v}o'di-\bar{z}it$ ), n. [So called because it colors the blowpipe-flame red;  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}odi\zeta\epsilon v$ , be like a rose ( $\langle \dot{\rho}odov$ , rose),  $+ -ite^2$ .] A rare borate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in minute isometric crystals resembling boracite in form. It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals. **rhodochrome** ( $\bar{v}o'd\bar{o}-kr\bar{o}m$ ), n. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}odor$ , rose,  $+ \chi\rho\bar{\rho}a_{\alpha}$ , color.] A mineral of a compact or granular structure and reddish color. Like the related crystalized mineral känmererite, it is classed as a chromiferous wartery of the chlorite penulnite. **rhodochrosite** ( $\bar{v}o\cdotd\bar{o}-kr\bar{o}'sit$ ), n. [ $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}dor$ , rose,  $+ \chi\rho\bar{\rho}a_{\alpha}c$ ; a coloring,  $+ -ite^2$ .] Native manganese protocarbouate, a mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, or massive with rhombohedral cleavage, usually of a delicate rose-red color. It is isomorphous with the other homohohedral carbonate, calcite or calcium carbonate, slderite or iron carbonate, etc. Also called dialogite. **Rhodocrinite** ( $\bar{v}o\cdotd\bar{v}\cdot rin^{-1}d\bar{o}$ ), n. pl. [NL,  $\langle Rhodocrinus + -idez$ .] A family of Crinoiden, typified by the genus Rhodocrinms, having five basals, five parabasals or subradials, and ten or twenty branched rays; the rose-enerinites, chiefy of the Carboniterous formation. **rhodocrinits**; a rose-enerinite. **Rhodocrinits**; a rose-enerinite. **Rhodocrinits**, a rose-enerinite. **Rhodocrinits**, or fossil crinoids, with a cylindry of the cose-interinite. ( $\bar{p}dokr$ , rose,  $+ k\rhoivor$ , Iily.] A genus of Paleo-zoic enerinites, or fossil crinoids, with a cylindric or slightly pentagonal column of many joints, perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal; the rose-enerinites. **Rhodocrinus** ( $\bar{r}-dok'ri-nus$ ), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \frac{pdor}{pdov}$ , rose,  $+ \delta \phi v pov$ , tily.] A genus of Paleo-zoic enerinites, o

genus of shrubs of the order Ericaceæ and tribe Rhodoreæ. It is characterized by a broad, spreading, and oblique corolla, usually with five imbricating lobes; eight to ten atamens, the anthera opening by pores; and a five-to twenty-celled ovary with numerous ovules in many crowded rows, the seeks appendaged. There are about 170 species, natives of the mountains of Europe, Asis, the Malay archipelsgo, and North America, most abundant in the Himalsyas. They are commonly shruba, less often trees, smooth, hsiry, woolly, or sourdy, and often with whorled hranches. They bera alternate entire leaves, most often crowded at the ends of the branches. Their handsome flowers are commonly borne in corymbs, and have conspicuous, more or less unequal, long, slender, and curving atamena, with long hairs clothing their base.



Rhododendron grande (Himalayas)

The fruit is a woody pod, splitting septicidally from the spex linto valves, and filled with seeds like fine sawdust, each containing a cylindrical embryo and fleshy albumen. Most of the species, and all of those best known, produce their new growtha below the flowers, which form a termi-nal inflorescence destitute of leaves, and developed from a large scaly bud. The leaves in the typical species, form-ing the section *Rhododendron* proper, are evergreen and corfaceons; but they are deciduous in the sections *Azalea* and *Tsusia*, which include the American species commonly known as *azaleas*, and produce leaves closely encircling the flowers, or, in *Tausia*, mixed with them. The flowers, nearly or quite 2 inches across, often reach in *R. Auck-landse* a breadth of 6 inches. See *pinkster-flower*.

### Rhododendron

**Enododenaron** 5157 2. [l. c.] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the section Rhododen-dron; the rose-bay. The rhodoendrons are hand-some shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leather tieves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowera. The ordinary species of American outdoor plan-tations is R. Cotambiense, the Catawba or Carolina rhod-dendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics R. Pon-ticum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba species grows from troum and R. arboreum. The Catawba or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped liac-purple or (in culture) varionsly colored flowers. It the antiye line the Alleghanles from Vir-ginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhodophyll. Cytioplaam mostly rhodophyllous. I. C. Wood, Freah-Water Algee, p. 213.



Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (Rhododendron s

Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (Rhododendron maximum). leghanies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than R. Catawbiense, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it afford some hybrida. The Californian rhodo-dendron, R. Californicum, resembles the Catawba rhodo-dendron, R. Californicum, resembles the Catawba rhodo-dendron, B. Californicum, resembles the Catawba rhodo-dendron, R. Californicum, ta England. The Pontic rho-dodendron, R. Ponticum, is the most common species of European gardens, hardy only as a low abrub in the north-ern United States. R. arboreum, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leavea silvery-white beneath, and the flowers acalted varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, R. Lapponicum, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, grow-ing prostrate in broad tutts. The Siberlan or Dahurtan rhododendron, R. Dauricum, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, hears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring.—Indian rhododendron. See Melastoma.

**Rhodomela** (rō-dom'e-lä), n. [NL. (Agardh, 1824),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{d}\sigma\nu$ , rose, +  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\lambda a_{\zeta}$ , black.] A genus of marine algæ of the class *Florideæ* and type of the suborder *Rhodomeleæ*. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and pln-nately decompound, with filiform branches, the tetra-apores tripartite, the cystocarps assalle or pedleellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are two species or forms on the New Englaud coast. **Rhodomelaceæ** (rõ'dō-mē-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey, 1849),  $\langle$  *Rhodomela* + -aceæ.] Same as *Rhodomeleæ*.

**Bhodomelex** (rô -dộ -mẽ 'lệ -ẽ), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1841),  $\langle Rhodomela + -ex.$ ] A subor-der of florideous algæ, named from the genus The dometa. This is the largest suborder of the Flori-dex, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks. The fronds are usually fillform and branching.

rhodomontade, a. and n. See rodomontade. rhodonite (rō'dō-nīt), n. [Irreg. ζ Gr. βόδον, rose, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Native manganese silicate, sometimes containing zine or calcium: a min-

eral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crys-tals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

ornamental stone. **Rhodope** (rõ'dõ-pē), n. [NL. (Kölliker, 1847), prob. ζ Gr. 'Ροδόπη, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the fami-ly Rhodopidæ, based on P. rerguj. Thie little con ly Rhodopidæ, based on R. veranyi. This little crea-ture exhibits anch equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a pla-narian worm, by othera as an abranchiate mollusk, though it has no edontophore. **rhodophane** (rō'dō-fān), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} \delta \delta \sigma_i$ , rose,  $\pm \neg \phi a v \dot{\rho}_i$ , appear-ing,  $\langle \phi a i ve \sigma \theta a_i$ , appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reg

eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.

0

Cytioplasm mostly rhodophyllous. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 213.

**Rhodopidæ** (rộ-dop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Rho-dope + -idæ.] A family of simple marine in-vertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified vertebrates of uncertain relationship, typined by the genus *Rhodope*. They are of an elongate flat-tened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchize, and odon-tophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been re-ferred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the tur-bellarians. See cut under *Rhodope*. **rhodopsin** (rō-dop'sin), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} \delta \delta v, \text{rosc},$ +  $\dot{\delta} \psi \iota_{\mathcal{S}}$ , view, +  $-in^2$ .] Visual purple; a pig-ment found in the outer segments of the reti-nal rode. It is anjectly bleached by light but the pur-

nal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the pur-ple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

pigmentary layer of cells. **Rhodora** (rō-dō'rä), *n*. [NL. (Dnhamel du Mon-ceau, 1767), so called from the rose-colored flowers;  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} \delta \delta v$ , rose (see *rose*<sup>1</sup>), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. *rho-dora*, a plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or Aruncus, and said to be a Gallic word.] 1. A former genus of *Ericaceæ*, now included in *Rhododendron*, section Azalea, but still giving name to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It was et a saet chieft on account section Azalea, but still giving name to the tribe Rhodoreæ. It was set apart chiefy on account of its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There was but one species. See def. 2.
2. [l. c.] A low deciduous shrub, Rhododendron Rhodora (Rhodora Canadensis), a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania entry with its doileate

northward, often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers, which appear before the leaves.

Nowers, which appear before our solitudes, In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes, I found the fresh *Rhodora* in the woods, Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook; .... The purple petala, fallen in the pool, Made the black water with their beauty gay. *Emerson*, The *Rhodora*.

Emerson, The Rhodora. **Bhodoreæ** (rộ-dố 'rộ-ẽ), n. pl. [NL. (Don, 1834), (Rhodora + cæ.] A tribe of plants of the order Ericaceæ, characterized by a septicidal capsu-lar fruit, deciduous, imbricated, and common-ly gamopetalous corolla, and shrubby habit. It includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera Rhododendron, Kaimie, Ledum, and Rhodothamnus. See Rhodora and Azalea. **rhodosperm** (rố 'dộ-spèrm), n. [< Rhodosper-mææ.] An individual alga of the class Rhodo-spermææ.

meæ.] A spermeæ.

**rhodospermin** (rô-dộ-spèr'min), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\delta\delta\sigma\nu$ , rose,  $+ \sigma\pi\ell\rho\mu a$ , seed,  $+ -in^2$ .] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the *Floridcæ*, forming

protect bodies found in the *Floridcæ*, forming the red coloring matter. **Rhodosporeæ** (rö-dö-spö'rö-ö), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$ Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\delta\delta\sigma\nu$ , rose,  $+ \sigma\pi\delta\rho\sigma\varsigma$ , seed, + -cæ.] Same as *Rhodospermeæ*.

**Rhodostaurotic**<sup>†</sup> ( $\bar{v}\delta^{*}d\bar{o}$ -stâ-rot'ik), *a*. [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of *Rosicrucian*;  $\langle \text{Gr. } p\delta\delta ov, \text{ rose}, + \sigma \pi a v \rho \delta c, \text{ cross}, + -otic. Cf.$ Gr. σταυρωτικός, crossed, cruciform.] Rosierucian.

Outis, . . . The good old hermit, that was said to dwell Here in the forest without trees, that built The castle in the air, where all the bretheren Rhodostaurotic live. B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

B. Jourson, Masque of Fortunate Isles. **Rhodostethia** (rō-dō-stē'thi-ä), n. [NL. (Mac-gillivray, 1842),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\delta\delta v$ , rose,  $+ \sigma \tau \bar{\eta}\theta \sigma$ , the breast.] A genus of *Laridæ*, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail cuncate; the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rosy gull, R. rosea, Is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, hut has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue man-tic; the length is 14 inches. Also called *Rossia*. See cut in next column.

Rhodothamnus (rō-dō-tham'nns), *n*. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1830), < Gr. βόδον, rose, + θάμνος,



rhomb

Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (Rhodostethia rosea).

bush.] A genus of small shrubs of the order Ericaceæ and tribe Rhodoreæ. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long-peduncled flowers. The only species, R. Chamæcistus, is a native of the Austrian and tialian Alpa. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, en-tire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glan-dular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower reaem-bles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-furrowed globose capanle. Sometimes called ground-cistus, translating the specific name. thodotilite (ro-dot'i-lit), n. [ $\langle Gr. b dotor, rose$ .

- **rhodotilite** (rō-dot'i-līt), *n*. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\flat \delta \delta \sigma v$ , rose, +  $\tau i \lambda \sigma c$ , down, +  $-ite^2$ .] A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden, having the same composition as inesite.
- Rhodymenia (rö-di-mē'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Greville, 1830), (Gr. pódov, rose, + iuųv, membrane: see hymen<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of marine algæ of the class Florideæ, giving its name to the order Rhodymeniaceæ (which see for characters). See dulsc, dillisk.
- maccæ (which see for characters). See dusc, dillisk. **Rhodymeniaceæ** (rō-di-mē-ni-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhodymenia + -accæ.$ ] An order of flo-rideous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The root is disk-like or branched, much matted; the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or fli-form, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. Rhodymenia palmata, or dulse, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus Gracilaria are largely used in the East as ingredients in song, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the agar-agar of the Chinese. **rhœadic** (rē-ad'ik), a. [ $\langle NL. Rhœas (Rhœad-)$ (see def.) ( $\langle Gr., boiác (boad-), a kind of poppy)$ ) + -ic.] Contained in or derived from the pop-py Papaver Rhœas. -**Rhœadic acid**, one of the color-ing principles in the petals of Papaver Rhœas. **rhœadine** (rē'a-din), n. [ $\langle rhœad(ic) + -ine^2$ .] A crystallizable alkaloid (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>) found in Papaver Rhœas. It is non-poisonous. **rhœagenine** (rē-aj'e-nin), n. [ $\langle NL. Rhœas$  (see *rhœadic)* + -gon + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A base, isomeric with rhœadine, found in acidified solutions of rhœadine. **rhœadine**.

spermeæ. **Bhodospermeæ** (rō-dō-spèr'mō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \acute{p}\acute{o}\acute{d}o, \text{rose}, + \acute{\sigma}\pi\acute{e}\rho\mua$ , seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or pur-ple algæ, which are now placed under Agardh's older name Florideæ. **rhodospermin** (rō-dō-spèr'min), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \acute{p}\acute{o}\acute{o}, \cdot$  **rhodospermin** (rō-dō-spèr'min), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \acute{p}\acute{o}\acute{o}, \cdot$  **rose** +  $\sigma\pi\acute{e}\rho\mua$ , seed, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] Crystalloids of

soc,  $\rho\nu\mu\rho\sigma_c$ , a spinning-top or -wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge,  $\langle \ b \epsilon \mu \beta \epsilon w$ , revolve, totter, na-salized form of  $\dot{\rho} \epsilon \pi \epsilon w$ , sink, fall, be un-steady. Doublet of rhumb, rumb.] 1. In geom., an oblique-angled equilateral

parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides paral-lel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.

Sec how in warlike muster they appear, In *rhombs*, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 509. 2. In crystal., a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron. - 3. In zool., a pair of semirhombs forming a rhom-

bic figure, as certain plates of cystic crinoids. -4. A material circle. [Rare.]

That evift That awift Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppes'd. Invisible else above all stars, the wheel Of day and night; which needs not thy belief If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day Travelling east, and with her part averse From the sun's beam meet uight, her other part Still luminous by his ray. Milton, P. L., viii, 134. Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-

15 a, top view; b, side view; c, longitudinal section (enlarged) going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total re-flections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on heing transmitted through a second Freenel's rhomb. — Pectinated rhomb, in crinoida, a hydrospire.

**rhombarsenite** (rom-bär'se-nīt), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $b\delta\mu\beta_{0\varsigma}$ , rhomb, + E. arsenite.] Same as clau-detite.

rhombi, n. Plural of rhombus.

- rhombi, n. Plural of rhombus. rhombic, 'rom'bik). a. [= F. rhombique; as rhomb + -ie.] 1. Having the figure of a rhomb. -2. In *croit*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded.—3. In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic*: as, the *rhombic* pyroxenes (that is, those crystallizing in the n a posteroanterior direction.—Rhombic dodecabe-dron, octahedron, etc. See the nouns.—Rhombic pyroxene. See pyrozene.—Rhombic pyroxenes. rhombic( aron'bi-käl), a. [ $\langle rhombic + -al.$ ] rhombical (rom'bi-käl), a. [ $\langle rhombic + -al.$ ] rhombical (rom'bi-käl), a. [ $\langle rhombic + -al.$ ] rhombical (rom'bi-käl), a. [ $\langle rhombic + -al.$ ] rhombic at (rom'bi-käl), a. [ $\langle rhombic + -al.$ ] rhombical (rom'bi-käl), a. [ $\langle rhombic + -al.$ ]
- **rhombical** (rom'bi-kal), a. [< rhombic + -al.] Same as rhombic.
- Same as *rhomuc*. **rhombicosidodecahedron** (rom-bī<sup>\*</sup>kö-si-dõ<sup>\*</sup>-dek-a-bõ<sup>\*</sup>dron), *n*. [ $\langle \text{Gr.} \dot{\rho} \phi \mu \beta \sigma_{c}, \text{rhomb}, \text{rhom-$ bus, +*elkooi*, twenty, +*δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodeea-hedron. Cf.*icosidodecahedron*.] A solid hav-ing sixty-two faces—twelve belonging to theregular dodeeahedron, twenty to the icosahe-dere mod thister to the coming investigate transported be-are the set of the coming of the cosahe-ter and thister to the coming investigate transported be-dere mod the set of the coming of the cosahe-ter and thister to the coming of the cosahe-ter and the set of the coming of the cosahe-dese mod the set of the cosahe-investigate transported be-negate to the coming of the cosahe-ter and the set of the set of the cosahe-ter and the set of the set odron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontable-dron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, nsually so called, has its dodecahe-dral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the do-decahedral faces decagons, the icosahedral faces hexagons, and the triacontahedral faces squares. The latter is com-nonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.
- rhombicuboctahedron (rom"bi-kū-bok-ta-hē'**rhombicuboctahedron** (rom'bi-kū-bok-ta-hē'-dron), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } b \delta \mu \beta \sigma \varsigma$ , rhomb, +  $\kappa i \beta \sigma \varsigma$ , cube, +  $b \kappa t \delta \epsilon \delta \rho \sigma v$ , neut. of  $b \kappa t \delta \epsilon \rho \sigma \varsigma$ , eight-sided (see octahedron).] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, oc-tahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedeau solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cubic and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces trangles; while the other has the cubic faces octagons, the octahedral faces hexagons, and the dodecahedral face squares. The latter is commonly called a truncated cuboctahedroa, a mialead-ing designation.
- **Chombiform** (rom'bi-fôrm), a. [< L. rhombus, rhomb, + forma, form.] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In entons, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb: as, rhombiform joints of the an-tenne. rhombiform (rom'bi-fôrm), a. ennæ.

Rhombigena (rom-bij'e-nä), u. pl. [NL.] A



somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat,

of the pectoral hits, which are short and broad, somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat, stiff, partially ossified rays. There is but one species, *R. osteochir* (so named from the bony pectoral rays), occurring from the West Indies to Cape Cod. **Thomboccele** (rom 'bō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. rhomboccakia.] Same as rhomboccakia. Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 326.</li> **Thomboccelia** (rom -bō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. rhomboccakia (-ō). [NL., < Gr. póu/So; rhomb, + κοιλia, cavity: see cachia.] The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon: a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord, observable in maoy vertebrate embryos, representing to some extent the complicated and persistent system of ventricles in the coposite end of the asis is presents the figure which has suggested the term sinus rhombocakia and its later synonym rhomboccalia or rhomboccak, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several celles of the carebrase primal axis. See cult on the figure which has suggested the term sinus rhombocakia and its later synonym rhomboccalia or rhomboccak, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several celles of the carebrase primal axis. See cult and protecter.</li>

**Rhomboganoidei** (rom<sup>\*</sup>bō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\delta\mu\beta\sigma_{c}$ , rhomb, + NL. Ganoidei.] An order of fishes: same as Ginglymodi. **rhombogen** (rom'bō-jen), *n.* [ $\langle$  NL. rhombo-genus: see rhombogenous.] The infusoriform urbume of a purchid warp on the of the back

embryo of a nematoid worm: one of the phases or stages of a nematoid embryo: distinguished from nematogen. See cut under Dicyema.

ter of a rhombogen. **rhombohedral** (rom-bộ-hẽ'dral), a. [<*rhombohedral* (rom-bộ-hẽ'dral), a. [<*rhombohedron* + *-al.*] 1. In geom., of or pertaining to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.—2. In crystal, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *lexagonal*.— Rhombohedral carbonates, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesitc), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105 to 107%.—Rhombohedral tetartohedrism. See *tetartohedrism*.
 rhombohedrally (rom-bō-hē'dral-i), adr. In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.
 It (nordenskioldite) crystallizes rhombohedral.

It [nordenskjoldite] crystallizes rhombohedrally with : c = 1: 0.8221, and is tabular in habit. a : c American Naturalist, XXIV. 364.

**Thombohedric** (rom-bō-hē'drik), a. [< rhom-bohedron + -ic.] Same as rhombohedral. Lom-mel, Light (trans.), p. 200. **Thombohedron** (rom-bō-hē'dron), n. [< Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\delta\mu$ - $\beta\circ\varsigma$ , rhomb, +  $\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rhoa$ , base.] In geom. and crystal., a solid bounded by six rhom-bie nhanes. In geometric the second

crystal., a solid bounded by six rhom-bie planes. In crystallography a rhom-bohedron is usually regarded as a hemihedral form of the double hexagonal pyramid. It may be obtuse or acnte, according as the terminal angle – that is, the angle over one of the edges which meet in the vertex – is greater or less than 90°.



Rhombogena. rhombo-atloideus (rom<sup>k</sup>bō-at-loi'dē-us), n.; pl. rhombo-atloideus (rom<sup>k</sup>bō-at-loi'dē-us), n.; pl. rhombo-atloidei (-1). [ $\langle \text{ Gr. } b \phi \mu \beta \circ \varsigma, \text{ rhomb, } +$ NL. all(as) (see atlas1, 3) + -oidens.] A mus-cular slip, occasionally arising from one or two-lower cervical or upper dorsal spines, and in-serted into the transverse process of the atlas. Rhombochirus (rom-bō-kī'rus), n. [NL (Gill, 1863),  $\langle \text{ Gr. } b \phi \mu \beta \circ \varsigma, \text{ rhomb, } + \chi i \rho, \text{ hand} (with ref-$ to the pectoral fin.] A genus of Eckeneididæ orremoras, differing from Remora in the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure of the atlas.<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure of the atlas.<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure of the structure of the structure<math>int = beckning from Remora in the structureint the structure of the structure

nor equiangular; a non-equi-lateral oblique parallelo-gram.—2. In crystal., a solid having a rhomboidal form

Rhomboid, 1

with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other. -3. In anat., a rhomboideus.

rhomboidal (rom-boi'dal), a. [=F. rhomboïdal = Sp. It. romboidale; as rhomboid + -al.] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid hounded by six equal and similar *rhomboidal* surfaces whose sides are parallel. Brevester, Treatise on Optics, ii. 22.

**Revenue:** Treatise on Optics, it. 22. **Rhomboidal fossa**, the fourth ventricle of the brain.— **Rhomboidal porgy**. See pergy.—**Rhomboidal sinus**, the fourth ventricle. **rhomboidea**, *n*. Plural of *rhomboideum*. **rhomboidei**, *n*. Plural of *rhomboideus*. **rhomboides** (rom-boi'des), *n*. [< L. *rhomboi-des*, < Gr. *poußoetóćs*, neut. of *poußoetdýs*, rhom-boid-shaped: see *rhomboid*.] 1. A rhomboid. [Rare 1] [Rare.]

Rhopalodinidæ

See them under sail in all their lawn and aarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. [cap.] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. Klein, 1745.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. De Blainville, 1824.

**rhomhoideum** (rom-boi'dē-um), n.; pl. rhom-boidea (-ij). [NL.: sco rhomboid.] In anat., the ligament which unites the sternal end of the elaviele with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombie form in man.

form in man. rhomboideus (rom-boi'dē-as), n.; pl. rhom-boidei (-ī). [NL. (sc. musculus, muscle): see rhomboid.] Either of two muscles, major and minor, which connect the last cervical vertebra and several upper dorsal vertebræ with the vertebral border of the scapula.—Rhomboideus occipitalis, sn additional muscle sometimes found run-ning parallel with the rhomboideus minor, from the scap-ula to the occipital bone. rhomb-solid (romb'sol'id), n. A solid gener-ated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diago-nal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

at their bases.

at their bases. **rhomb-spar** (romb'spär), n. A variety of dolo-mite occurring in rhombohedral crystals. **rhombus** (rom'bus), n.; pl. rhombi(-bī). [L.: see rhomb.] 1. Same as rhomb.—2. [cap.] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole.—3. [NL.] In ichth.: (a) [cap.] A genus of Stroma-teidæ, generally united with Stromateus. Lacé-pède, 1800. (b) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as Pleuronectes rhombus), and later [cap.] a generic name of the same (as Bhomthe turbot (as *Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [cap.] a generic name of the same (as *Rhom-bus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier*, 1817. **rhonchal** (rong 'kal), a. [< *rhonchus* + -al.] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus.— **Rhonchal** fremitus, a vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest-wall when there is mucns or other secretion in the bron-chial tubes or a cavity. **rhonchisonant** (rong 'ki-sō-nant), a. [< LL. *rhonchisonus*, snorting (said of the rhinoceros), < L. *rhonchise*, a snorting, snorting, + sonare.

< L. rhonchus, a snoring, snorting, + sonare, sound: see sonant.] Snorting. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

biother is a solution of the set spelled ropalic.

**Rhopalocera** (rö-pa-los'e-rä), n. pl. [NL. (Bois-duval, 1840), neut. pl. of *rhopalocerus*: see *rho-palocerous*.] One of two suborders of *Lepidop-tera*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennæ (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects: contrasted with Heterocera, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, Heterocera, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antenne are filtorm, peetinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bristle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larve are very vari-able, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocona. Five families are usually recognized, the *Nymphaliae*. Erycinidæ (or Lemonidæ), Lycænidæ, Papilionidæ, and Heeperidæ. The genera (including synonyms) are 1,000 or more in number ; the species are estimated at 7,000. About 460 species inhabit Europe, while about 625 are known in America north of Mexico. **Thopaloceral** (rō-pā-los'ē-ral), a. [< rhopalo-cer-ous + -al.] Same as rhopalocerous. A wealth of illustration to which rhopalocerous

A wealth of illustration to which rhopaloceral literature was hitherto a stranger. Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 19.

**rhopalocerous** (rō-pa-los'e-rns), a. [ $\langle$  NL. rho-palocerus,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\delta\pi a$  los, a elub, + sépaç, a horn.] Having elubbed antennæ, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera*, or having their above the characters

characters. **Rhopalodina** (rö<sup>\*</sup>pa-lộ-đi'nii), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.,  $b\delta\pi a^2 \omega r$ , a club, + -d- (meaningless) + -ina.] The only genus of *Rhopalodinidæ*. R. lageni-formis is the only species. J. E. Gray, 1848. **Rhopalodinidæ** (rö<sup>\*</sup>pa-lö-din'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  *Rhopalodina* + -idæ.] A family of diæcious tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the course *Rhomalodina*. There accepted accepted and the course *Rhomalodina*.

the genus Rhopalodina. They have apparate aexes, four water-lungs or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

## Rhopalodinidæ

with the month and anns at the same end of it, five oral and five anal smbnlacra, ten oral tentacles and cal-careous plates, ten anal papille and plates, and two-rowed pedicela. They are sometimes called sea-gourds. **Rhopalodon** ( $r\bar{o}$ -pal' $\bar{o}$ -don), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p} \phi$ - $\pi a \lambda ov$ , a club,  $+ \dot{o} do \dot{v}_{\zeta}$  ( $\dot{o} do v \tau$ -) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Duesic based on romains or thibitions that

genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting club-shaped teeth, as *R. wangenheimi*. Fischer. **Rhopalonema** ( $r\delta^x$ pa-lộ-nê'mä), *n*. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $b\delta\pi a \lambda or$ , a club,  $+ v \ddot{v} \mu a$ , a thread.] A notablo genus of trachymedusans of the family *Trachy-nematidæ*, represented by such species as *R. relatum* of the Mediterrauean. Gegenbaur.

rhotacise, v. i. See rhotacize. rhotacism (rô'ta-sizm), n. [= F. rhotacisme,  $\langle$ LL. rhotacismus,  $\langle$  LGr. \* $\beta \omega \pi \alpha \kappa i \sigma \mu \delta \varsigma$ ,  $\langle \beta \omega \pi \alpha \kappa i \varsigma \mu \delta \varsigma$ , rhotacize: see rhotacize.] 1. Too frequent use of r.-2. Erroneous pronunciation of r; utter-ance of r with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portraguese retain in their speech that strong *Rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Canden and Fuller notice as pecu-liar to the people of Carlton in Leicesterslive. *Southey*, The Doctor, cexxiii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as s, into r. That too many exceptions to the law of *rholacism* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, 1X. 492.

Also spelled rotacism.

Also spelled rotaeism. **rhotacize** ( $r\delta'$ ta-sīz), v. i.; pret. and pp. rhota-cized, ppr. rhotacizing. [ $\langle LGr. boraxi \xi iv$ , make overmuch or wrong use of  $r, \langle b\bar{o}, rho, the$  let-ter  $\rho, r.$  Cf. iotacism.] 1. To use r too fre-quently.—2. To make wrong use of r; pro-nounce r with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sounds, as s, into r; substitute r in pronuncia-tion. tion

Latin, Umbrian, and other rhotacizing dialects. The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 82.

Also spelled rhotacise, rotacize, rotacise. **rhubarb** (rö'bärb), n. and a. [Early mod E. **also rheubarb**, reubarbe, rubarbe, rewbarbe; <OF. rubarbe, reobarbe, rheubarbe, reubarbarc, F. rhu-barbe = Pr. rcubarba = Cat. riubarbarro = Sp. rubarbo = Pg. reubarbo, ruibarbo = It. rcobar-hano rabarbaro formerly rabharbaro = D. sca rubbarbo = Pg. reubarbo, rubbarbo = ft. rcooar-baro, rabarbaro, formerly rabbarbaro = D. ra-barber = G. rhabarber = Dan. Sw. rabarber (Turk. rubās),  $\langle$  ML. rheubarbarum, rhubarba-rum, also reubarbarum, for rheum barbarum,  $\langle$ Gr.  $\dot{\rho}_{\bar{\rho}0\nu}$   $\beta \dot{\alpha}\rho \beta a \rho ov$ , rhubarb,  $\dot{\rho}_{\bar{\rho}0\nu}$ , rhubarb ( $\dot{\rho}_{\bar{\rho}0\nu}$ , ML. rheum, being appar. a deriv, or orig. an adj. form of 'Pá, the Rha, or Volga river, whenee rhubarb was also called *rha Ponticum*, 'Pontic rha' (see rhapontic), and rha barbarum, 'barbar-ous (i. e. foreign) rha'): see rha, Rheum<sup>2</sup>, and barbarous.] I. n. 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for spe-cies affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the officinal rhubarb Is still partially in questiou; but it is practically



Medicinal Rhubarb (Rheum officinale).

settled that R. officinale is one of the probably several ape-cles which yleld it. R. palmatum, R. Franzenbachić, and R. hybridum also have some claims. The article is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Ti-bet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese rhuberb), but is more mixed in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian in-spection. Various species, especially R. Rhapontieum and R. palmatum, have been grown in England and clae-where in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is R. Rhapontieum and its vari-tles. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit

D1D9 in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. At-tempts to use it as a while-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various rhubarba pro-duce artiking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Ne-pal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves velned with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. nobile*, the Sikhim rhubarb, which presents a conleal fower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green root-leaves passing into large straw-colored practs which conceal beautiful plink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocka. This plant is not easily cultivated. 2. The roet of any medicinal rhubarb, or some

rocka. This plant is not easily cultivated.
2. The roct of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a nuch-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and atomachic. It is administered in substance or In various preparations.

rious proparations. The patient that doth determine to receiue a little *Rheu-barb* suffereth the bitternesse it leaueth in the throte for the profite it doth him against his feuer. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 242.

What *rhubarb*, cyme, or what purgative drug, Would acour these English hence? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarh col-lectively; pie-plant.—Bog-rhubarb. See *petasites.* —Compound powder of rhubarb. See *powder.*—False rhubarb, Thalietrum flavum.—Monk's rhubarb, the patience-dock, Rumer Patientia, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, Tha-lietrum flavum.—Poor man's rhubarb, Thalietrum fla-vum.

II.; a. Resembling rhubarb; bitter. But with your *rubarbe* words ye must contend To grieue me worse, Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, xiv.

rhubarbative;, a. [< rhubarb + -ative.] Like rhubarb; hence, figuratively, sour. [Rare.]

A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hang-man than one of your *rhubarbatiue* faces. *Dekker*, Match Me in London, iii.

A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hang-man than one of your rhubarbative faces. Dekker, Match Me in London, iii. rhubarby (rö'bärb-i), a. [< rhubarb + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Like rhubarb; containing, or in some way quali-fied by, rhubarb. rhumb, rumb (rumb or rum), n. [Formerly also rhume, roomb, roumb, roumb; prob. < OF.

need by, rhubarb. **rhumb, rumb** (rumb or rum), n. [Formerly also rhume, roomb, roumb, roumbc; prob. < OF. rhomb, rumb, rhombe, a point of the compass, < Sp. rumbo, a course, point of the compass, Pg. rumbo, rumo, a ship's course (quarto do rumo, a point of the compass), = It. rombo, < L. rhombus, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. *nomous*, a magician's circle, a rhombus,  $\langle Gr. p \delta \mu | b c_i$ , a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry: see *rhomb*.] 1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epiton. Astron.*, ii. 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the points on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15' in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

**rhumb-line** (rumb'lin), *n*. The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodetical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equiangular spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*. **rhumb-sailing** (rumb'sā"ling), *n*. In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*. rhumb-line (rumb'lin), n. The curve described

sailina.

rhumet, n. See rhumh.



a, male flower : b, fruits.

### Rhynchæa

Rhus (rus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700),  $\langle$  L. rhus,  $\langle$  Gr., poic, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees, belonging to the tribe Spondieæ of the order Anacardiaccæ, the eashew-nut family. It is char-acterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a soli-tary ovule pendulous from a basilar stakk, a small four- to six-cleft calyx, and four to six inbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-fo-lielate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axil-lary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice, sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially aboun- dant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East Indies and the Andes, and 13 in the United States. Several apocies, some useful for tanting, are known as sumac. (For poisonous American apecies, ase poison-twy, poison-oak, and poisonwood.) R. Cotinus is the smoke tree, mist-tree, or purple fringe-tree. (See moke-tree; also young fusic, under fusic.) A somewhat similar species, R. cotinoides, is known as chitam-wood. R. vernicifera is the Japaneae lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See lacquer-tree.) The kin-deed black-varnish tree is of the genus Melanorrheae. R. succednee is the Japanese wax-tree. R. semialta bears the Chinese galls. R. caustica, the lithy-tree of Chili, is a amall tree with very hard useful wood. R. integri- folia, though offen but a shrub, is said to be the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding colume. Rhus (rus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. rhus,

column. **rhusma** (rus'mij), n. [Also *rusma*; origin un-known.] A depilatory composed of lime, or-piment, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human bair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for remov-ing hair from skins. **rhyacolite** (ri-ak' $\phi$ -lit), n. [ $\langle \text{Gr. bia5}(bva\kappa)$ , a stream ( $\langle beiv$ , flow), +  $\lambda i \partial o_{\zeta}$ , a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ruacolite*.

uacolite.

<sup>11</sup>Y ous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus DF. *Rhyacophila*. The larve inhabit fixed stone cases in uss, torrenta, and the pupe are inclosed in a sliken coccon. = The forms are numerous, and are mostly European. <sup>(d)</sup> **Rhyacophilus** (ri-a-kof'i-lus), n. [NL. (Kaup, L. 1829), <sup>(f)</sup> Gr.  $\dot{\rho}ia\tilde{s}'$  ( $\dot{\rho}oa\kappa$ -), a stream,  $+\phi i\delta i\tilde{v}$ , Gr. love.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, belonging to the irl- totanine section, having a slender bill little  $\delta s_{0}$  middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate hasal web between the outer and middle toes, whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, R. ochropus, is the type. The similar American species is R.



Solitary Sandpiper (Rhyacophilus solitarius).

solitarius, commonly called the solitary sandpiper, abun-dant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 84 inches long and 16 in exteut of wings. **rhyme, rhymeless**, etc. See rime<sup>1</sup>, etc. **Rhynchæa** (ring-kē'ä), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also Rhynchæa, Rynchæa, Rynchea, Rynchæa; prop. Rhynchæna (Gloger, 1849), < LGr. þíγ-χaινa, with a large snout, < Gr. ρίγχος, snout,



South American Painted Snipe (Rhynchica semicollaris).

### Rhynchæa

muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill **Rhynchocetus** (ring-k $\bar{\wp}$ -s $\bar{e}$ 'tus), n. [NL. (Esch-(of birds),  $\langle \dot{\rho}i\zeta \iota v, growl, snarl; ef. L. rugirc, richt, 1849), \langle Gr. \dot{\rho}i\gamma\chi v g, snout, + \kappa \bar{\eta}\tau o g, a roar, bray, rumble: see rut<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A peculiar whale: see cetaccous.] A genus of odontocete genus of$ *Scolopacidæ*, having the plumage high-ly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe**Rhynchoccela** $(ring-k<math>\bar{\wp}$ -s $\bar{e}$ 'lä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  of the female singularly convoluted; the paint-d snines. The formulate large approximate and produce therefore the decomposition of the female singularly convoluted is the paintof the remain singularly convoluted; the paint-ed snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—R. capensis of Africa, R. bengalensis of Asia, R. australis of Anstralia, and R. semicollaris of South America. More properly called by the prior name Rostratula.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. Zetterstedt, 1842.

**rhynchæan** (ring-kë'an), a. aud n. [ $\langle Rhyn-chæa + -an$ .] **I**. a. In ornith., pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. n. A snipe of the genus Rhynchæa. Also rhynchean.

- Also rhynchean. **Rhynchæna** (ring-kë'nii), n. An emended form of Rhynchæa. Gloger, 1849. **Rhynchænus** (ring-kë'nus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1801),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{b}i\gamma\chi araa,$  with a large snout: see Rhynchæa.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or Cur-culionidæ, having twelve-jointed antennæ. Phynchearia (inc. havinia) w. (NL. (Gr.
- culionidæ, having twelve-jeinted antenne. **Rhynchaspis** (ring-kas'pis), n. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } rhynchocælun.$   $\dot{p}i\gamma\chi_{0}\varsigma$ , snout,  $+ \dot{a}\sigma\pii\varsigma$ , a shield.] A genus of **Rhynchocyon** (ring-kos'i-on), n. [NL. (W. Anatidæ; the shovelers: same as Spatula. Peters, 1847),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p}i\gamma\chi_{0}\varsigma$ , snout,  $+ \kappa i\omega v$ , dog.] Least 1824 The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidæ*. There are

- Rhynchea, n. See Rhynchæa. **Rhynchea**, a. and n. See rhynchæan. **Rhyncheta** (ring-kö'tä), n. [NL., for \*Rhyn-chochæta,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} i \gamma \chi o \varsigma$ , snout, +  $\chi a i \tau \eta$ , mane, cilium.] The typical genus of Rhynchetidæ,
- cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidæ*, containing free naked forms with only one ten-tacle, as *R. cyclopum*, an epizoic species. **Rhynchetidæ** (ring-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$ *Rhynchetidæ* (ring-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$ *Rhynchetidæ* (ring-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$ *Rhynchetidæ* (ring-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle$ *Rhyncheta* and *Urnula*, illoricate or loricato, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit. **Rhynchites** (ring-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1796),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\hat{\mu}^{i}\chi_{20}$ , snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidæ*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with strike of punctures. It is a large and wide-spread genus, compygintum exposed and the erytra with strike of punctures. It is a large and wide-spread genus, com-prising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polymesia. They are of a coppery-bronze, bluish, or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of abrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. R. backwis is a handsome European species, which does great damage to the vine.
- Rhynchitidæ (ring-kit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Le Conte, 1874), < *Rhynchitidæ* (+ -idæ,] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and

labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group. **Rhynchobdella**<sup>1</sup> (ring-kob-del'ä), n. [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p} y \chi o_{\zeta}$ , snout, +  $\beta \delta \delta \lambda A_a$ , leech.] A genus of opisthomous fishes, typical of the family *Rhynchobdelloidei*. **Rhynchobdella**<sup>2</sup> (ring-kob-del'ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p} y \chi o_{\zeta}$ , snout, +  $\beta \delta \delta \lambda A_a$ , leech.] One of two orders of *Hirudinea*, contrasting with *Gnathob-della*: so named in some systems when the *Hiru*. della: so named in some systems when the Hiru-dinea are raised to the rank of a class.

- della: so named in some systems when the final some are raised to the rank of a class. **Rhynchobdelloide**!(ring "kob-de-loi'dē-ī), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhynchobdella^1 + -oidei.$ ] A family of a fagellum. See cut unter Analysis Brit., XIX. 860. [NL.,  $\langle Rhynchobdella^1 + -oidei.$ ] A family of rhynchoflagellate (ring-kō-flaj'e-lāt), a. [ $\langle Gr. bi\gamma\chi_{0C}, snout, + NL. flagellum: see flagellate (ring-kō-flaj'e-lāt), a. [<math>\langle Gr. bi\gamma\chi_{0C}, snout, + NL. flagellum: see flagellate (ring kō-sef a-lā), n. pl.$ [NL.,  $\langle Rhynchocephala (ring-kō-sef a-lā), n. pl.$  [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820),  $\langle Gr. bi\gamma\chi_{0C}, snout, + ke¢alh, head.$ ] 1; A family of abdominal fishes hav-ing a produced snout, including Centriseus, Mor-myrus, and Fistularia.—2. In herpet., same as Rhynchocephalia. (ring 'kō-se-fā'li-ā), n. pl. (head.] 1; A family of abdominal fishes hav-myrus, and Fistularia.—2. In herpet., same as Rhynchocephalia. (ring 'kō-se-fā'li-ā), n. pl. (hyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., (hyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,
- **Rhynchocephalia** (ring 'kǫ̃-se-fā'li-ä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho} i \gamma \chi o \varsigma$ , snout, +  $\kappa \epsilon \phi a \lambda \eta$ , head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monimostylic and cionoeranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a columella), united mandibular rami, amphi-cœlian vertebræ, and no organs of copulation: named by Günther in 1867 from the genus *Rhym*-cheesenheue (or Hatteric or Schemeder). chocephalus (or Hatteria or Sphenodon). See cut under Hatteria.

**rhynchocephalian** (ring"kö-se-fä'li-an), a, and n. [< *Rhynchocephalia* + -an.] **I**. a. Pertain-ing to the *Rhynchocephalia*, or having their characters: as, a rhynchocephaliun type of struc-ture; a rhynchocephalian lizard.

II. n. A member of the Rhynchocephalia.

rhynchocephalous (ring-kö-sef'a-lus), a. Same

as rhynchocephalian. Rhynchoceti (ring-kö-së'ti), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Rhynchocetus, q. v.] The ziphioid whales: so called from the genus Rhynchocetus. See Ziphiidæ.

5160

**Rhynchocœla** (ring-kō sē'lä), n. pl. Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i\gamma\chi oc$ , snout,  $+\kappa oi\lambda oc$ , hollow.] of proctuchous turbellarians, con-

sisting of the nemerteans, and in-cluding all the *Proctucha* except-ing the lowest forms called *Arhyn*ing the lowest forms called Arnyn-chia. The name was contrasted with Dendrocada and Rhabdoceda when the nemerteans were incinded under Turbel-laria, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of Tetrasternma under Proctucha, and cut under Filidium. **rhynchoccelan** (ring-kö-sö'lan), a. and n. [{Rhynchoccela + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Rhyn-chocala : nemertean.

chocala; nemertean.

II. n. A member of the *Rhyn-chocæla*; a nemertean. rhynchocæle (ring'kö-söl), a. Of or pettaining to the *Rhynchocæla*; trastemnia, one of the Rhyncho-cala, showing the priocipal chitinous style and the reserve stylets. nemertean.

rhynchocœlous (ring-ko-se'lus), a. Same as



Rhynchocyon felersi.

several species, which share with the macroscelidans the name elephant-shreve. R. cernei of Mozamblque is about 8 Inches long without the rat-like tail. R. petersi is an-other example.

other example. **Rhynchocyonidæ** (ring "kö-sī-on'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhynchocyon + -idæ.$ ] A family of small saltatorial insectivorous mammals of east-ern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macroscelididæ*, but differ in having the ulna distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teet th thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 1 or no inclosors above and 3 below, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars above and below. below

[NL. **rhynchodont** (ring'kō-dont), a. [ $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{p} \delta \gamma \chi \phi_{\gamma}$ , snout, snout, +  $\dot{v} \delta \phi \phi_{\gamma}$  ( $\dot{\phi} \delta \phi \tau \tau$ ) = E. tooth.] In ornith., mous having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

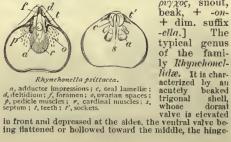
Rhynchofiagellata (ring-kö-flaj-e-lä'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of rhynchofiagellatus: see rhyn-chofiagellate.] Lankester's name of the Nocti*lucidæ*, regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans: so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See cut under *Noctiluca*. Eneyc. Brit., XIX, 860.

**Rhyncholophidæ** (ring-kǫ-lof'i-dē), n.pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhyncholophus + -idæ.$ ] A family of arach-nidans. *Koch*.

**Rhyncholophus** (ring-kol' $\tilde{o}$ -fus), *n*. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr. *piyyoc*, snout, +  $\lambda \delta \phi \sigma_c$ , crest.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidæ*.

-ella.] The typical genus of the fami-ly Rhynchoncl-

Rhynchonella (ring-ko-nel'ä), n. [NL., < Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i\gamma\chi_{0\zeta}$ , snout, beak, + -on-+ dim. suffix



Rhynchops

Rhynchops
Plates aupporting two siender enryed langels, and the details ones represent the genus, which was tounded by the construction of the genus *Rhynchonella*, to restruct the source of the genus *Rhynchonella*, for example, a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnsuit, the source and the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
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Thynchonellide (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide, (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide, (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide, (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide, (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the Middle Chalk, etc.
Thynchonellide, (ring-kō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, Konel's de din the din t



Rhynchonella psit-tacea. m, adductor muscles; s, sockets. **rhynchonelloid** (ring-kō-nel'- tacca, m, addi oid), a. [< Rhynchonella + muscles; s, sock -oid.] Of or relating to the Rhynchonellidge

**Bynchonycteris** (ring-kö-nik'te-ris), n. [NL. (W. Peters, 1867), ζ Gr. μύγχος, snout, + νεκτε-ρίς, a bat: see Nyctoris.] A genus of emballo-nurine bats with prolonged snout, containing one South and Central American species, R. naso

Rhynchophora (ring-kof'o-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of rhynchophorus: see rhynchophorous.]

A section of tetramerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the (usual) prolongation of



opterous insects, characterized by the (usual) prolongation of the head into a snout or pro-boscis (whence the name); the weovils, curculios, or snout-beetles. In Latreille's classifica-tion (1807), the Rhynchophora were the first family of the Coleoptera tetrame-ra. They have the palpi typically rigid, without distinct palparin, the maxillary four-jointed and the iabid three-jointed; labrum typically ab sent; gular sutures confluent on the median line; prosternum cut off behinds the explorement trum varies from a mere vestige in some of these insects to three times the iength of the body. The antennes are generally elbowed or geniculate, with the basal joint or scape received into a groove or acrobe. The larve are leg-less grubs; some spin a cocoon in which to pupte. This suborder is divided into 3 series, and contains 13 families. The apsecies are all vegetable-feeders except Brachylarsus, which is said to feed on bark lice. They are very numer-ous, being estimated at 30,000, and many are among the most infuirions insects to farm, garden, and or chard. See also cuts under Anthonomus, Balaninus, bean-neevel, Bru-chus, Calandra, Conotrachetus, diamond-beetle, Epicarus, pea-neevel, Piesodes, and plum-gouge. **Thynchophoran** (ring-kof 'ō-ran), a. and n. **I**, a. Of or belonging to the Khynehophora ; rhyn-chophoropus.

Of or belonging to the Rhynchophora ; rhynchophorous.

II. a. A member of the *Rhynchophora*; a rhynchophore.

rhynchophore (ring'ko-for), n. Same as rhynchophoran.

**rhynchophorous** (ring-kof' $\phi$ -rus), a. [ $\langle$  NL. rhynchophorus,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}i\gamma\chi_{00}$ , snout, + - $\phi\delta\rho_{00}$ ,  $\langle$   $\phi\delta\rho_{evv} = E. hear^{1}$ .] Having a beak or proboseis, as a weevil or curculio; rhynchophoran: as, a rhynchophorous colcopter.

Rhynchophorous, Cing-kof'o-rns), n. [NL.: see rhynchophorous.] A genus of weevils, of the family Curculionidæ, giving name to the order Rhynchophora.

Rhynchophora. Rhynchopinæ (ring-kõ-pī'nē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhynchops + -inæ.$ ] A subfamily of Laridæ, typified by the genus Rhynchops; the skimmers or seissorbills. Also Rhynchopsinæ, and, as a family, Rhynchopidæ. Rhynchopriont (ring-kop'ri-on), n. [NL.,  $\langle Gr. \dot{\rho}i\gamma\chi o_{5}$ , snout,  $+ \pi\rhoi\omega_{7}$ , saw.] 1. A genus of ticks, of the family Ixodidæ. Herman, 1804. -2. A genus of fleas, containing the chigoe: same as Sarcopsylla. Oken, 1815. Also Rhyn-coprion. conrion.

coprion. **Rhynchops** (ring'kops), n. [NL. (Linnæus, in the form Rynchops); also Ryncops, Rhyncops (also Rhynchopsalia, orig, in the corrupt form Rygchopsalia, also Rhygchopsalia),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{\rho}(\gamma \chi o \varsigma,$ snont,  $+ \dot{\omega}\psi$  ( $\dot{\omega}\pi \delta \varsigma$ ), eye, face.] The only ge-nus of Rhynchopinæ; the skimmers or seissor-bille hits of *Englectopine*; the skinimers of selssor-bills. These birds are closely related to the terns or sea-swallows, *Sternine*, except in the extraordinary confor-mation of the beak, which is hypognathous, with the nuder mandible tonger than the upper one, compressed like a knife-blade in most of its length, with the upper edge as sharp as the under, and the end obtuse. The upper man-dible is less compressed, with light spongy tissue within tike a toncan's, and freely movable by means of an elastic hung at the forehead. The tongue is very short, and there

Fore End of verted Frontal roboscis of Te-





Black Skimmer (Rhynchops nigra).

short-handled pitchfork. There are 3 species, R. nigra of America, and R. favirostris and R. albicollis of Asia. See skimmer. Also called Anisorhomphus. **Rhynchopsitta** (ring-kop-sit'ä), n. [NL. (Bona-parte, 1854),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\gamma\chi_{0\zeta}$ , snout,  $+ \psi_{0}\tau a(\kappa \delta_{\zeta})$ , a partot.] A Mexican genus of Psittaeidæ; the heaked narrots. The thick billed parent is R rachy.

a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidæ*; the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. pachy-rhyncha*, found on rear the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fanna of the latter. **rhynchosaurian** (ring-k $\bar{e}$ -s $\hat{a}$ 'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosawrus.* **II.** *n.* A member of the *Rhynchosawridæ.* **Rhynchosauridæ** (ring-k $\bar{e}$ -s $\hat{a}$ 'ri-d $\bar{e}$ ), *n. pl.* [NL.,  $\langle Rhynchosaurus + -idx.$ ] A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus* (ring-k $\bar{e}$ -s $\hat{a}$ 'rus), *n.* [NL.

fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus Rhynchosaurus. Rhynchosaurus (ring-kö-sû'rus), n. [NL. (Owen),  $\langle$  Gr.  $b\gamma\chi c_{3}$ , snout,  $\pm aavoo,$  lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles, discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, England, hav-ing edentulous jaws with distinct produced pre-maxillaries. The species is R. articeps. Rhynchosia (ring-kö'si-ä), n. [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), named from the keel-petals; irreg.  $\langle$  Gr.  $b'\gamma\chi c_{3}$ , snout.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe Phaseolæ and subtribe Cajaneæ. It is characterized by ta two ovules with central functulus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaccous flowers with beardless style and terminal stigma. There are about 82 species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, naually twining or pros-trate. They bear compound resinous-dotted leaves of three leafiets, with ovate or lanceolate at tuples, and sometimes with additional minute bristie-shaped stipes. The flowers are yellow, rarely purple, often with borow attripes on the keel, and are borue singly or In pairs along axillary ra-comes. R. phaseoloides of tropical America, a high-climb-ing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow trig around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named Mexican rosary-plant. This and other apecles in the West Indies are included under the name red bead-vine. R. minima, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching lints the United States, has the West Indian name of wartherb. Rhynchospora (ring-kos' fo-rä), n. [NL. (Vahl, 1806),  $\langle$  Gr. b'yyzoc, snout, beak,  $\pm \sigma\pi\delta poc$ , seed.]

where many extend into the United States, has the west Indian name of wart.herb. **Rhynchospora** (ring-kos'pō-rä), n. [NL. (Vahl, S. 1806), Gr. byyco, snout, beak,  $+ \sigma \pi \delta \rho \sigma$ , seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as beak-rush or beak-sedge, belonging to the order Cyperacea, type of the tribe Rhynchosporeae. It is characterized by commonly narrow or acuminate spikelets ln many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-eleft atyle; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 apecles, widely acattered through tropical and aubit optical regions, especially In America, where many extend into the United States; in the Old World only two similarly extend into Europe and Asfatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, alender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or floating, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are disposed in irregular numbels or assessible edd, which are clustered, corymbed, or pantieled. Most of the spikelets, commonly one-aceded, and a long undivided alender style; the typical spectes (Dichostylez) have two to four-seeded polymorphous apikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. R. corniculata, a species of the apecial name of horned rush. A alender species, R. Yahk-ana, of the worm parts of America, Haas in the West Indies the name of star-grass. See cut under rostrate. **Rhynchosporeæ** (ring-kö-spő ré-é), n. pl. [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospore* + -eæ.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order Cyperaceæ, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more z inferior glumes being empty. The perlant is here

only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perlanth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and fillform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Schemus, Cladium*, and *Remirea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Austra-lian

Repared of the southern near part, i.e., from the southern near part, i.e., if and the southern near part, i.e., i.e.,

rhynchote (ring'köt), a. [< NL. rhynchotus, < Gr.  $\dot{p}i\gamma\chi o c$ , snout, beak: see Rhynchæa.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relat-ing or belonging to the Rhynchota; hemipterous.

**Rhynchoteuthis**<sup>†</sup> (ring-k $\bar{\rho}$ -t $\bar{u}$ 'this), *u*. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\rho i \gamma \chi c c$ , snout,  $+ \tau \epsilon \upsilon \theta i c$ , a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by

D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites. rhynchotous (ring-kö'tus), a. [< rhynchote, Rhynchota, + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Rhynchota; hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects con-nected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotous* Insects. Nature, XLI. 302.

**Rhynchotus** (ring-kō'tus), *n*. [NL. (Spix, 1825),  $\langle \text{Gr. } \rho_{i\gamma} \chi_{00}$ , snout, beak: see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family Tinamidæ, containing a number of spe-



Tina nou (Rhynchotus rufescens).

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the ynambu, *R. rufescens*, among those known to Sonth American sportamen as *partridges*.

For words so beginning, see rhyncho-. rhynco-. rhyne (rin), n. The best quality of Russian hemp

Rhyngota (ring-gō'tä), n. pl. The original im-proper form of the word *Rhynchota*. Fabricius, 1766.

**rhyolite** ( $r\bar{i}'\bar{o}$ -lit), *n*. [Irreg.  $\langle Gr. \dot{p}'a\xi$ , a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano ( $\langle \dot{p}\bar{v}v$ , flow: see theum<sup>1</sup>),  $+ \lambda \partial \phi_c$ , a stone.] The name given by Richthofen to certain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great va-riety of texture, showing more distinctly than The ty of relatively of that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of almilar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachytic porphyrics*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Later Richtho-fen proposed the name of neradite (also called granitic rhydite by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macro-scopic ingredients, like quartz and sandline, predomi-nated over the ground-mass, relating the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyrite or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhyolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, auch as obeldian, pumfee-stone, and perilte; and nearly the same nomen-clature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosenbusch recognizes as structural types of the rhyolitic rocks nevadite, lip-arite proper, and glassy liparite, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's nevadite, rhyolite, and glassy rhyolite respectively. These rocks are abun-dant in various countries, especially in the Condilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and as-sociation with certain important metalliferous deposits. See out water axioite. rocks usually do that the material had flowed

**rhyolitic**  $(r\bar{i} \cdot \bar{o} - iit'ik)$ , a.  $[\langle rhyolite + -ic.]$ Composed of or related to rhyolite. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 198.

**rhyparographic** (rip<sup>*x*</sup> a-r $\bar{p}$ -graf'ik), *a*. [< *rhyparograph-y* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhyparography; dealing with commonplace

γράφος, a painter of low or mean subjects,  $\langle b \nu \pi a - \rho \delta \varsigma$ , foul, dirty, mean, + γράφειν, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a

or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind: so called in contempt. Fairholt. **Rhyphidæ** (rif'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle Rhyphus + -idæ$ .] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, based on the genus Rhyphus, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family Mycetophilidæ, but differing from them and from all other nematocerous flies by their peculiar wing-venation. the second longitudinal vein baving a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They

the second folgituatility veh baving a signoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.
Rhyphus (rī'fus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidæ*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, R. fenestralis and R. punctatus, being common to both hemispheres.
Rhyponbaga (rī-nof'a-gai) and INL (MGr.

punctatus, being common to both hemispheres. **Rhypophaga** (rī-pof'a-gä), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  MGr.  $p\nu\pi\phi\delta\gamma\omega_c$ , dirt-eating,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}\nu\pi\phi$ , dirt, filth, +  $\phi\alpha\gamma\bar{z}\nu$ , eat.] In some systems, a legion of pre-daceous water-beetles. Also Rypophaga. **rhypophagous** (rī-pof'a-gus), a. Of or pertain-ing to the Rhypophaga. **Rhypticidæ** (rip-tis'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,  $\langle$  Rhyp-ticus + -idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus Rhypticus; the soap-fishes. They have an obloug commensed bodw with fishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarmed. They are Inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticinæ*, as a subfamily of Seranida

**Rhypticinæ** (rip-ti-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhyp-ticus + -inæ.] The Rhypticidæ as a subfamily of Serranidæ.

Rhypticus (rip'ti-kus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), **Characteristics** (re) the task, i.e. [Current, 1829], also Rypticus,  $\zeta$  Gr.  $\rho\nu\pi\tau\nu\delta\zeta$ , fit for cleansing from dirt,  $\zeta \ \rho\nu\pi\epsilon\nu$ , cleanse from dirt,  $\zeta \ \rho\nu\pi\delta\zeta$ , dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the soup *ishes*, from their soupy akina. Some have three dorsal spines, as R. arenatus. Those



Soap-fish (Rhypticus arenalus).

having only two dorsal spines are sometimes placed in a different genns, *Pronicropterus*; they are such as *R. decoratus*, *R. maculatus*, and *R. pituitosus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

fantic coast of the United States. **rhysimeter** (rī-sim'e-ter), *n*. [ $\langle$  Gr. *bisu*, a flow, flowing, stream ( $\langle beiv$ , flow: see *rheum*]), +  $\mu \epsilon \tau \rho ov$ , a measure.] An instrument for mea-suring the velocity of fluids or the speed of bino ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

graduated tube. **Rhysodes, Rhysodidæ.** See *Rhyssodes*, etc. **Rhyssa** (ris'ä), n. [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), ζ Gr. ρυσσός, prop. ρυσός, drawn up, wrinkled, ζ\*βθειν, ἐρύειν, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimpli* c) peer, peer, generally, for house of general primpli-næ. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to con-siderable depth the trunks of trees, in order to lay their eggs in the trunks of wood-boring larve, npon which their larve are external parasites. A number of Euro-pean and North American species are known. The most prominent American long-stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to Thalesea.
Rhyssodes (ri-sō'dēz), n. [NL. (Dalman, 1823), ζ Gr. μυσσώσς, prop. μυσώσς, wrinkled-looking, ζ μυσσός, prop. μυσώσς, wrinkled (see Rhyssa), + εlδος, form.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typi-cal of the family Rhyssodidæ, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Eu-rope. Also spelied Rhyseds.
Rhyssodidæ (ri-sod'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Erich-son, 1845), ζ Rhyssodes + -idæ.] A small fam-ily of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus Rhyssodes. They have the first three ventral abdomi-pal scements connate the tarst five jointed the last joint

Ity of cravicorn beenes, typined by the genus Rhyssodes. They have the first three ventral abdomi-nal asgments connate, the tarsf five-jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the Carabidæ. Only 3 generas of very few species are known. Also spelled Rhysodidæ. Phyta, n. Plural of rhyton.

*Rhysodidæ.*  **rhyta**, *n*. Plnral of *rhyton*. **rhythm** (ri∓hm or rithm), *n*. [Formerly also *rhithm*, *rithme*;  $\langle$  OF. *rithme*, *rhythme*, F. *rhythme* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *rhythmo*,  $\langle$  L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus*, *ritmus*, *rhythm*,  $\langle$  Gr. *ρυθμό*ς, Ionie *ρυσμό*ς, measured motion, time, measure. proportion, *rhythm*, a metrical measure or foot (cf. *ρίσι*ς. a stream, *ρύμa*, a stream, *ρυτός*, flowing),  $\langle \rho e i \nu (\sqrt{\rho} e \nu, \rho \nu)$ , flow:

### rhythm

2. Hadley, Essays, p. st. 2. In music: (a) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses; accental structure in the abstract. Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, in addition to the formation of larger division, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of meter, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more filly arranged under rhythm. But this distinction is often ignored or dended, meter and chythm being used efficier indiscriminately, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See meter-2) In any case, in musical analysis, rhythm and meter are coordinate while everything that duarmout in the abstract sense. (b) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythm are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called meter dynamic entropy and expert, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (call and the primery exet. High the reverse, transition of a duper rhythm, and ended compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form duple or tripte groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a duple rhythm, and ended compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form a tripter typical or discover enders, a str-part or sextuple rhythm (first 'as-irity). By a similar process of replacement, from a tripter of thouse heat the discuster in the section at the part or aduptive rhythm and ender one constituent rhythm and a twelve-part on sextuple rhythm is and a str-part or sextuple rhythm (first 'as-irity). By a similar process of replacement, from a tripter or tripteryth and the mater and the constituent reprotement is the streat

(b) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic rhythm; dactylie rhythm. In ancient metrics, rhythm is isorrhythmic, direct, or dockmiac (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (c) A measure or foot. (d) Verse, as opposed to prose. See rime<sup>1</sup>.-4. In physics and physiol., to succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

5162

The longer astronomic rhythm, known as the earth's an-nual revolution, causes corresponding rhythms in vegeta-ble and animal ilfe: witneas the blossoning and leafing of plants in the apring, the reviral of inacet astivity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hybernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coata or the altered habits of others that do not hyber-nate. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 307.

5. In the graphic and plastic arts, a proper re-lation and interdependence of parts with refb. In the graphic and plastic arts, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole.
- Ascending rhythm. See ascending, - Descending or falling rhythm. See ascending, - Direct rhythm, in anc. metrics, rhythm in which the number of times or more in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arals by one. Direct rhythm includes diplastic, hemiolic, and epitritic rhythm, these haviog a pedal ratio (proportion of more in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively : opposed to dochniac rhythm. -Dochmiac rhythm, in anc. metrics, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Dochmiac rhythm in this wider sense includes dochniac rhythm in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the dochmias, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 5), and triplasic rhythm. Same as duple rhythm. See def. 2. - Equal rhythm. Same as duple rhythm. - Imperfect rhythm. Same as inderlytic rhythm. - Same estimater. See imperfect. - Oblique rhythm. Same as dochmiac rhythm. = Syn. 2. Melody, Harmony, etc. See suppony.
rhythmert (riFH'- or rith'mer), n. [< rhythm + -e<sup>r1</sup>.] A rimer; a poetaster. with ref-

er1.] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythmer*, formerly ad-itted for a poet. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*) mitted for a poet. rhythmic (rith'mik), a. and n. [= F. rhythmique =  $\Pr.$  rithmic, rithmic = Sp. ritmico = Pg. rhythmico = It. ritmico,  $\langle ML.$  rhythmicus, rhythmic, in L. only as a noun, one versed in rhythm, Gr.  $\rho_{\nu}\theta_{\mu\nu\kappa\delta\varsigma}$ , pertaining to rhythm (as n.,  $\dot{\eta}$   $\dot{\rho}_{\nu}\theta_{\mu\nu\kappa\eta}$ , sc.  $\tau\epsilon\chi\nu\eta$ ),  $\langle \ \rho_{\nu}\theta_{\mu\delta\varsigma}$ , rhythm: see rhythm.] I. a. Same as rhythmical.

The working of the law whence springs The *rhythmic* harmony of things. *Whittier*, Questions of Life. **Rhythmic chorea**, that form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals. II. n. Same as *rhythmics*.

The student of ancient *rhythmic* is not oppressed by the stent of his authorities. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 86.

extent of his authorities. **rhythmica**] (rith'mi-kal), a. [< rhythmic + -al.] 1. Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metri-eal, or poctic: as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their aeveral causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* ex-pression. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 29. 2. In physics and physiol., pertaining to or con-stituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This rhythmical movement, impetiing the filaments in an undeviating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., vi. § 246. temperature and light. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., vi. § 246. 3. In med., periodical.—4. In the graphic and plastic arts, properly proportioned or balanced. —Rhythmical aignature, in musical notation, a sign placed at the beginning of a plece, after the key-signa-ture, to indicate list rhythm or time. (Also called time-signature.) It consists of two numerais placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given plece is assigned to each beat. (See rhythm and note!, 13.) Thu,  $\ddagger$  indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note,  $\downarrow$ , or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unfortunately not always indi-cated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an uncasential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, duple rhythm may be marked either by  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ;  $\frac{2}{$ In med., periodical.-4. In the graphic and

rhyton

property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 186. rhythmically (rith'mi-kal-i). adv. In a rhythmical manner; with regularly recurrent accents

of varying emphasis. **rhythmics** (rith'miks), n. [Pl. of *rhythmic* (sec *ics*).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmi-cal forms.

rhythmingt (riTH'- or rith'ming), a. [Appar. rhythm, used as a vcrb, + -ing<sup>2</sup>, but perhaps a mere variant spelling of rhyming, riming.] Riming.

Witness that impudent lie of the rhythming monk. Fuller. (Imp. Dict.)

**rhythmist** (rith'mist), n. [ $\langle rhythm + -ist$ .] **1**. One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmical composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many lilus-trations, that he [Swinburne] is the most aovereign of rhythmists. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 381. 2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer

on the science of rhythmics. **rhythmize** (rith 'miz), v. [< rhythm + -ize.] I. trans. To subject to rhythm; use in rhythmic composition: as, to rhythmize tones or words.

II. intrans. To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc., XVI. 100. rhythmizomenon (rith-mi-zom'e-non), n.; pl.

**hythmizomenon** (rith-mi-zom'e-non), n.; pl. rhythmizomena (-nä). [ $\langle Gr. hv<math>\theta\mu_{\lambda}\zeta \phi_{\mu}evov$ , that which is rhythmically treated, prop, nent. of pass. part. of  $hv\theta\mu'\zeta evo$ , arrange, order, scan: see rhythm.] In anc. rhythmics, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three rhythmizomena were recognized by ancient writers -tones as the rhythmizonenon of masic, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of or chestic.

cheatic. rhythmless (rifHm'les), a. [ $\langle rhythm + -less.$ ] Destitute of rhythm. Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.) rhythmometer (rith-mom'e-ter), n. [ $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\iota\partial\mu\delta\varsigma$ , rhythm, +  $\mu\ell\tau\rho\sigma\nu$ , measure.] A ma-chine for marking rhythm for music; a metro-nome. Mind, XLI. 57. rhythmopœia (rith-mõ-pē'yä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\upsilon\partial\mu\sigma\sigma\upsilonia$ , making of time or rhythm,  $\langle \dot{\rho}\upsilon\partial\mu\delta\varsigma$ , rhythm, +  $\pi \sigma\upsilone\bar{\nu}\nu$ , make.] The act of compos-ing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composi-tion.

tion.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopæia*, or of *rhythmopæia* and melopæia together. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 264.

and melopeia together. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 264. rhythmus (rith'mus), n. [L.] Same as rhythm. rhytidoma (rī-tid'ō-mä), n. [NL.,  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\nu\tau i <math>\delta\omega\mu a$ , the state of being wrinkled,  $\langle$   $\dot{\rho}\nu\tau i\delta\bar{\nu}\sigma da i$ , be wrinkled,  $\langle$   $\dot{\rho}\nu\tau i \zeta$ , a wrinkle,  $\langle$  " $\dot{\rho}\nu\epsilon \nu$ ,  $\dot{e}\rho\nu\epsilon \nu$ , draw.] In bot., a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophleum. Phytica (ritica) a. [NL. (Gr. hu.

**Rhytina** (ri-ti'nä), n. [NL. (Steller),  $\langle \text{Gr. } pv-\tau i \varsigma$ , a wrinkle,  $+ -ina^{1}$ .] The typical and only genus of the family Rhytinidæ, containing Stel-



Skull of Steller's Sea-cow (Rhytina stelleri).

ler's or the arctic sea-cow, R. stelleri or R. gigas, which has no teeth, but horny plates functionwhich has no teeth, but northy plates innecton-ing as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hide is very rugged; the execum is simple, and there are no pyloric ceea; the cervical vertebræ are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and cau-dal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See sea-cov. Also called Stellerus and Nepus. **Rhytinidæ** (rī-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhytina* the second s

**Hytimize** (Fith Fide), *n*. *pr.* [ALL,  $\langle Rhgthall + -idx.$ ] A family of sirenians, typified by Rhytima, having no teeth, manducation being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows. **rhyton** (ri'ton), *n*.; pl. *rhyta* (-tä). [ $\langle Gr. por\delta v$ , a drinking-cup,  $\langle peiv$ , flow: see *rheum*<sup>1</sup>.] In Cr. *grift on turn of* 

Gr. antiq., a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In ita With one handle. In ita usually curved form, point-ed below, it corresponds to the primitive cap of horn. The lower part of the rhy-ton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often plerced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.



**Rhyzæna** (rī-zē'nā), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811, in form Ryzæna),  $\langle$  Gr.  $\dot{p}i\zeta ev$ , growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates:

synonymous with Suricata. **rhyzo.** For words beginning thus, see *rhizo.*  **ri** (rô), *n*. [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Jap-anese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is

anese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*. **rial**<sup>1</sup>†, *a*. Same as *real*<sup>2</sup>. **rial**<sup>2</sup>†, *n*. Same as *real*<sup>3</sup>. **rial**<sup>3</sup>, *n*. See *ryal*. **rially**†, **rialliche**†, *adr*. Middle English obso-lete variants of *royally*. *Chauecr*. **rialte**†, *n*. A Middle English form of *royalty*. **Rialto** (ri-al'tō), *n*. [It.,  $\langle rio, also rivo, brook$ , stream (= Sp. Pg. *rio*,  $\langle L. rivus, a stream, river:$ see*rivulet*), +*alto* $, deep, high, <math>\langle L. altus, deep$ , high: see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in litera-ture and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice. On the *Rialte* ev'ry night at twelve

On the *Rialto* ev'ry night at twelve I take my evening's walk of meditation. *Otway*, Venice Preserved, i.

riancy (ri'an-si), n.  $[\langle rian(t) + -ey.]$  The state or character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected ! *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartns, ii. 9.

riant (rī'ant), a. [< F. riant (< L. riden(t-)s), laughing, ppr. of rire, laugh, = Pr. rire, rir = Sp. reir = Pg. rir = It. ridere, < L. ridere, laugh: see rident.] Laughing; gay; smiling: as, a riant landscape.

Goethe's childhood is throughout of riant, joyful char-cter. Carlyle, Essays, Goethe's Works. acter. riata, n. See reata.

riata, n. See reata. rib<sup>1</sup> (rib), u. [ $\langle ME. rib, ribbe, \langle AS. ribb = OFries. rib, reb = MD. ribbe, D. rib = MLG. LG.$ ribbe = OHG. rippi, ribbi, ribi, MHG. rippe, ribe,G. rippe, riebe (obs.) = Icel. rif = Sw. ref (inref-ben, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. rib (rib-ben, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. \*ribi (not recorded); akinto OBulg. Russ. rebro, rib, and prob., as 'thatwhich incloses or envelops,' to G. rebe, a tendril,vine (cf. OHG. hirni-reba, MHG. hirnerebe, thatwhich envelops the brain, the skull.] 1. Inanat. and zoöt., a costa: a pleurapophysis, with<text><text><text> anat. and zoöl., a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophysi-al element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape,

b163 as, certical, thoracic or dorsal, dorsolumbar, humbar, or sa-cral ribs. In blvds and reptiles the number of ribs is ex-tremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the car-tillaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splitt-bones called *uncitate processes*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some stepents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also cuts un-der *carapace* and *skelton*.

Ut of his side he toc a *rib*, And made a wimman him ful sib, And heled him that side wel. *Genesis and Exotus* (E. E. T. S.), 1, 227.

Dainty bita Make rich the *ribs*, but bankrupt quite the wita. Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 27.

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

Thirdly, in settyng on of your fether [a question msy be asked], whether it be pared or drawen with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether). Ascham, Toxophilus, ii. We should have been in love with fismes, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the sponde, the *ribs* of a marital bed. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 9. Ile consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it bout with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into rance. Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646. about w France,

France. Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646. Specifically — (a) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a coatate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe: as, (1) one of the veins or nervea of an inacet's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiatiog ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophoran. (b) In *ship-building*, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship. How like the mediaral dot she return

# How like the prodigal doth she return, How like the prodigal doth she return, With over-weather'd *ribs* and rugged sails ! Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 18,

Shak, M. of V., ii. 6. 18.
(c) In arch.: (1) In vauling, a plain or varionsly molded and sculptured arch, properly, supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filing of a groined vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically reat upon or are covered by ribs; and accondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometime applied, usually as a mere decordation, to the plain anriaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (a) groin-ribs or ogives, (3) doubleaux, and (y) formerets. (See plan under arel.) Ribs upon the samfaces of the cells are known as surface-ribs. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the diagonal rib, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See arch1 and arcl.

All these rids [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are inde-pendent arches, which determine the forms of, and actual-ly sustain, the vault shells. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.
(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath-and-plaster work of pseudo-domes, vanits, etc. (d) In coat-mining, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to sup-port the workings. (e) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched. Lct Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display, To guard their Beanties from the sunny Ray. Gay, Trivia, i.
(f) Undet : (1) One of the articipal means bundles other

To guard their Beauties from the subsecting a, Gay, Trivia, i. (f) In bot.: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called nerves or veins, into which the primsry bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly aslient on its lower autrace: a primary nerve: contrasted with vein and veinlet, the branches to which it gives origin. See midrib and nervation. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the frait. (g) In eloth or kuitted work, a ridge or atripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (h) In bookbinding, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for omanent. (i) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (j) In mach, an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and atrengthen them, as between the sole and wail-plate of a bracket. (k) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the back. (b) In gua-making, either of the longitudinally ex-tending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in the agues are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *tog rib*; the lower, the bottom *rib*. **3.** A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib* of beef.—4. A wife: iu allusion to Eve, who, according to the ac-count in Genesis, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.] Punch and his *rib* Joan. Scott, Pirate, xxvii.

Punch and his rib Joan. Scott, Pirate, xxvii. 5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

A small rib of land, that is acarce to be found without a guide. J. Echard, Contempt of the Clergy, p. 104. (Latham.)

Abdominal ribs, in herpet. See abdominat. – Back of a rib, in arch., the apper surface of a vaniting rib. – Bullt rib, in arch., for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts. – Diagonal rib, in arch. See def. 2 (c) (1). – False rib. See def. 1. – Floating rib, a rib unattached

ribald at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man. - Laminated rib, in arch., a rib con-structed of layers of plank, laid lat, one over another, and old elevents of plank, laid lat, one over another, and old elevents of plank, laid lat, one over another, and old elevents of plank, laid lat, one over another, and old elevents of plank, laid lat, one over another, and old elevents of a parrel (naut.), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are revered the two parts of the parter-tope. - All boto machine, a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery. - Ridge rib, in arch., a rib in the axis of a vanit and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occur-ence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not special vaults of the most correct and scientific design. -Sectral rib, the pleurapophysis of a sacral wetcher, of whatever character. The very complex ascraling of whatever character. The very complex ascral ribs; in the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a manimalian acrum, as in man, which ossifies from several helpen-physiai, and therefore as representing a consolidation of acrueities office, applied by some anatomists as pleurspo-physiai, and therefore as representing a consolidation of acrueities office, applied to the surface of walting morely of manent; a lierne, tierceron, etc. Such ribs, as autify. - To give a rib of coastit, to rib-roastit, thrab. Surface. - The very the office of a mer of medieval autify. See rib-roast.

Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in ne ende I hope to give them al a rybbe of roste for their aynes. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded. the paynes. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.
Transverse rib, in arch., a doubleau or arc doubleau. See plan under arcl.-Wall-rib, in arch., same as arc formeret (which see, under arcl).
rib<sup>1</sup> (rib), v. t.; pret. and pp. ribbed, ppr. ribbing. [< rib<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to rib a ship. Was I by rocks engender'd, ribb'd with steel, Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, vi.
2. To form info ribo ridces: mark with all strengthen and the risk or ridces: mark with all strengthen and the risk of ridces and the ridces of the r

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge:

as, to rib a field by plowing; to rib cloth. The long dun wolds are ribb'd with snow.

Tennyson, Oriana. The print of its first rush-wrspping, Wound ere it dried, still *ribbcd* the thing. D. G. Rossetti, Burden of Nineveh.

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

It were too gross To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave. Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 51.

And by the hand of Justice, never arms mare Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 1.

rib<sup>2</sup> (rib), n. [< ME. ribbe, rybbe, < AS. ribbe, hound's-tongue, Cynoplossum afficinale.] 1.</li>
Hound's-tongue. — 2. Costmary. Cath. Ang., p. 306. — 3. Water-cress. Halliwell.
rib<sup>3</sup> (rib), v. t. [< ME. ribben, rybbyn, dress; cf. D. repelen, beat (flax), = Sw. repa, ripple flax: see rip<sup>1</sup>, ripple<sup>1</sup>.] To dress (flax); ripple.
rib<sup>3</sup> (rib), n. [< ME. rybbe, ryb: see rib<sup>3</sup>, v., and ripple<sup>1</sup>.] An instrument for cleaning flax. Halliwell.

ribadoquin (ri-bad'o-kin), n. 1. See ribaudequin.

The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribadoquines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging. *Irving*, Granada, p. 455.

2. Same as organ-gun. ribald (rib'ald), n. and a. [< ME. ribald, ribold, rebald, ribaud, rybaud, ribaut = Icel. ribbaldi = MHG. ribalt, < OF. ribald, ribaut = Icel. ribbaldi = MHG. ribalt, < OF. ribald, ribaud, ribauld, ri-baud, F. ribaud = Pr. ribaut = Sp. Pg. ribaldo = It. ribaldo, rubaldo (ML. ribaldus) (fem. OF. ribaude, ML. ribalda), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see ribaud2); of uncertain origin; perhaps (with suffix -ald) < OHG. hrīpā, MHG. rībe, a prosti-tute; cf. OF. riber, toy, wanton.] I. n. Alow, base fellow; a profigate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits: applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language. Same as organ-gun. is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

Ephistatus hym presit with his proude wordes, As a ribold with reueray in his Roide speche. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7651.

Destruction of 1 roy (2: 1: 1: 6), 1: 100. Is no man wreeched, but he it wene, Be he kyng, knyght or ribaude: And many a ribaude is mery and baude, That awynkith and berlth, bothe day and nyght, Many a burthen of grete myght. Rom. of the Rose, 1: 5673.

As for that proverh, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scurra in Trivio, or som *Ribald* apon an Ale-bench. *Mitton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. In the test server it is the server of the server the se

In the last year of this reign (1376) we find the Commona petitioning the King "that Ribeids... and Sturdy Beg-gara may be banished out of every town." Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 52.

II. a. Licentious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusivo or indecent, especially in lauguage; foul-mouthed.

The busy day, Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows. Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 9.



Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated, Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators ! *Tennyson*, Boádicea. Instead of having the solemn countenance of the aver-age English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its con-viviality of expression. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 37.

=Syn. Gross, coarse, fifthy, indecent. ribaldish (rib'al-dish), a. [< ribald + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a ribaldish tongue. Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

ribaldrous; (rib'al-drus), a. [Also ribaudrons; < ribaldr(y) + -ous.] Ribald; licentious; ob-scene; indecent.

scene; indecent. A ribaudrous and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscaenum, impurum, et impudicum. Baret, Aivearie. (Nares.) ribaldry (rib'al-dri), n. [< ME. ribaldrie, rib-audrie, ribaudrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry, etc., < OF. ribauderie, F. ribauderie (= Sp. ribalderia = Pg. ribaldaria = It. ribalderia, ML. ribal-dria), < ribald, ribaud, a ribald: see ribald.] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language: ribald conversation: obscenity: toul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingdais by fore none ich fedde me with ale Out of reson, a-mong rybatdes here rybatdrye to huyre. Her-of, good god, graunte me forgeuenesse. Piers Plowman (C), vii. 435.

Piers Ploreman (C), vil. 435.
 Abstayn euer from wordes of rybaudry. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.
 Satire has long since done his best; and curst And loathsome Ribaddry has done its worst. Courper, Table-Talk, 1. 729.
 He softens down the language for which the river was noted, and ignores the torrent of licentious ribaldry with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."
 J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

ribaldyt, n. [ME. ribaudie, < OF. ribaudie, equiv.

to ribaudrie, ribaldry: see ribaldry.] Same as ribaldry. ribant, n. An obsolete form of ribbon.

riband, n. and v. An obsolete or archaic form of ribbon.

riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See ribbon-

- fish, etc. fish, etc. ribaning; n. See ribboning. ribating; n. See ribboning. ribating; n. [It., prop. fem. pp. ribattura (rē-bāt-tö'tā), n. [It., prop. fem. pp. of ribattere, beat again, beat back, reverberate, = F. rebattre, beat down, rebate: see rebatel.] In music, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, grad-ually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a
- shake or trill. **ribaud**<sup>1</sup>t, n. A Middle English form of *ribald*. **ribaud**<sup>2</sup> (rē-bō'), n. [OF., a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of *ribaud*, a base fellow: see *ribald*.] In *French hist.*, one of a body-guard created by Philip Augustus (1180-1223) of France. Win of the fellow: guard created by Philip Augustus (1180-1223) of France.—King of the ribauds, the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauch-ery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed varions privi-leges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fif-teenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.
- ribaudequin (ri-bâ'de-kin), n. [Also ribadoquin ( $\langle$  Sp. ribadoquin);  $\langle$  OF. ribaudequin, ribaude-quien, ribausdesquin (OFlem. rabaudeken) (see def.); origin uncertain.] 1. (a) Originally, a cart or barrow plated with iron or other mate-rial to restort from Constructions. rial to protect it from fire, and armed with long That to protect it from fire, and a fined with long iron-shod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. *Hewitt.* (b) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fif-teenth century. Hence—(c) The cannon itself so used.

so used. ribaudourt, n. [ME., < OF. ribaudour, < ribaud, ribald: see ribald.] A ribald. I schal fynden hem heore fode that feithfuliche lynen; Save Jacke the logelon, and Ionete of the stuynes, And Robert the ribaudour for his ronsti wordes. Piers Plowman (A), vii. 66.

ribaudroust, a. Same as ribaldrons. ribaudryt, n. An obsolete form of ribaldry. ribaudyt, n. See ribaldy. Ribbail's bandage. A spica bandage for the

instep. ribband, n. An obsolete or archaic form of

rihhon

ribbon. rib-band (rib'band), n. In ship-building: (a) A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking is put on. (b) A square timber of the slip fas-tened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward

during launching. See cut under lannching-neage. (c) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure: also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line**, in ship-building, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called surnarks, where the respective beveings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nil** in ship-build-ing, a nsfl having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through: used chiefly for fasteniog rib-bands. Also written ribbing-nail.

rib-baste (rib'bāst), v. t. To baste the ribs of; beat\_severely; rib-roast. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**ribbed** (ribd), a.  $[\langle rib^1 + -ed^2 .]$  1. Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

In any sense of the word. Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Mediaval architects made on the Roman vaults, giv-ing not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigour and expression to the vauit which is one of the greatest beauties of the style. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alter-nate lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, ribbed cloth; ribbed hose.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown, As is the ribbed sea-sand. Wordsworth, Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient [Mariner.

This ribbed mountain structure . . . always wears a mantie of beauty, changeable purple and violet. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

3. In anat. and zoöl., having a rib or ribs, in 3. In anat. and zoöl., having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.—Ribbed armor, armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are nsually set with stude. It is described in the tourney-hook of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-boulli upon which small bars, spparently of metal, are isid, and either sewed to the icather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—Ribbed-fabric machine, a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be act to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. E. H. Knight.—Ribbed form, plate, velveteen, etc. See the nouns.
ribbing (rib'ing), n. [Verbal n. of ribl, v.] 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as tim-

An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timberwork sustaining a valited ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.-2. In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the ievel surface. A similar operation is still in use in some placea, after land has been pulverized by clean plow-ings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called ribbing. **ribbing-nail** (rib'ing-näl), n. Same as rib-band nail (which see, under rib-band). **ribble-rabble** (rib'1-rab'1), n. [A varied redu-plication of rabble<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A rabble; a mob. A ribble-rabble of gossing.

A ribble-rabble of gossips. John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.) 2. Idle and low talk; lewd or indecent lan-guage: sometimes used adjectively.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdata in her countenance) if thou gratest my eares any more with thy ribble-rabble discourse. History of Francion (1655). (Nares.)

Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous habble, Such uncouth, wretched ribble rabble, Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (Nares.)

ribble-rowt (rib'l-rö), n. [A burlesque name, after analogy of *rigmarole*. Cf. *ribble-rabble*.] A list of rabble.

This witch of *ribble-row* rehearses, Of scurvy names in scurvy verses, *Cotton*, Works (1734), p. 119. (Halliwell.)

ribbon (rib'on), n. and a. [Formerly also ribon, riban, also riband, ribband (appar. simulating band, and still used archaically); < ME. riban, band, and still used archaically);  $\langle ME. riban, riband, \langle OF. riban, ruban, rubant, F. ruban, riband, <math>\langle OF. riban, ruban, rubant, F. ruban, dial. rebant, riban (ML. rubanus), a ribbon; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. ribin, a ribbon; ribean, a ribbon, fillet, = W. rhibin, a streak; Ir. ribe, a flake, hair, ribbon, = Gael. rib, ribe, a hair, rag, clout, = W. rhib, a streak. The Bret. ruban is prob. <math>\langle F.]$  I. n. 1. Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied. -2. A strip of fine stuff. as silk, satin, or velvet. -2. A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, 2. A strip of life stud, as sitk, sath, or vervet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordi-narily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, rb-bons are made richly figured or brocaded, of corded silk

ribbon

with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other styles.

many other styles. Get your apparel together, good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your pumps. Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 37. Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the ribband tie Of thy cork-shoe, or else thy slave will die. Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viil. 7. She's torn the ribbons frae her head, They were baith thick and narrow. The Brace o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like men, in velvet costs, caps with *ribbands*, and with laced bands, just like men. *Pepys*, Dinry, Jujy 27, 1665. Just for a handfui of silver he left us; Just for a *riband* to stick in his cost. *Browning*, Lost Leader.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see cordon, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. Blue ribbon and red ribbon are often used to denoie the orders of the Gar-ter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare cordon bleu, under cordon. 4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a

long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a ribbon of waste land on either side of the road. R. L. Stevenson; Inland Voyage, p. 68.

These [spiral nebulæ] are usually clougated strings or ribbons of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve. The Century, XXXIX. 458.

5. pl. Reins for driving. [Colloq.]

He [Egalité] drove his own phaeton when it was decid-edly iow for a man of fashion to handle the *ribands*. *Phillips*, Essays from the Times, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's ribbons in his hands, as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that stopping is not always easy. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to ribbons.

They're very usked; their things is all io ribbins. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 84.

7. In spinning, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.-8. In metal-working, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (a) a watch-spring; (b) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (c) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (d) (c) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (d) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—9. One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *elan-mark*, *owner-mark*, *game-tally*, etc. Amer. Nat., July, 1886, p. 675.—10. A nar-row web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—11. In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See lead<sup>2</sup>. 7.—



and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See  $lead^2$ , 7.— 12. In her., a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a di-minutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—13. In  $ear_{P}$ , a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare rib-band. —14. Naut., a painted molding on the side of a ship.—Autophyte ribbon, a Swiss ribbon princed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engritying process from a real lace original. E. II. Knight.—Blue ribbon. (a) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroid red with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter disgo-nally across the breast.

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they see stars and blue ribbons. Disraeli, Sybil, iv. 3.

(b) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself. In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no longer the blue ribbon of his career. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 47.

(c) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obso-lete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a blue-ribbon, felt this a home thrust. Disraeli, Coningsby, iii. 3.

(d) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks: it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—China ribbon, a ribbon, a shout an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toi-let, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and sloo in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—China.ribbon embroidery, a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently re-vived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—

A, rachiglossate lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (Buccinum undatum): a, anterior end; b, posterior end. B, a transverse row of radular teeth: c, central; l, l, lateral.

Lingual ribbon, in Mollusca, the surface that bears the Lingual ribbon, in Mollusca, the surface that bears the teeth; the radula. See odontophore, and radula (with cut). - Midamental ribbon. See nidamental. - Petersham ribbon, a ribbon of extra thickness, nsually watered on both sides, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, etc., and also as a belt-ribbon when beit-rihbons are in fashion. Compare pad3,7.-.Red ribbon. (a) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the decoration of that order, or the order itself: as, he has got the red ribbon. (b) The ribbon of a knight of the Legion of Honor. II. a. 1. Made of ribbon: as, a ribbon bow; ribbon trimming.--2. In mineral, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, ribbon agate.--3. [cap.] Pertaining to the Ribbon.

by parallel bands of different colors: as, ribbon agate.—3. [eqp.] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a Ribbon ledge. —Ribbon isinglass, letter. See the nonns.—Ribbon sections, a series or chain of microtome-ent sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material.—Ribbon Society, in Irish hist, a secret association formed about 1808 in op-position to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of accuring to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inficting retailation for real or anpposed agaratian oppression. The membera were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges. lodges

into lodges. **ribbon** (rib'on), r. t. [Formerly (and still ar-chaically) also riband, ribband; early mod. E. also reband;  $\langle$  ME. ribanen, rybanen,  $\langle$  riban, a ribbon: see ribbon, n.] 1. To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.

It is a slowe may not forbere Ragges ribaned with gold to were.
It is a slowe may not forbere Ragges ribaned with gold to were.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4752.
I could see all the inland valleys ribboned with broad waters.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorns Doone, xlviii.
When imitations of ribboned stones are wiahed, ...
pour each of the colors separately npon the Marble, tak-ing care to spread them in small pools over the whole small ace: then, with a wooden spatnal, form the ribboned shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.
Marble-Worker, § 128.
The odorn with ribbons.

2. To adorn with ribbons.

Each her ribbon'd tambourine Flinging on the mountain-sod, With a lovely frighten'd milen Came about the youthful god. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna. Herrick gsily assimilated to his antique dream these pleasant paatoral survivals, ribbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionyans. E. W. Gosse, in Ward's Eng. Poets, II. 126.

3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.

When it [wax in bleaching] . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is remelted, *ribboned*, and again bleached. Workshop Receipts, lat ser., p. 354. ribbon-bordering (rib'on-bôr" der-ing), n. In hort., the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or

stripes of contrasting shades as a border; also, a border thus formed.

Whether it the garden) went in for ribbon-bordering and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues. Miss Braddon, Hostages to Fortune, ii. ribbon-brake (rib'on-brāk), a. A brake hav-ing a band which nearly surrounds the wheel

whose motion is to be checked. **rib-bone** (rib'bon), n. [ $\langle ME. ribbebon (= Sw. ribbeen = Dan. ribben); <math>\langle rib^1 + bone^1.$ ] A rib.

And [he] made man likkest to hym-self one, And Eue of his ribbe bon with-onten eny mene. Piers Plourman (B), ix. 34.

ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), n. One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera Cepola, Trichiu-rus, Trachypterus, and Regalecus: especially ap-plied to those of the suborder Taxniosomi. See

phed to these of the suborder Txniosomi. See the technical names, and cut under hairtail. **ribbon-grass** (rib'on-gràs), n. A striped green and white garden variety of the grass Phalaris arundinacea. Also called painted-grass. **ribbon-gurnard** (rib'on-ger "närd), n. A fish of the family Macruridæ or Lepidosomatidæ. A. Adams.

Adams

**ribboning**t (rib'on-ing), n. [Alse ribbaning, rib-aning; < ME. ribanyng; verbal n. of ribbon, v.] 1. A striped or ornamented border.

It (the robe) ful wel With orfrays leyd was everydel, And portraied in the *ribasynges* Of dukes storyes and of kynges. *Rona. of the Rose*, 1, 1077.

## 5165

2. An ernament made of ribbon.

What gloves we'l give and ribanings. Herrick, To the Maids, to Walke Abroad.

**Ribbonism** (rib'on-izm), u. [ $\langle Ribbon + -ism$ .] The principles and methods of the Ribbon So-ciety of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, a.

There had always smonldered Ribbonisa, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence. Contemporary Rev., LI. 243.

ribbon-line (rib'on-lin), n. In hort., a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. Henderson, Handbook of Plants.

Ribbonman (rib'on-man), n.; pl. Ribbonmen (-men). [See Ribbonism.] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism. rish Ribbon 100ge, an active divided Ireland. Orangemen and Ribbonmen once divided Ireland. The American, VII. 133.

ribbon-map (rib'en-map), n. A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-pattern (rib'en-pat"ern), n. A deco-rated design imitating interlacing and knotted

ribbens. ribbon-register (rib'on-rej"is-ter), n. Same as

register<sup>1</sup>, 11. ribbon-saw (rib'on-sâ), n. Same as band-saw. ribbon-seal (rib'on-sēl), n. A seal of the genus Histriophoea, H. fasciata, the male of which is



Ribbon-seal (Histriophoca fasciata).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

ribbon-snake (rib'on-snāk), n. A small slen-der striped snake, *Eutænia saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutania*.

ribbon-stamp (rib'on-stamp), n. A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon

ribbon-tree (rib'on-trē), n. See Plagianthus. ribbon-tree (rib'on-trē), n. See Plagianthus. ribbon-wave (rib'on-wāv), n. A common Eu-ropean geometrid moth, Aeidalia aversata: an English collectors' name.

English collectors' name.
ribbonweed (rib'on-wēd), n. The ordinary form of the seaweed Laminaria saccharina, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [Prov. Eng.] Treas. of Bot.
ribbon-wire (rib'on-wīr), n. A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the laweth of the streff.

ning in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening

ribbonwood (rib'on-wud), n. A small hand-or ridged; rib-nosed. some malvaceous tree, Hoheria populnea, of rib-grass (rib'gras), n. The English or ribwort New Zealand. Its bark affords a demuicent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

ribbon-worm (rib'en-werm), n. 1. Same as taperibbon-worm (rib'en-werm), n. 1. Same as tape-worm.—2. A nemertean or nemertine worm; ribibet, n. [Also ribible;  $\langle ME. ribibe, \langle OF. ri-$ bibe, rubebe, rebube, etc.: see rebec.] 1. A mu-traordinary length and flattened form of someof them, as the long sea-worms of the familyLineidæ, which attain a length of many feet, asLineus marinus. Skeat, Piers Plowman, II. 426.

ribebat, ribecat, n. Same as rebee. ribes<sup>1</sup>t (ribz), n. sing. and pl. [= Dan. ribs, cur-rant;  $\langle OF. ribes$ , "red goeseberries, beyondrant;  $\langle \text{Or. } noes$ , "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currans, bastard cur-rans" (Cotgrave), F. ribes = It. ribes, "red gooseberies, bastard corans, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., = Sp. ribes, currant-tree,  $\langle \text{ML. } ribes$ , ribus, ribes,  $m, \langle \text{Ar. } ribes$ , ribas, Pers. "ribaj, gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural, currants. Bed Gooseberies or size the descent and the states

Red Gooseherica, or *ribes*, do refresh and coole the hote omacke and liner, and are good against all Inflamma-ona. Langham, Garden of Heaith, p. 289. tions

## ribibe

**Ribes**<sup>2</sup> ( $\tilde{r}$ ' bez), *u*. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737),  $\langle$  ML. *ribesium*, currant: see *ribes*<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe *Ribesicæ* in the order *Saxifragaeeæ*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, contin-ued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, contin-ued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-eleft limb, which is of the colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend north-yard in Alaaka nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinons glands, and the atems are sometimes aparingly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or out, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are of-ten unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either aingly or few to-gether, or, in the currants, in racemea. The fruit is an oblong or spherical pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobea. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and asmooth fruit, are grouped as currants. R. Grossularia is the common gar-den or English gooseberry. (See gooseberry). R. specio-sum is the showy flowering gooseberry. R. ruberred gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its uright red drooping flowers with far-exserted red atamons. R. gracile of the central United States, its fruit bearing long red spines, is called Missouri gooseberry. F. R. rubrum, the common red currant (see currant2, 2), is native in En-rope, Asia, and northern North America. R. nigrum is the garden black currant, a native of the northern Old World; R. foridum is the wild black currant of America.



Branch with Flowers of Missouri Currant (Ribes aureum).
 fruits of red currant (R. rubrum); 3, fruit of English geoseberry (R. Crossularia); 4, fruit of wild geoseberry (R. Cynosbati).

(K. Cressularia); 4, fruit of wild gooseberry (K. Cynobari).
R. aureum, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spicy-scented flowers. R. sanguineum, the red-flowered currant of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornanental species. R. prostratum, the fetid currant of northern woods in America, emits a nanaeous odor when bruised. **Ribesize** (rī-bē-sī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. Richard, 1823), < Ribes<sup>2</sup> + -ex.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order Saxifragueeæ. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immeraed in pnlp, alternativide and or clustered flowers. It consists of the genus Ribes. **rib-faced** (rib'fāst), a. Having the face ribbed

The rich infield ground produced spontaneously rib grass, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. Edinburgh Rev., CXLV, 196.

2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

A shrin-voiced old woman. This sompnour, ever waityng on his pray, Rod forth to sompae a widew, an old ribibe, Fynyng a cause, for he wolde bribe. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, 1. 79. There came an old rybybe, She haited of a kybe. *Skelton*, Elynonr Rummyng, 1. 42. Or some good ribibe about Kentish town Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1. DOA' (richib') a i fuffer an about (richibe a labout fuffer).

ribibet (ri-bib'), r. i. [ME. rybyben; < ribibe, n.] To play on a ribibe.

Tho ratton rybybyd.

Rel. Antia., i. 81. (Hallivell.)

ribiblet (ri-bib'l), n. [ME. ribible, rubible: see ribibe, rebce.] Same as ribibe.

In twenty mancre koude he trippe and daunce, . . . And pieyen songes on a smal *rubible*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, 1, 145.

**ribibour**, *n*. [ME. *ribibour*,  $\langle$  OF. \**ribibour*,  $\langle$  *ribibc*, a ribibe: see *ribibe*.] One who plays on the ribibe.

## A ribibour, a ratonerc, a rakyer of Chepe. Piers Plowman (B), v. 322.

ribless (rib'les), a.  $[\langle rib^1 + less.]$  1. Having no ribs. -2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride, And Laughter tickle Flenty's ribless side ! Coleridge, To a Young Ass. **riblet** (rib'let), n. [ $\langle rib^{I} + -let$ .] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib: as, a cervical riblet of man. See pleurapophysis. The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder molety of the valve are connected by transverse riblets. *Geol. Mag.*, IV. 451.

rib-like (rib'lik), a. [ $\langle rib^1 + like.$ ] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

Riblike artilizations rods appear in the first, second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 22. **rib-nosed** (rib'nōzd), a. Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See mandrill, and cut under baboon.

ribont, n. An obsolete form of ribbon. ribosa (ri-bō'sä), n. Same as rebozo. rib-piece (rib'pēs), n. A rib-roast. rib-roast (rib'rōst), n. 1. A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.-2. A beating or drubbing; eudgeling.

Such a peece of filching is as punishable with ribroast among the turne-spits at Pie Corner. Maroccus Extaticus (1595). (Halliwell.)

**rib-roast** (rib'rōst), v. t.  $[\langle rib^1 + roast, r.]$ To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.
Tom, take thou a cudgeli and rib roost him. Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him. Rowland, Night-Raven (1620). (Nares.)
But much I scorne my fingers should be foule With besting such a dury dunghill-owle.
But I'll rib-roast thece and bum-bast thee still With my enraged muse and angry quili. John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)
baye been pinched in flash and wall all proceeded under

1 have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. Sir R. L'Estrange.

rib-roaster (rib'rös"ter), n. A he the ribs; a body-blow. [Colloq.] A heavy blow on

There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of cach other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters*, and a tap on Langdon's face. *Philadelphia Times*, May 6, 1886.

rib-roasting (rib'ros"ting), n. A beating or

drubbing; a cudgeling.

That douc, he rises, humbly bows, And gives thanks for the princely blows; Departs not meanly proud, and boasting Of his magnificent *rib*-roasting, S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 248.

Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 335.

See rib-roast. rib-roosti, v. t.

rib-roost, v. t. See rib-roast. ribskint, n. [Early mod. E. rybskyn, < ME. ryb-schyn (also rybbynge-skin); < rib<sup>3</sup> + skin.] A piece of leather worn in flax-dressing. Com-pare trip-skin. Hallicell.

Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell. Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, 1. 299. rib-stitch (rib'stich), n. In crochet-work, a stitch or point by which a fabrie is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

Ribston pippin. [From Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodrieke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the

but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple. **rib-vaulting** (rib'vâl' ting), n. In arch., vault-ing having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament. **ribwort** (rib'wèrt), n. See plantain1. **-ric.** [ $\langle$  ME. -riche, -ricke, used in comp., as in bischop-, king-, weoreld-, eorth-, heoren-riehe, realm, jurisdiction, power, of a bishop, king, the world, earth, heaven, etc.: same as ME. riche  $\langle$  AS. rice, reign, realm, dominion: see riche<sup>1</sup>, n.] A termination denoting jurisdic-

tion, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishoprie*, and a few words now obsolete.

In twenty mancre koude he trippe and daunce, ... words now obsolete. And pleyen songes on a smal rubible. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 145. Where, my friend, is your fiddle, your ribible, or such-like instrument belonging to a minstrel? Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 271. ribibourt, n. [ME. ribibour,  $\langle$  OF. \*ribibour,  $\langle$  the group Fullowida. It instructs pase the group fullowida. to the group Fulgorida. It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricaniida, Ricaninæ*.

Subanny, Neanual, Incenne.
Ricardian (ri-kär'di-an), a. and n. [< Ricardo (see def.) + -ian.] I. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772–1823), or his theories.</p>

It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the prin-ciples of Ricardo composed the creed for some time pro-fessed by all the "orthodox" cconomists, did not himself accept the *Ricardian* scheme. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 376.

II. n. An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

Though in his great work he [Rau] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the *Ricardians*, and rejected some of their priori assumptions, he never joined the his-torical school. Encyc. Brit., XX. 294.

ricasso (ri-kas'ō), n. [Origin obseure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard*, *counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was nar-rower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rec-tangular in section. Compare heell, 2 (e), and talon, and see cut under hilt.

see cut under hult. **Riccati's equation.** [Named after Count Jaco-po Riccati (1676-1754).] Properly, the equa-tion  $dx''dx + by^2 dx = dy$ , but usually the equa-tion  $dy/dx + by^2 = cx''$ , an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in dy' dx = dy but usually the equa-tion  $dy' dx + by^2 = cx'''$ , an equation always solvable to prove the equation of the transformation of the transfor finite terms.

Riccia (rik'si-ä), n. [NL. (Mieheli, 1729), named after P. Francisco Ricci, an Italian botanist.] after P. Francisco Rece, an Italian botanist.] A genus of eryptogamous plants of the class *Hepatiex*, typical of the order *Ricciacex*. They are deleate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose regetation. The thal-lusis at first radiately divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are blidd or difrichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thalius, sessile; and the spore are alveolate or muriculate, flattish, and angular. There are 20 North American species.

the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessife; and the spores are 20 Sorth American species. **Ricciaceæ** (rik-si-ā'sē,ē, n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + -accæ.] An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, typified by the genus *Riccia*. By Leiges they are regarded as forming a connecting-link between the Jangermanniaceæ and the Marchantiaceæ; but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either of these orders. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connust with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elsters are wanting. **rice1** (ris), n. [Early mod. E. also ryee, rize; < late ME. ryce = D. rijst = MLG. ris = MHG. ris, G. reis = Sw. Dan, ris, < OF. ris, F. riz = Pr. ris = It. riso (ML. risus, risum), < ML. orgsum, L. orgza, rice, = Ar. nurzz, aruzz, ruzz (> Sp. Pg. arroz), < Gr. öpo'a, öpo'or, rice (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pushtu (Afghan) verijzey, verijey, pl., rice, wrijza'h, a grain of rice; ef. Skt. rikh, rice.] 1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plaut, being often an almost exclusive diet in fudia, Chins, and the Malayan islands, and abumindids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus sheat, and show and where. Over 75 per cent, of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in sibuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus being often an almost exclusive diet in fudia, Chins, and the Malayan islands, and shumantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent, of its much employed in curries. Rice-hour, rice-glaut, being often an almost exclusive, but it is deficient in shuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus be that of true arrack is distiled from it.</li>
2. The rice-plant, Oryza satiua, plane and presting of the ma

2. The rice-plant, Oryza sativa. It is a member of the grass family (see Oryza), native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively culti-vated in India, Chins, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States, and some-what in Italy and Spain. It has no-merous natural and cultivated varie-tiles, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irrigable land (but see moun-tain-rice). Rice is one of the most pro-lific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700-it is The rice-plant, Oryza sativa.

rice-nilk

when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds large-ly on wild rice (Zizania aquatica), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called rice-bunking and rice-troopial. See reed-bird, and cut under bobolink. 2. The paddy-bird, Padda oryzivora, well known in continement as the Java sparrow, and com-mon in China, etc.

bird. 1.

rice-corn (rīs'kôrn), n. Same as pampas-rice. rice-drill (rīs'dril), n. In agri., a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills: same as rice-planter. See drill<sup>1</sup>, 3. E. H. Knight. rice-dust (rīs'dust), n. The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, con-sicting of the back back backs

sisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also riccmeal.

**rice-embroidery** (ris'em-broid'der-i), n. Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

rice-field (rīs'fēld), n. A field on which rice is grown.— Rice-field mouse, an Americau sigmodont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Hesperomys (Oryzomys) palus-tris*, abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its geous, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.



Rice-field Mouse (Oryzomys palustris).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water rat (Arricola amphibus) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

rice-flour (ris'flour), n. Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as

making pluttings, gruer for manus, ever, and a face-powder. rice-flower (ris'flou"er), n. See Pimelea. rice-glue (ris'glö), n. A cement made by boil-iug rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly trans-parent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

**rice-grain** (ris'grān), *n*. 1. A grain of rice.— 2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resemrice-grain (118 gran), n. 1. A grain of field.
2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.
rice-hen (ris'hen), n. The common American gallinule, Gallinula galeata. [Illinois.]
rice-huller (rīs'hul'êr), n. Same as rice-pounder.
rice-meal (rīs'mēl), n. Milk boiled and thick-ened with rice.

There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Sat-urday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncom-mon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.



The Panicle of Rice (Orysa sativa). a, a spikelet; b, the empty glumes; c, the flowering glume; d, the palet; c, the lodi-cules, the stamens, and rice-mill (rās'mil), *u*. A mill for removing the husk from rough rice or paddy; a rice-huller. rice-paper (rīs'pā"pėr), *u*. 1. Paper made from the straw of rice, used in China and Japan and elsewhere. -2. A name commonly but erroneously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shrub, Fatsia papyrifera. The pith freed from the stem is an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and is cut into lengths of about three inches. These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are flattened and dried nnder pressure, forming sheets a few inches square. The Chinese draw and paint npon these, and they are much used in the man-ufacture of artificial flowers, some pith being imported in the stem for the same purpose. In the Maisy archipelago the pith of Sexviol Kewigit furnishes the rice-paper. See Fatsia.—Rice-paper free, a small tree, Fatsia papy-rifera, native in the swamps of Formosa, and cultivated in China, whose pith forms the material of so-called rice-paper. It grows 20 feet high or less, has leaves a foot across, paimately five-to seven-lobed, and clusters of small green-ish flowers on long peduncles. From its ample leaves and stately habit, it is a tavorite in usbtropical planting. The Malayan rice-paper plant, Sczeola Kenigi, is a sea-shore shrub found from India to Australla and Polynesia. Its young stems are stout and succulent, and yield a pith used like that of Fatsia, though smaller. It is the taccada of India and Ceyloa. ously applied to a delicate white film prepared in

- rice-planter (ris'plan"ter), u. An implement for sowing or planting rice; a special form of grain-drill. The seed falls through the tubular stan-dard of a plow which opens a furrow for it, is deflected by a board or plate, and covered by a serrated or ribbed fol-lower-plate. Also called *rice-source* and *rice-drill*. E. H. Knight.
- **rice-pounder** (ris'poun"der), *n*. A rice-mill; a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull. This is effected by placing the rice in mortars which have small pointed elevations to prevent the pesties from crushing the rice, while their action causes the grains to rub off the red skin against one another.

- rib off the red skin against one another. rice-pudding (rīs'pùd"ing), n. A pudding made of rice and milk, with sugar, and often enriched with eggs and fruit, as currants, raisins, etc. rice-rat (rīs'rat), n. The rice-field mouse. ricercare (rē-cher-kä're), n. [It. ricercare, a pre-lude, flourish,  $\langle ricercare$ , seek out, request, etc.: see rescarch.] In music, same as ricercata. ricercata (rē-cher-kä'tä), n. [It., a prelude, search,  $\langle ricercare$ , seerch: see ricercare.] In music: (a) Originally, a composition in fugal style, like a toceata. (b) Now, a fugue of spe-cially learned character, in which every con-trapuntal dovice is utilized; or a fugue without episodes, subject and answer recurring contin-ually. ually
- **rice-shell** (ris'shel), *n*. A shell of the genus *Olivella*, of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice: sometimes extended to similar shells of the family *Olividæ*. See cut under olivc-shell.

**rice-soup** ( $n\bar{s}'s\bar{s}p$ ), *n*. A soup made with rice and thickened with flour, enriched with veal,

and thickened with flour, enriched with veal, chicken, or mutton stock. **rice-sower** ( $\bar{u}s's\bar{o}'er$ ), *n*. Same as *rice-planter*. **rice-stitch** ( $\bar{u}s'stich$ ), *n*. An embroidery-stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation. This, when done in white thread, resembles a grain of rice. **rice-stone** ( $\bar{u}s'st\bar{o}n$ ), *n*. Stone mottled as with rice-grains.—Rice-stone glass. Same as alabeter

- rice-stone (rīs'stōn), n. Stone mottled as with rice-grains.--Rice-stone glass. Same as alabaster glass (which see, under alabaster).
  rice-sugar (rīs'shūg'är), n. A confection made from rice in Japan, and there called ame.
  rice-tenrec (rīs'ten<sup>\*</sup>rek), n. A species of the genus Oryzoryctes. Also rice-tendrac.
  rice-troopial (rīs'trö"pi-al), n. Same as rice-bird, 1. [A book-name.]
  rice-water (rīs'wâ\*ter), n. Water which has been thickened with the substance of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored -been thickened with the substauce of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored.— **Rice-water evacuations**, watery evacuations passed by cholera patients, containing albuminous flakes, epi-thelial cella, bacteria, saits, and organic substances. **rice-weevil** (ris'we'v1), n. The cosmopolitan beetle, *Calandra oryzæ*, which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world. It is an especial pest in the corn-cribs of the southern United States, and in the rice-granaries of India. Sec eut under *Calandra*.

- rice states, and in the recent line of the formation of

(reg-), a king (= Skt.  $r\bar{a}jan$ , a king),  $\langle regere$ , Skt.  $\sqrt{r\bar{a}j}$ , rule: see regent, rex, Raja<sup>2</sup>. Cf. richc<sup>1</sup>, a.] 1<sup>+</sup>. Ruling; powerful; mighty; no-

5167

This kyng lay at Camylot vpon kryst-masse, With mony luflych iorde, lodez of the best, Rekenly of the rounde table alle tho *rich* brether. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 39. O rightwis riche Gode, this rewthe thow be-holde! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3990.

2. Having wealth or large possessions; pos-sessed of much money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent: opposed to poor.

This riche man hadde grete plente of bestes and of othir richesse. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3.

richesse. Why, man, shc is mine own, And J as *rich* in having snch a jeweil As twenty sess, if all their sand were pearl, The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 169.

3. Amply supplied or equipped; abundantly provided; abounding: often followed by *in* or with.

God, who is *rich in* mercy, . . . hath quickened us to-gether with Christ. Eph. ii. 4.

The King of Scots . . . she did send to France, To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings, And make her chronicie as *rich with* praise As is the ooze and bottom of the sea With sunken wreck and sumless tressuries. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 163.

Foremost captain of his time, Rich in saving common-sense. Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

4. Abundant in materials; producing or yield-ing abundantly; productive; fertile; fruitful: as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil.

Let us not hang like roping icicles Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people Sweat drops of gallant youth In our *rich* fields ! Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5, 25.

After crossing a small ascent, we came into a very rich Valley called Rooge. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.

Where some refulgent sunset of India Streams o'er a *rich* ambrosial ocean isle. *Tennyson*, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

5. Of great price or money value; costly; expensive; sumptuous; magnificent: as, rich jewels; rich gifts.

Forthi I rede zow riche reueles whan ze maketh For to solace zonre soules suche ministrales to haue. Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 442.

The next day they came to the Savoy, the Duke of Lan-easter's House, which they set on Fire, burning all his rich Furniture. Baker, Chronicles, p. 138. Yet some of the Portuguese, fearing the worst, would every Night put their richest Goods into a Boat, ready to

take their flight on the first Alarm. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 145.

He took me from a goodly house, He took me from a goodly house, With store of rich apparel, sumptuous fare, And page, and maid, and squire, and seneschal. Tennyson, Geraint.

6. Of great moral worth; highly esteemed; invaluable; precious.

As frendes be a *rich* and iofull possession, so be foce a continual torment and canker to the minde of man. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Ah ! but those tears are pearl which thy love sheds, And they are *rich*, and ransom all ill deeds. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxiv.

## A faith once fair Was richer than these dlamonds. Tennyson, Lancelot and Eisine.

Ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; lux-7. uriant.

In shorte tyme shull oure enmyes be put bakke, and fayn to take flight, for I se ther my baners that brynge vs riche socour. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iil, 400.

Our duty is so rich, so infinite, That we may do it still without accompt. Shak, L. L. L., v. 2, 109. Down on her shoulders fails the brown hair, in rich liberal clusters. Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papera, Dorothea,

With the figure sculpture of French architecture is as-sociated a *rich* profusion of carved leafage. *C. II. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

8. Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or elements; of superior quality, composition,

or clemency, or potency. At many a betyr wownde The ryche blod out sprouge. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151. Bees, the little aimsmen of spring-bowers, Know there is *riclust* juice in poison-flowers. *Keats*, Isabella, st. 13.

Hence, specifically—9. Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by vir-tue of the abundance of some characteristic quality. (a) As applied to articles of food, highly sea-soned, or containing an excess of nutritive, saccharine, or

rich oily matter ; pleasing to the palate; or to articles of drink, highly flavored, stimulating, or strong : as, rich wine ; rich cream ; rich cake; rich gravy ; rich sauce,

That jelly 's rich, this maimscy healing. Pope, Imit. of Horace, 11. vi. 202.

Pope, thus of notice, in Who now will bring me a beaker Of the rich old wine that here, In the choked-up vaults of Windeck, Ilas lain for many a year? Bryant, Lady of Castle Windeck. (b) Pleasing to the ear; full or mellow in tone; harmonious; sweet.

Let rich music's tongue Unfold the imagined happiness that both Receive in either by this dear encounter. Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 27.

Shak, R. and J., ii. 6. 27. What . . . voice, the *richest*-toned that sings. Hath power to give the as thou wert? *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, 1xxv. (c) Pleasing to the eye, through strength and beauty of hue; pure and strong; vivid: applied especially to color. Ther myght oon haue seyn many a riche garnement and many a freesh bauere of *riche* culour wave in the wynde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), fil. 884.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), fil. 384. A sudden spiendor from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. Tennyson, Arabian Nights. A colour is said to be rich or "pure" when the propor-tion of white light entering into its composition is small. Field's Chromatography, p. 41. [Rich as applied to colors in zoölogy has a restricted mean-ing, which, however, is very difficult to define. A metal-lic, iustrous, or irldescent color is not rich; the word is generally applied to soft and velvety colors which are pure and distinct, as a rich black, a rich scariet spot, etc., just as we speak of rich velvets, but generally of bright or glossy sillks. Vivid is very rich or very distinct.] (d) Pleasing to the sense of smell; full of fragrance; sweet-scented; aromatic. aromatic.

No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field, Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope*, Winter, l. 47.

10. Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; out-rageous; prepostcrous: commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks, etc.: as, a rich notion; a rich idea; rich impudence; a rich joke; a rich hoax. [Colloq.]

Proce joke; a rich hoax. [control.] "A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beau-manoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Spragga,"— "Waa Spraggs rich?"— "Wasn't he! I have not done langhing yet. He told ns a story abont the little Biron, who was over here last year. . . Killing! Get him to tell it you. The richest thing you ever heard." Disrachi, Coningaby, vili. 1.

 The rich, the rich man; more frequently, in the plurai, people of wealth.

 The rich hath many friends.
 Prov. xiv. 20.

ke rich hatn many trends. Viclasitude wheels round the motley crowd, *The rich* grow poor, the poor become purse-proud. *Cowper*, Hope, I. 18.

The rich, on going out of the mosque, often give alms to the poor outside the door. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 107.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptiana, I. 107. [This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory: as, rich-colored, rich-fleeced, rich-haired, rich-fladen, etc.]=Syn. 2 and 3. Affluent.-4. Fertile, etc. (see fruit/ul), inxuriant, teening,-5 and 6. Spieudid, valuable.-7. Copious, pleuteous.-9. Savory, deficious.

delicious. **rich**<sup>1</sup>+ (rich), v. [Also sometimes ritch; < ME. richen, rechen, rychen (= OD. rijken = OHG. richan, rihhan, richen, rule, control), < rich<sup>1</sup>, a. Cf. rich<sup>1</sup>, a.] I. trans. To enrich.

To ritch his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall. Drant, tr. of Horace. (Nares.)

Rich'd with the pride of nature's excellence. Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond, and Eng.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, With shadowy forests and with champains rich'd. Shak., Lear, i. 1. 65. II. intrans. To grow rich.

Thei rychen thorw regraterye and rentes hem buggen With that the pore people shulde put in here wombe. Piers Plouman (B), fii. 83.

rich1, adv. [< ME. riche; < rich1, a.] Richly.

Ful riche he was astored prively. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 609. rich<sup>2</sup>t, v. [ME. richen, ricchen, a var. of \*rec-chen, < AS. reccan, stretch, direct, rule: see retch<sup>1</sup>, rack<sup>1</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To stretch; pull.

Ector richit his reyne, the Renke for to mete, for to wreike of his wound, & the werh harme. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6693.

2. To direct.

3e schal not rise of your hedde. I rych yow better, I schal happe yow here that other half als, And sythen karp wyth my knyst that I kast haue. Sir Ganayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1223.

3. To adjust; set right.

There iaunchit 1 to laund, a litle for ese, Restid me rifely, ricehit my seluyn. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

4. To address; set (one's self to do a thing). c. To address; set (one a born and remowis his ost. (He) riches him radly to ride and remowis his ost. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 186. (K. Alex., [p. 172.) When ho watz gon, syr G. gerez hym sone, Rises, and riches hym in araye noble. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8.), l. 1873.

6. To mend; improve.

- Then comford he eaght in his cole hert, Thus hengit in hope, and his hele mendit; More redy to rest, *ricehit* his chere. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9257.
- 7. To avenge.

Than he purpost plainly with a proude ost Ffor to send of his sonnes and other sibbe fryudes, The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle; To wreke hym of wrathe and his wrong riche. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2059.

II. intrans. To take oue's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe, Renaud com richchande thurs a roge greue, And alle the rabel in a res, rygt at hils heles. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1898.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. Y. S.), I. 1805. **Richardia** (ri-chär'di-ä), n. [NL. (Kunth, 1815), named from the French botanists L. C. M. Richard (1754-1821) and his son Achille Rich-ard (1794-1859).] 1. A genns of monocotyle-donous plants of the order Aracex, suborder Philodendroidex, and tribe Richardicx (of the last the only genus). It comprises personial stem: Philodendroideæ, and tribe Richardicæ (of the last the only genus). It comprises perennial stem-less herbs, with monœcious flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spain. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovoid ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropons albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spa-dix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. R. Africana is the common calls (the Calla Æthiopica of Linnæus), often called calla-tily on account of its pure-white apathe. Also called African or Ethiopian lity, and two of wile, though it is native only in South Africa. R. albo-maculata, having the leaves variegated with trans-lucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 5 species.

species. 2. In entom., a geuns of dipterous insects. Descoidy, 1830.

Richardieæ (rich-är-dī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Schott, Richardieze (Fich-ar-di e-e), n. pt. [NL. (Senott, 1856), < Richardia, q. v., + -ez.] A plant tribe of the order Araceze, and suborder Philoden-droideze, formed by the single genus Richardia, and marked by its leading characters. Richardsonia (rich-ärd-sö'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from Richard Richardson, an English hotunist, who wrote (1690) on berti

an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horti-culture.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, be-longing to the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and to the tribe Spermacocceæ, character-ized by three to four ovary-cells, as many stylebranches, and a two-to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutwith from four to light early krobbes, the similation finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are 5 or 6 apecies, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round atems, hearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, atjueles forming bristly aheaths, and amall white or rose-colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. seabra, with auculent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions further south in the southern United States, where it is known as <i>Merican clover, also as Spanish or Florida clover, water parsley,* etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of aeveral others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for ipecacuanha. **Richardson's bellows.** An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear. **Richardson's grouse.** See *dusky grouse*, under grouse.

grouse. richdomt, n. [Early mod. E. rychedome; < ME. richedom, < AS. ricedôm, power, rule, dominion (= OS. rikidôm, ricduom, power, = OFries. rike-dôm = D. rijkdom = MLG. rikedôm = OHG. richiduam, rihtuom, power, riches, MHG. rich-tuom, G. reichthum = Icel. rikdômr, power, riches, = Sw. rikedom = Dan. rigdom, riches, wealth), < rice, rule (in later use taken as if rice, rich), + dôm, jurisdiction: see rich<sup>1</sup>, a., riche<sup>1</sup>, n., and -dom.] Riches; wealth. They of Indyen hath one prynes and that is pope lobu

They of Indyen hath one prynce, and that is pope Iohn, whose myghtynes and *rychedome* amounteth aboue all prynces of the world. *R. Eden*, tr. of Amerigo Vespucei (First Books on America,

[ed. Arber, p. xxx).

[ed. Arber, p. xxx). riche<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, a. and adv. See rich<sup>1</sup>. riche<sup>1</sup><sup>†</sup>, n. [ME. riche, ryche, rikc, < AS. ricc, power, authority, dominion, empire, a king-dom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. riki = OFries. rike, rik = D. rijk = MLG. rike = OHG. richi, rikhi, MHG. riche, G. reich = leel. riki = Sw. rike = Dan. rige = Goth. reiki, power, authority, rule, kingdom; with orig. formative -ja, from the nonn represented only by Goth. reiks, ruler, king: see rich<sup>1</sup>. Cf. -ric.] by Goth. reiks, ruler, king: see rich1. Cf. -ric.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, In thi ryche, For how thow confortest all creatures elerkes bereth wit-nesse. Piers Plouman (B), xiv. 179.

# Iheau Crist con calle to hym hys mylde & sayde hys ruche no wyg mygl wynne, Bot he com thyder rygt as a chylde. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 721.

riche<sup>2</sup>, v. See rich<sup>2</sup>. riche<sup>1</sup>-bird (rich'el-bèrd), n. The least tern, Sterna minuta. [Prov. Eng.] richellest, n. A form of rekels. richellite (ri-shel'it), n. [< Richelle (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and ealcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near

and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium. **richen** (rich'n), r. i. [ $\langle rich^1 + -cn^1$ .] To be-come rich; become superior in quality, com-position, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or inten-sified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in inten-sity, the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a laks of crim-son fire. W. Black, In Far Lochaber, **x**xiil. son fire. W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii. riches (rich'ez), n. sing. or pl. [Prop. richess (with term. as in largess), the form riches being erroneonsly used as a plural; early mod. E. richesse,  $\leq$  ME. richesse, richesse, richesse, richesse, ryches (pl. richesses, richesses, richesse, richesse, also richeise, richoise, F. richesse (= Pr. riquesa = Sp. Pg. riqueza = It. ricchezza), riches, wealth; with suffix -esse,  $\leq$  riche, rich: see rich', a.] 1. The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence: originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural. In one hour so great riches is come to nought.

### In one hour so great riches is come to nought, Rev. xviii. 17.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours. Locke, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealth; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses.*]

Coupes of clene gold and coppia of siluer, Rynges with rubles and ricchesses manye. Piers Plowman (B), ili. 23.

Alle the richesses in this world ben in aventure and passen e shadowe on the wal. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. as a shadowe on the wal.

shadowe on the wal. In living Princes court noue ever knew Such endlesse richesse, and so sumpteous shew. Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . . My riches to the earth from whence they came. Shak., Pericles, I. 1. 52.

Through the bounty of the soile he [Macarius] acquired much riches. Sandye, Travailes, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only riches our poster-ity cannot squander. Landor, Imag. Conv., Milton and Andrew Marvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches? Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your riches of this world, but your riches of grace, that shall do your souls good. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 141.

His best companions innocence and health, And his best riches ignorance of wealth. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 62.

4<sub>i</sub>. The choicest product or representative of anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream. For grace hath wold so ferforth him avannee That of knighthode he is parfit richesse. Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, L 12.

5<sup>†</sup>. An abundance; a wealth: used as a hunting term, in the form richess or richessc. Strutt.

The foresters . . . talk of . . . a richesse of martens to e chased. The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71. be chased. =Syn. 1. Wealth, Afluence, etc. (ace opulence), wealthiness, plenty, abundance.

richesst, richesset, n. Obsoleto forms of riches. rich-left (rich'left), a. Inheriting great wealth. [Rare.]

• J O bill, sore-shaming Those rich-left heirs that let their fathers lie Without a monument! Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 226.

richly (rich'li), adr. [< M.R. richeliche, riche-like, < AS. riclice (= D. rijkelijk = MLG. rikelik = OHG. richlicho, riklicho, MHG. richliche, ri-liche, G. reichlich = Icel. rikuliga = Sw. riklig = Dan. rigelig), richly, < rice, rich: see rich<sup>1</sup> and -ly<sup>2</sup>.] With riches; with wealth or affluence;

### Ricinus

sumptuonsly; amply or abundantly: with un-usual excellence of quality; finely.

She was faire and noble, . . . and richly married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Oh thou, ny Muse! guld auld Scotch drink : Whether thro' winplin' worms thou jink, Or, rickly brown, ream o'er the brink In glorious facm. Burns, Scotch Drink.

**Burns**, Scotch Dink. **Richmond herald.** One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond. **richness** (rich'nes), n. [< ME. richnesse; < rich<sup>1</sup> + -ness.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richnesk*, and, if rightly pre-pared, a deliescy, unequalied by any other mode of break-fsst-cake. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

richterite (rich'ter-it), n. [Named after Dr. R. Richter, of Saxony.] In mineral., a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentago of manganese, found in Sweden.

percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.
Richter's collyrium. A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.
richweed (rich'wēd), n. 1. See horse-balm.— 2. Same as clearweed.
ricinelaidic (ris-i-nel-a-id'ik), a. [< ricinelaidic (ris-i-nel-a-id'ik), a. [< ricinelaidic (ris-i-nel-a-id'ik), a. [< ricinelaidin) + -ic.] Related to elaidin; derived from castor-oil.—Ricinelaidic acid, an acid derived from and isomeric with ricinolle acid.</li>
ricinelaidin (ris'in-e-la'i-din), n. [< NL. Ricines (see Ricinus!) + Gr. iλaov, oil. + -id! + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitric acid.
ricinia, n. Plural of ricinium.
Riciniast (ri-sin'i-ē), n. pl. [NL., < L. ricinus, a tick: see Ricinus<sup>1</sup>.] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including

tion, a divisiou of mites or acarines, including such genera of ticks as *Ixodcs*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, Ixodes ricinus.

Ixodes ricinus. ricinium ( $\vec{n}$ -sin'i-um), n.; pl. ricinia (- $\vec{a}$ ). [L., cf. ricinus, veiled,  $\langle rica, a veil to be thrown over$ the head.] A piece of dress among the aucientRomans, consisting of a mantle, smaller andshorter than the pallium, and having a cowl orhood for the head attached to it. It was wornespecially by women, particularly as a morninggarment, and by mimes on the stage.The ricinium of the form of a suil as your by the br

The ricinium — in the form of a vell, as worn by the Ar-al Brothers. Encye. Brit., VI. 457. val Brothers. ricinoleic (ris-i-nō'lē-ik), a. [< NL. Ricinus (see Ricinus<sup>1</sup>) + L. oleum, oil, + -ic.] Same

às ricinolic. It [purging-nut oil] is a violent purgative, and contains, like castor oil, *ricinoleic* acid. Encyc. Erit., XVII. 746.

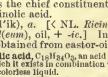
ricinolein (ris-i-nō'lē-in), n. [< NL. Ricinus (see Ricinus<sup>1</sup>) + L. olc(un), oil, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of ricinolic acid.

or spiritual treasure: as, the riches of knowledge. **ricinolic** (ris-i-nol'ik), a. [(NL. Ricinus (see On her he spent the riches of his wit. Spenser, Astrophel, 1. 62. pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Also pertaining to or obtained from eastor-oil. Also ricinoleic.—Ricinolic acid, Cl<sub>2</sub>|i<sub>34</sub>0<sub>3</sub>, an acid obtained from eastor-oil, in which it exists in combination with gly-cerin. It is an oily, coloriess liquid. **Ricinula** (rī-sin' rī-lä), n. [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the cas-tor-oil bean; dim. of L.

ricinus, the castor-oil plant: see Ricinus<sup>1</sup>.] In conch., a genus of gastro-pods of the family Muri-cidæ, inhabiting the In-dian and Pacific oceans. Also called Pentadactylus

and Sistrum. Ricinula arachnoides. Ricinus<sup>1</sup> (ris'i-nus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. ricinus, a plant, also called cici and croton; (L. ricinus, a plant, also called *cici* and *croton*; perhaps orig. an error for *\*cicinus*,  $\langle$  Gr. *kiavoç*, of the castor-oil plant (*kisvov ič avov*, castor-oil),  $\langle xix_k(\rangle L. cici$ ), the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiacea*. tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Acalyphcæ*. It is charscterized by monecious flowers, the cally in the stami-nate flowers closed in the bud, in the platillate sheath-like and cleft and very cadueous; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments ropeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and roundish anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with thwo-cleft plumose styles, ripeung into a capsule with three two-valved cells, cach containing one smooth ovoid hard-crust-ed sced with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyle-dons. The only species, *R. comanucis*, the well-known eas-tor-oil plant, is a native probabily of Airles often matural-ized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, annoth sud often glau-





RinnsBitsSource of a subtract pedicelucit. The plant is very variable to exceed ataminate inforces ence is composed of source of a subtract of the seed. The part of each formed of the seed, which are either amothed with gray and break in the seed, which are either amothed with gray and break in the seed, which are often mottled with gray and break in the seed, which are often mottled with gray and break into the seed, which are often mottled with gray and break in the seed. Also called castor-beak and plants, and thrives as the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, as the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, as the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, and thrives as the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware it is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not outly of medicinal value, and the second forware is not the second forware is not the second forware is not the second forware

## When the wild pessant rights himself, the rick Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Traines, and the kinger rotation Tennyson, Princess, iv. =Syn. Shock, etc. See sheaf. rick<sup>1</sup> (rik), v. t. [ $\langle rick^1, n. \rangle$ ] To pile up in ricks. rick<sup>2</sup> (rik), v. See wrick. ricker (rik'ér), n. [ $\langle rick^1, v., + -cr^1 \rangle$ ] An im-plement, drawn by a horse or mule, for eoeking up or shoeking hay. It has long teeth, and operates like an earth-scraper while collecting the hay; and inclin-ing the handle upward causes the ricker to turn over and discharge its load where a shock is to be formed. Also called shocker. More properly called hay-ricker. rickers (rik'erz), n. pl. [Perhaps so called as used in making a base or props for ricks;  $\langle rick^1, n., + -cr^1 \rangle$ ] The stems or trunks of young trees

used in that high a base of property for the set  $n, + -e^{r1}$ .] The stems of trunks of young trees eut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat-masts and -yards, boat-hook staves, etc. [Eng.] icket-body, n. A body affected with the rick-

ricket-bodyt, n. A tets; a rickety body.

s, a flexecy body. Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say, The rest of the poor members pine away, Like *rickel-bodies*, upwards over-grown, Which is no wholeome constitution. Wilson, James I. (1653). (Nares.)

Wilson, James I. (1633). (Nares.) ricketily (rik'et-i-li), adv. In a rickety man-ner; feebly; shakily; unsteadily. At least this one among all her institutions she has suc-ceeded in setting, however ricketily, on its legs again. R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, iii. 4. ricketiness (rik'et-i-nes), n. The state or char-aeter of being rickety; hence, in general, shaki-ness; unsteadiness. ricketish (rik'et-ish), a. [< ricket(s) + -ish<sup>1</sup>].

ricketish (rik'et-ish), a. [< ricket(s) + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Having a tendency to riekets; rickety. [Rare.] Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it. *Fuller*, Worthles, xi.

**ricketly**; (rik'et-li), a. [ $\langle ricket(s) + -ly^1$ .] Rickety; shaky; weak.

No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, *ricketly*, and consumptuous. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 262. (Davies.)

**rickets** (rik'ets), n. [Prop. \*wrickets,  $\langle wrick,$ twist,  $\pm$  -et-s. The NL term rachitis is of Gr. formation, but was suggested by the E. word: see rachitis.] A disease, technically called rachitis. See rachitis, 1. The per disease \_There is a disease of interte and en-

The new disease.—There is a disease of infants, and an infant-disease, having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin. called the *rickets*; wherein the head waxeth too great, whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little. *Fuller*, Meditation on the Times (1647), xx. 163, quoted in [Notes and Queries, 6th ser., II. 219.

rickety (rik'et-i), a. [ $\langle rieket(s) + -y^1$ .] 1. Affected with rickets.

But in a young Animal, when the Solids are too Lax (the Case of *rickety* Children), the Diet ought to be gently As-tringent. Arbuthnot, Alimenta, II. vii. § 5. 2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm; hence, in general, shaky; liable to fall or collapse, as a table, chair, bridge, etc.; figuratively, ill-sustained; weak.

Crude and rickety notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may . . . at length acquire heaith and proportion. *Warburton*, Works, I. 145.

rickle (rik'l), n. [ $\langle rick^{1} + \dim ... c(-cl) \rangle$ ] 1. A heap or pile, as of stones or peats, loosely thrown together; specifically, a small rick of hay or grain. [Seoteh or prov. Eng.]

May Boreas never thrash your rigs, Nor kick your *rickles* aff their legs. *Burns*, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. A quantity of anything loosely and care-lessly put together: a loose or indiscrimi-325

object which rebounds from a flat surface over which it is passing, as in the case of a stone thrown along the surface of water.—Ricochet battery. See battery.—Ricochet fire, ricochet firing. See fire, 13.—Ricochet shot a shot made by ricochet fire. ricochet (rik-ö-shá' or -shet'), v. i.; pret. aud pp. ricochetted, ppr. ricochetting. [< ricochet, n.] To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a eannon-ball. The round shot which seemed to nich into the centre

The round-shot, which seemed to pitch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabineers, ricochetted through the fields. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 4. The pioneer sunbeam ... flashed into Richard Wade's eyes, waked him, and was off, ricochetting across the black fee of the river. T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

ricolite ( $r\bar{e}/k\bar{o}$ -lit), n. [< Rico, in New Mexico, + Gr.  $\lambda i \theta_{0c}$ , stone.] A stratified ornamental stone, made up of successive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff-green serpentine,

imestone and onve and snun-green serpentule, found in New Mexico. rictal (rik'tal), a. [< rict(us) + -al.] In or-nith., of or pertaining to the rictus: as, rictal vibrissæ. See rictus, 1. ricturet (rik'tär), n. [< L. rictus, pp. of ringi, open the mouth wide, gape, grin (> It. ringhi-are, grin, frown): see ringent.] A gaping. Bailey Bailey.

Bailey. rictus (rik'tus), n.; pl. rictus. [ $\langle L. rictus, a$ gaping, distention of the jaws of animals,  $\langle$ ringi, pp. rictus, gape: see ringent.] 1. In or-nith., the gape of the bill; the eleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open.—2. In bot., the throat, as of a calyx, eorolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or percenter flower. [Pare]

eorolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower. [Rare.] **rid**<sup>1</sup> (rid), v. t.; pret. and pp. rid, formerly also ridded, ppr. ridding. [Also dial. (and orig.) red;  $\langle$  ME. ridden, rydden, redden (pret. redde, pp. red),  $\langle$  AS. hreddan, take away, save, liberate, deliver, = OFries. hredda, reda = D. MLG. LG. redden = OHG. rettan, retten, MHG. G. retten = Norw. rædda = Sw. rädda = Dan. redde, save, rescue forms pot found in Leel. or Goth, (the = Norw. Retail  $\equiv$  Sw. ratia  $\equiv$  Daily rate, save, rescue, forms not found in Icel. or Goth. (the Seand. forms are modern,  $\langle LG. \text{ or } E. \rangle$ ; perhaps = Skt.  $\sqrt{crath}$ , loosen.] 1†. To take away; re-move, as from a position of trouble or danger; deliver.

Why thow has redyne and raymede, and raunsound the

pople, And kyllyde dounc his cosyns, kyngys ennoynttyde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), 1, 100. Take you yonr keen bright sword, And rid me out of my life. *The West-Country Damosel's Complaint* (Child's Ballads, [II. 384).

We thought it safer to rid ourselves out of their hands, [II. 384].
We thought it safer to rid ourselves out of their hands and the trouble we were brought into, and therefore we patiently layd down the mony. Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.
To separate or free from anything superflu-ous or objectionable; disencumber; clear. Thi fader in fuerse with his fre will Rid me this Rewme out of ronke Emmys. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5843.

I must Rid all the sea of pirates. Shak., A. and C., H. 6. 36. That is a light Burthen which rids one of a far harder. Stillingfleet, Sermons, 111. iii.

3t. To send or drive away; expel; banish.

I will rid evil beasts ont of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6.

And, once before deceiv'd, she newly cast about To rid him out of sight. Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 295. 4t. To clear away; disencumber or clear oue's self of; get rid of.

But if I my cage can rid, I'll fly where I never did. Wither, The Shepherd's Hunting.

## riddance

Specifically -(a) To part from; dispose of; spend. Hee (any handleraft man) will have a thousand florishes, which before hee neuer thought ypon, and in one day *rid* more out of hand than erst he did in ten. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 28.

(b) To get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch. (0) to get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch. As they are woont to say, not to stand all day trifling to no purpose, but to rid it out of the way quickly. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.
We, having now the best at Barnet field, Will thither straight, for willingness rids way. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21. The Printer in one day shall rid Moro Books then yerst a thousand Writers did. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, H., The Columnes.
(c) To put out of the way; destroy: ktil.

(c) To put out of the way; destroy; ktil.

b put out of the way; deskroy, and I rid her not; I made her not away, By heaven I awear! traitors They are to Edward and to England's Queen That say I made away the Mayoress. Peele, Edward I.

But if you ever chance to have a child, Look in his youth to have him so cut off As, deathamen, you have *rid* this aweet young prince i Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 67.

Such mercy in thy heart was found, To rid a lingering wretch. Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1. 5+. To part; put asunder; separate.

We ar in this valay, verayly oure one, Here are no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vns likez. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2246. To rid house, to remove all the furniture from a house. Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.] rid<sup>1</sup> (rid), p. a. [ $\langle rid^1, v.$ ] Free; elear; quit; relieved: followed by of.

elleved: followed by of. Surely he was a wicked man; the realm was well rid of fm. Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549. I would we were well rid of this knavery. Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 73. him.

The townesmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be rid of our companies. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 219.

Thence I rode all-shamed, hating the life He gave me, meaning to be *rid* of it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To get rid of. See get. rid<sup>2</sup> (rid). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of

ride. rid<sup>3</sup> (rid), v. t. A dialectal variant of  $rcd^3$ . rid<sup>4</sup> (rid), n. A variant of  $rcd^5$ .

Favorite grounds where the trout make their rids. Report of the Maine Fisheries Commission, 1875, p. 12. rida (rē'dā), n. That part of the ihram, or Mos-lem pilgrim's dress, which is thrown over the

left shoulder and knotted at the right side. ridable, rideable (ri'da-bl), a. [< ride + -able.] 1. Capable of being ridden, as a saddle-horse.

I rode everything rideable. M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (Davies.) Passable on horseback; capable of being 2 ridden through or over: as, a ridable stream or bridge.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was *rideable*, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay stek. *Lister*, Antohlog., p. 45. (*Hallivell*.)

riddance (rid'ans), n. [ $\langle rid^{1} + -ance.$ ] 1. The act of ridding or getting rid, as of something superfluous, objectionable, or injurious; the state of being thus relieved; deliverance; specifically, the act of clearing or cleaning out.

Some [things] which ought not to be desired, as the de-liverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Follty, v. 27.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor. Lev. xxiii, 22.

They have a great care to keep them [the Streets] clean; in Winter, for Example, upon the melting of the lee, by a heavy drag with a Horse, which makes a quick riddance and cleaning the Gutters. Lister, Journey to Faria, p. 24. 2. The aet of putting out of the way; specifi-

cally, destruction. cally, destruction. The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jeal-ousy; for he shall make even a speedy riddance of all them that dwell in the land. Zeph. I. 18. Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums, That lle bestrown, unsightly and nusmooth, Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with case. Millon, P. L., lv. 632.

3. The earth thrown out by an animal, as a fox, badger, or woodchuck, in burrowing into the ground.—A good riddance, a welcome relief from un-pleasant company or an embarrassing connection or com-plication; hence, something of which one is glad to be quit. Ther. I will see yon hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents. . . . [Exit.] Patr. A good riddance. Shak., T. and C., II. 1. 132.

What a good riddance for Ainslie! Now the weight is taken off, it is just possible he may get a fresh start, and make a race of it after all. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxvii.

### riddance

Riddance salts. Sec the quotation.

Ridance salts, See the quotation. A group of salts chiefly magnesic and potassic, and for-merly called *riddance salts* (Ahraumsalze), because they were at first without industrial application, and were merely extracted to reach the rock-salt below. *Ure*, Dict., 111. 593.

- merely extracted to reach the rock-sail below. Ure, Dict., 111. 593. riddel, n. See riddle<sup>3</sup>. ridden (rid'n). Past participle of ride. ridder<sup>1</sup> (rid'er), n. [ $\langle ME. ridder, rydder, \langle AS. hridder, orig. hridder = OHG. ritera, MHG.$ ritere, riter, G. reiter, a sieve, = L. cribrum for\*crithrum, a sieve, = Ir. criathar, creathair =Gael. criathar = Corn. croider = Bret. krouer, $a sieve; with formative -der (-ther), <math>\langle \gamma hri,$ sift, = L.  $\gamma$  eri, in cernere, separate, sift, cre-tura, a sifting, etc., Gr.  $\gamma$  kpt, in kpiven, sepa-rate: see eoncern, critie, etc. The G. räder, rädel, a sieve, is of dift. origin,  $\langle MHG. reden, OHG. redan, sift.$ ] A sieve: now nsually rid-dle. [Prov. Eng.] ridder<sup>1</sup> (rid'ér), v. t. [ $\langle ME. riddren, \langle AS. hri-$ drian (= OHG. hritarön, riterön, MHG. riteren, $ritern, G. reitern), sift, winnow, <math>\langle$  hridder, a sieve: see ridder<sup>1</sup>, n.] To sift; riddle. Wyelif, Luke xxii, 31.

- riddr, ot. Factor, sint, winnow, (wridder, a sieve: see ridder], s.] To sift; riddle. Wyelif, Luke xxii. 31.
  ridder<sup>2</sup> (rid'er), n. [= D. redder = G. retter, saver, savior; as rid<sup>1</sup> + .er<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which rids, frees, or relieves.
  riddle<sup>1</sup> (rid'1), n. [< ME. ridil, rydyl, redel (pl. redeles), earlier rydels, redels, rædels (pl. rædelse), < AS. rædels (pl. rædelsas), m., rædelse, rådelse (pl. rædelse), < Consideration, debate, conjecture, interpretation, imagination, an enigma, riddle (= D. raadsel = MLG. radelse, LG. rædelse, G. rätsel, räthsel, a riddle), < rædan, counsel, consider, interpret, read: see read<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A proposition so framed as to exercise ene's ingennity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguons, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution; an enigma; a dark saying.

saying. "What?" quod Ciergye to Conscience, "ar 32 coucitouse

After zereszyues or ziftes, or zernen to rede redeles?" Piers Plowman (B), xili. 184. We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of *riddle* (Enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out but by the parties owne assoile. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 157.

Life presented itself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual *riddle* of the reai and the ideal. Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

2. Anything abstruse, intricate, paradoxical, or

puzzling; a puzzle.

3. A person who manifests ambiguities or contradictions of character or conduct.

She could iove none but only such As scorned and hated her as much. 'Twas a strange riddle of a lady. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 337.

Great iord of all things, yet a prey to all; Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled: The glory, jest, and *riddle* of the world! *Pope*, Easay on Man, ii. 18.

Riddle canon, under canon, burner canon), riddle<sup>1</sup> (rid'l), v.; pret. and pp. riddled, ppr. riddling. [= G. räthseln, rätseln; from the noun: see riddle<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1. To explain; interpret; solve; unriddle. *Biddle* me this, and guess him if you can:

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can : Who hears a nation in a single man ? Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

2. To understand; make out.

What, do you riddle me? Is she contracted? And can I by your counsell sttaine my wishes? Carlell, Deserving Favorite (1629). (Nares.)

3. To puzzle; perplex. I think it will *riddle* him or he gets his horse over the order again. Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

Border again. II. intrans. To speak in riddles, ambiguously, or enigmatically.

Lys. Lying so, Hermia, I do not lie. Her. Lysander riddles very prettily. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 53. riddle<sup>2</sup> (rid'1), n. [< ME. \*riddel, ryddel, rydel, ridil, rydyl, for earlier ridder: see ridder<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A sieve, especially a coarse one for sand, grain, and the like.

So this young gentleman, who had scarcely done a day's work in his life, made his way to the modern El Dorado, to cook, and dig, and wleid a pickaxe, and shake a riddle till his back ached. Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxx. 2. In founding, a sieve with half-inch mesh, used in the molding-shop for cleaning and mixing old floor-sand.—3. In hydraul. engin., a

form of river-weir.-4. In wire-working, a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite di-rections. It is used to straighten wire, which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins. E. H. Knight .- A riddle of claret. See the quotation.

5170

A riddle of claret is thirteen botties, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on alitersi riddle—the magnum in the center surrounded by the quarts. A riddle of elaret thus displayed duly appeared recently at the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers. N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 13.

riddle<sup>2</sup> (rid'1), v.; pret. and pp. riddled, ppr. riddling. [< ME. riddlen, ridlen, ridlen, ryde-len, for earlier riddren: see ridder<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. rid-dle<sup>2</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1. To sift through a rid-dle or sieve: as, to riddle sand.—2. To sift by means of a coarse-netted dredge, as young oysters on a bed.—3. To reduce in quantity as if by sifting: condeuse as if by sifting; condense.

For general use the book . . . wants riddling down into a single volume or a iarge essay. Athenæum, No. 8207, p. 467.

4. To fill with holes; especially, to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle; hence, to 4 puncture or pierce all over as if with shot; penetrate.

His moral feelings . . . were regularly fusilladed by the Major . . . and *riddled* through and through. *Dickens*.

II. intrans. 1. To use a riddle or sieve; pass anything through a riddle.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, *riddles* for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored. 2. To fall in drops or fine streams, as through a riddle or sieve.

The rayn rucied adoun, *ridlande* thikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr and flakes of soufre. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 953.

riddle<sup>3</sup>t, n. [< ME. riddel, ridel, redel, rudel, < OF. ridel, F. rideau (ML. ridellus), a curtain, orig. a plaited stuff, < rider, wrinkle, plait, MHG. riden, wrinkle, = E. writhe: see writhe.] A curtain; a bed-curtain; in a church, one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the porth and cartia for the parameter deliver north and sonth, often hung from rods driven into the wall.

That was a merveile thynge To se the riddels hynge With many red golde rynge That thame up bare, *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, 1. 136. (Halliwell.)* 

Rudele 3 rennande on rope3, red golde rynge3. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 857.

nything abstract, ling; a puzzle. I would not yet be pointed at, as he is, For the fine courtier, the woman's man, That tells my iady stories, dissolves riddles. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2 A person who manifests ambiguities or con-the person who manifests arbiguities or con-a person who manifests arbiguities or con-the person who manifests arbiguities or c

Dian. Lord, it was ridled fetysly 1 Ther nas not a poynt trewely That it nas in his right assise. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 1235.

Riddleberger Act. See aet. riddle-cake (rid'l-kāk), n. A thick sour oaten cake. Halliwell.

Riddle canon. Same as enigmatical canon (which see, riddle-like (rid'l-lik), a. Like a riddle; enig-

Cake. riddle-like (rid'l-līk), *a*. Hac . matical; paradoxical. O, then, give pity To her, whose state is such that cannot choose But iend and give where she is sure to lose; That seeks not to find that her search implies, But *riddle-like* lives sweetly where she dles! Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 223.

riddlemeree (rid "1-me-rē'), n. [A fanciful word, based on *riddle*, as if *riddle my riddle*, ex-plain my enigma.] Same as *rigmarole*.

This style, I apprehend, Sir, is what the learned Scrib-lerus calls rigmarol in logic — *Riddlemeree* among School-boys. Junius, Letters (ed. Woodfall), 11. 316.

riddler<sup>1</sup> (rid'ler), n. [ $\langle riddle^1 + -er^1$ .] One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically.

Each songster, *riddler*, every nameless name, All crowd, who foremost shall be damo'd to fsme, *Pope*, Dunciad, lii. 157.

riddler<sup>2</sup> (rid'ler), n. [< riddle<sup>2</sup> + -erl.] One who works with a riddle or sieve.
riddling (rid'ling), p. a. [Ppr. of riddle<sup>1</sup>, v.]
1. Speaking in riddles or ambiguously.

This is a *riddling* merchant for the nonce; He will be here, and yet he is not here: How can these contrarieties agree? Shak, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 57.

2. Having the form or character of a riddle; enigmatical; puzzling.

Every man is under that complicated disease, and that idding distemper, not to be content with the most, and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath. Donne, Sermous, y.

ride

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me Iu *riddling* triplets of old time. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. Divining; interpreting; guessing.

Much she muz'd, yet could not construe it By any ridling skill, or commune wit. Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 54.

riddlingly (rid'ling-li), adv. In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; mysteriously.

Though, like the pestilence and old fashion'd lovc, Riddlingly it catch men. Donne, Satires, ii. riddlings (rid'lingz), n. pl. [Pl. of riddling, verbal n. of riddle<sup>2</sup>, v.] The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings. She...polnted to the great bock of wash, and rid-dlings, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always). R. D. Elackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxii. ride (rid), v.; pret. rode (formerly also rid), pp. ridden (formerly also rid), ppr. riding. [< ME. riden (pret. rod, rood, earlier rad, pl. riden, re-den, pp. riden), < AS. ridan (pret. rād, pl. riden, pp. riden), rock (as a ship at anchor), swing (as one hung on a gallows), = OFries, rida = D. rijden, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, shide, as on skates, = MLG. LG. riden = OHG. = D. rijden, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, slide, as on skates, = MLG, LG, riden = OHG. ritan, move forward, proceed, ride on horse-back or in a vehicle, MHG, riten, G, reiten, ride, = Icel. ritha = Sw. rida = Dan. ride, ride; orig. prob. simply 'go,' 'travel' (as in the de-rived noun road, in the general sense 'a way'); ef. OIr. riad, ride, move, riadami, I ride, Gaul-ish  $r\bar{e}da$  (> L. rheda, reda, ræda), a wagon. Hence ult, road!, raid, bed-ridden.] I. intrans. 1. To be carried on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal: spemule, camel, elephant, or other animal; spe-cifically, to sit on and manage a horse in motion.

Beves an hakanai bestrit, And in his wei forth a rit. Beves of Hamloun, p. 51. (Halliwell.) And yet was he, whereso men wente or riden, Founde on the beste. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 473. And iastly came cold February, sitting In an old wagon, for he could not ride. Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

Bruius and Cassius Are rid like madmen through the gates of Rome. Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 274.

2. To be borne along in a vehicle, or in or on any kind of conveyance; be carried in or on a wagon, coach, car, balloon, ship, palanquin, bi-cycle, or the like; hence, in general, to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving screen and moving agency.

Moving agency. So on a day, hys fadur and hee Redyn yn a schyppe yn the see. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 144. (Halliwell.) Wise Cambina, ... Unto her Coch remounting, home did ride. Spenser, F. Q., IV. Hi. 51. Be 't in fiv.

Be 't lo fly,

To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task Ariel and ail his quality. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 191. 3. To be borne in or on a fluid; float; specifically, to lie at anchor.

Thanks to Heaven's goodness, no man lost ! The ship rides fair, too, and her leaks in good plight. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, 1. 3.

This we found to be an Ile, where we rid that night. Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 224. They shall be sent in the Ship Lion, which rides here at Maiamocco. Howell, Letters, I. 1. 26.

co. I walk unseen . . . To behold the wandering moon. *Riding* near her highest noon. *Milton*, 11 Fenseroso, 1. 68.

4. To move on or about something. Strong as the axletree On which heaven *rides.* Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 67.

6t. To be carted, as a convicted bawd.

domineer.

5. To be mounted and borne along; hence, to move triumphantly or proudly.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 51.

I'll hang you both, you rascals [ I can but ride. Massinger, City Madam, ili. 1.

To have free play; have the upper hand;

a brother noble,
My practices ride easy! Shak., Lear, i. 2, 198.
8. To lap or lie over: said especially of a rope when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts. Hamersly,
Cars must be taken up to reise the headle.

Care must be taken not to raise the headle, or headles, too high, or too much strain will be thrown upon the raised threads, and the result will be that the weft threads will

ride overlap or *ride* over each other, and the cvil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 414.

To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse *rides* well under the saddle.

## ilonest man, will the water ride? Jock o' the Side (Child'a Baliada, VI. 86).

10. In surg., said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

When a fracture is oblique there will probably be some abortening of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or *riding*, as it is called, of one end over the other. Bryant, Surgery (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817. 11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at tho shoulders and the back of tends to do at the sheulders and the back of the neck.—Riding committee. See committee.—Rid-ing interests, in Souts law, interests aaddled or depen-dent upon other interests; thus, when any of the claimants in an action of multiplepoiding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests.*—The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See devil.— To ride and tie, to ride and go on foot alternately; asid of two persons. See the first quotation.

quotation. Mr. Adams diacharged the bill, and they were both set-ting out, having agreed to ride and tie: a method of trav-elling much used by persons who have but one horse be-tween them, and is thus performed. The two traveliers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to diamount, the his horse to some gste, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on; till, having passed by his fellow-travelier, he fikewise arrives at the place of tying. *Fielding, Joseph Andrews, it. 2. (Davies.)* Both of them (Garrick and Johnson) used to talk place.

Both of them [Garrick and Johnson] used to talk pleas-antly of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evi-dently meaning to embelliath a little, said one day in my hearing, "We rode and tied." Boswell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To ride a portlast (*naut.*), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—To ride at anchor (*naut.*). See anchor.

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second Son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent Forcea, entred the Haven of Stuice, where they burnt four Ships ridding at *Anchor.* Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

Ancor. Baker, Chronicles, p. 162. To ride at the ring. See ring1.—To ride bodkin. See bodkin1.—To ride easy (naul.), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—To ride hard, said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to atrain her cables and masts.—To ride in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot. [Slang.]—To ride out<sup>‡</sup>, to go upon a mili-tary expedition; enter military service.

## From the tyme that he first bigan To riden out, he lovede chyvairie. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 45.

To ride over, to domineer over as if trampling upon; over-ride or overpower triumphantiy, insolentiy, or roughly. Thou hast caused men to *ride over* our heada. Ps. ixvi. 12.

## Let thy dauntleas mind Still ride in triumph over all mischance. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry [VIII.], in his later proceedings, rode roughshod over the constitution of the Church. Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 894.

The Chamher had again been riding roughshod over His Majesty's schemes of army reform. Lowe, Bismarck, I. 283.

To ride rusty. See rusty<sup>3</sup>.—To ride to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

hounds in fox-hunting. If e not only went strsight as a die, but rode to hounds instead of over them. Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iil. To ride upon a cowlstaff. See cowlstaff. = Syn. 1 and 2. The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine ride to progression on horaeback, and to use drive for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been alto-gether auccessful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use drive only where the person in question holds the reins or where the Shakesneares and Wilton and the

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use drive in connection with char-iot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a charlot, they use ride. R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 193.

The practice of standard suthors is exhibited in a lib-eral list of citationa, and proves the imputed Americaniam to ride (instead of to drive) in a carriage to be "Queen'a English," although there remains a nice distinction — not a national one — established by good usage, between rid-ing in a carriage and driving in a carriage. Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. trans. 1. To sit on and drive; be car-ried along on and by: used specifically of a

horse. orse. Neither aball he that *rideth* the horse deliver himself. Amoa 11, 15.

He dash'd across me-mad, And maddening what be rode, Tennyson, Hoty Gratl.

Not infrequently the boys will ride a log down the cur-rent as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upaetting into the water, as an old and well-practiced river. St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

5171

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over. Others . . . ride the air In whiriwind. Milton, P. L., ii. 540.

The rising waves . . . Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores, Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores, Till he that *rides* the whirlwind checka the rein. *Cowper*, Retirement, 1. 535. This boat shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would auggest that the imagination of Jacques Ceur was fond of *riding* the waves. *II. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to ride a race; to ride an errand.

Right here seith the french booke that, whan the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei *rode* so her fournes till thei com to Tarsaide. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

He hath *rid* his prologue like a rough colt; he knows ot the stop. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 119.

not the stop. 5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle *ridden*, in composition, as in *priest-ridden*.

He that suffers himself to be *ridden*, or through pusil-landmity or sottishness will ict every man baffle him, shall be a common iaughing stock. Burton, Anat. of Mei., p. 384.

Burton, Anat. of Mei., p. 384. And yet this man [Ambrose], such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor ride other people, that himself might ride him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics. Milton, Aos. to Ssimasius, ili. But as for them [acorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves np to he ridden by the tribe of Levi. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I.v. What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-ridden, pricet-ridden, peer-ridden ! Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, tv.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom house license Nos. of the carts authorized to ride the merchandise. Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48.

Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48. Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, per-formed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—Riding the marches. See march1.—To ride a hobby, to pursue a favorite the-ory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See hobby1. It may look like riding a hobby to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it [Raj Rani tempie]. J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 425. He must of course be naturally of a rather stittudiniz-ing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and riding a theological hobby. N. A. Rev., CXX. 189. To ride circuit or the circuit. See circuit.—To ride down, to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence. We hunt them for the besuty of their skins;

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins; They iove us for it, and we ride them down. Tennyson, Princess, v.

To ride down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by bearing down on the middle.— To ride down a stay or backstay (maxt), to come down on the stay for the pur-pose of tarring it.— To ride out, to keep aflost during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm : said of a vessel or of her crew. of her crew.

He bears A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears, And yet he rides it out. Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The fleet rode out the atorm in safety. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

To ride shanks' mare, to walk. [Collog.]—To ride the brooset. See broose.—To ride the great horset, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he [Prince of Orange] sbrosd, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very care-ful) ride the great horse. Howell, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to ride the great horse, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience. Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To ride the high horse. See to mount the high horse, under horse1.—To ride the line. See tine-riding.

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to *ride the line* day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To ride the Spanish mare (naut.), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.— To ride the wild maret, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little owarda him, after auch manner as boys are woot, if ever ou saw that sport, when they *ride the vide mare*. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A' . . . rides the wild-mare with the boys. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 288.

ride (rīd), n. [ $\langle$  ME. ride = G. ritt = Icel. rcith = Sw. Dan. ridt; from the verb: sec ride, v. Cf.

road<sup>1</sup>, raid.] 1. A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other ani-mal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vchicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a *ride* in a wagon or a balloon; a ride on a bicycle or a cowcatcher.

To Madian lond wente he [Baiaam] his ride. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3950.

"Aias," he said, "your ride has wearied you." Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called *riding*.

This through the *ride* upon his steed Goes alowly by, and this at apeed. *M. Arnold*, Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoön. 4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—6. In *printing*, a fault caused by over-lapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors.

rideable, a. See ridable. rideable, a. See ridable. rideau (rē-dō'), n. [ $\langle F, rideau$ , a curtain: see riddle<sup>3</sup>.] In fort., a small elevation of earth ex-tended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post. riddle<sup>3</sup>.

ridel; n. See riddle<sup>3</sup>: ridel; n. See riddle<sup>3</sup>: rident: An obsolete preterit plural of ride. rident (ri'dent), a. [< L. riden(t-)s, ppr. of ri-dere (> It. ridere = Sp. reir = Pg. rir = Cat. riurer = Pr. rir, rire = F. rire), laugh. Hence (from L. ridere) arride, deride, ridiculous, risi-la state classifier of a doublet of rider(). Scril ble, etc., also riant (a doublet of rident).] Smiling broadly; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly rident, in-deed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn npon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiv.

ride-officer (rīd'of'i-sėr), n. An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

rider (n<sup>7</sup>(der), n. [ $\langle$  ME. ridere, rydare,  $\langle$  AS. ridere, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= OFries. ridder = D. rijder = MLG. ridder = OHG. ritäre, ridder = D. ryder = MLG. ridder = OHG. ridae, MHG. ritære, riter, ritter, a rider, knight, G. rei-ter, a rider, ritter, knight, = Icel. rithari, rithe-ri, later riddari = Sw. riddare, knight, ryttare, horseman, trooper, = Dan. ridder, knight, ryt-ter, horseman, rider, knight),  $\langle ridan$ , ride: see ride. Cf. ritter, reiter ( $\langle G. \rangle$ .] 1. One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal: specifically one of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

Ac now is Religioun a *ridere* and a rennere aboute. *Piers Plowman* (A), x1. 208

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea. Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he ride, and often men would say, "That horse his mettle from his *rider* takes." Shak., Lover'a Complaint, 1. 107.

The weary steed of Peliess floundering flung His rider. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

21. A mounted reaver or robber. In Ewsdale, Eight and Forty notorious *Riders* are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armatrong. Drummond, Works, p. 99. 3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a *traveler* or (in the United States) *drummer*.

They come to us as *riders* in a trade, And with much art exhibit and persuade. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 53. 4. In *hort.*, a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—5. A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Ætheling Henry, to rider or knight. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 471. 6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else, appecially - (a) A small piece of platinum or aluminium set astride of the beam of a balance, such and piece of paper or other tight substance placed on a wire or string to measure the distance between the two (nodes), and the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of the length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mott the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of the length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper riders. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 573.
(2) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, doen ent, attacement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill the Congress.
Wholes finally adda, by way of rider to this declaration fits principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin fits regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour hum with an order on his agent for twenty pounda. 6. Any device straddling something; something

And we can neither hunt nor ride A foray on the Scottiah side. Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

The proposed amendment had been given by the pre-vious action of the House, a rider providing for compen-sation to distillers. The American, VI. 36.

 sation to distillers.
 The American, VI. 36.

 But the Pscific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a rider to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867.

 Congressional Record, XXI. 7770.

 (d) Io printing, a cylindrical rod of iron which the use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and alds in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (c) A supplementary part of a guestion in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

 Though the riders wave isoland to the prove distribution.

Though the riders were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these riders were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory. Science, XI. 75.

(f) In a snake fence, a rall or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-ralls at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in piece. [Local, U. S.] 7. In mining, a forruginous veinstone, or a simi-

7. In munning, a forruginous vehicitone, or a simi-lar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.] In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and rider. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other char-acteristics. Sopurith, Mining Districts of Alston Moor, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occa-sionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—9. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—10. A gold coin formerly cur-rent in the Netherlands: so called from its ob-verse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Eg-



Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland.- British Museum. (Size of the original.)

mont, Duke of Gelderland (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about §2. His mouldy money ! Half-a-dozen riders, That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles. Beau. and FI.

Bush-rider, in Australia, a cross-country rider; one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground; slso, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

who can ride imperfectly broken horses.
An excellent bushrider, if not a first-class rough-rider, there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, 1. 262.
Rider keelson. See keelson. – Rider's bone, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called drill bone. – <u>Bider truss</u>, an early form of tram truss, composed of a cast-iron upper chord, wrought-iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast-iron, and diagonal braces of wrought-iron.

ridered (ri'dérd), a. [ $\langle rider + -ed^2$ .] Carry-ing a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.1

The fences are generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and ridered fances. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 49.

riderless (rī'der-les), a. [< rider + -less.]

Having no rider.

He caught a riderless horse, and the cornet mounted. H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, liv.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, liv.Tennyson, Enoch Arden.ridge-roll (rī'dėr-rol), n.A separate addition<br/>made to a roll or record. See rider, 5 (c).ridge-band (rij'band), n.That part of the har-<br/>ness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes<br/>over the saddle on the back.out assibilation rig, ryg, rug () E. dial. rig),<br/>AS. hrycg, the back of a man or beast, = MD.<br/>hrucci, hrucki, rucki, MHG. rucke, rücke, G.<br/>rücken = Icel. hryggr = Sw. rygg = Dan. ryg,<br/>the back; ef. Ir. crocen, skin, back.]ridge-band (rij'band), n.That part of the har-<br/>ness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes<br/>over the saddle on the back.rugge, D. rug = OLG. ruggi, MLG. rugge = OHG.<br/>hrucci, hrucki, rucki, MHG. rucke, rücke, G.<br/>rücken = Icel. hryggr = Sw. rygg = Dan. ryg,<br/>the back of a quadruped.<br/>All is rede, Ribbe and rigge,ridge-band (rij'band), n.I carp., a beam at<br/>the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge;<br/>a crown-plate. E. H. Knight.MD.<br/>rugge, D. rug = OLG. ruggi, MLG. rugge = DHG.<br/>hrucci, hrucki, rucki, mucki, specially, the upper or<br/>jeeting part of the back of a quadruped.<br/>All is rede, Ribbe and rigge,ridge-band (rij'band), n.I carp., a beam at<br/>the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge;<br/>a crown-plate. E. H. Knight.MD.<br/>rugge, D. rug = OHG.<br/>hoack of any animal; especially, the upper or<br/>pecially, the upper or<br/>the back of a quadruped.rugge, back, + bān, bone.]<br/>the spine or<br/>backbone.

All is rede, Ribbe and rigg, The bak bledeth agens the borde, *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 202. His ryche robe he to rof of his rigge naked, And of a hepe of askes he hitte in the myddeg. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ill 379.

There the pore preseth bifor the riche with a pakke at his rugge. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 212. On the other side of the aloes, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and the ridge of the back of a tremendous old bull. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 186.

5172

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps, Or any other ground inhabitable. Shak., Rich. H., I. 1. 64.

The snow-white ridge Of carded wool, which the old man had piled. Wordsworth, The Brothers.

Wordsworth, The Brothers. 3. In agri., a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth accord-ing to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand ord even of the source to the renormary and else and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, forcarrying off the surface-water. In merly, a measure of land, 204 feet.

Lete se the litel plough, the large also, The rigges forto enhance. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thon waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly : thou set-tlest the furrows thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

tlest the furrows thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.
4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a ridge pole. Ridge also denotes the Internal angle or nook of a vault. See cut under roof.
5. In fort, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. -6. In anat. and zoöl, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments: der; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protu-berance: said especially of rough elevations on hones for muscular or ligamentous attachments: as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, eon-dylar, etc., ridges.—7. A succession of small processes along the small abaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just for-ward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See scrag-whale.—8. One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called bars. Similar ridges occur in the hard palate of most mammals.—Bichyttar ridges. See bicipital.—Dental ridge a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—Frontal genital gluted interantennal ridge, see the adjectives.—Maxiliary fidge. See the adjectives.—Maxiliary spinal nerves originate. More commonly called neural rorest.—Oblique ridge of the trapezium of the unas see oblique.—Palatine, pectinal, pectoral, pettor, spinal nerves originate. More commonly called neural ridges. See the adjectives.—Maxiliary goid ridge. See the adjectives.—Maxiliary goid ridge. See the adjectives.—Makitan see oblique.—Palatine, pectinal, pectoral, pettoral, see ridge ad hips of a root. Also called ridge, see ride. Heidger of itse see temporal lines (under tine?), see rid, ridger crij'röp), n. 1. That which makes a ridge set the which the cater.—See ride ad hips of a root. Also called ridge, per subsolie extending below to form a small furfow into which the seed is dropped. Set Amer., N. S., LXII. 181. 2. Same as ridge-baud. Hallivell. ridge-roof (rij'röf), n. A raised or peaked roof. ridge-roof (rij'röf), n. 1. Naut.; (a) The een-ridge-roof (rij'röf), n. 1. Naut.; (a) The een-

ridge (rij), r.; pret. and pp. ridged, ppr. ridging. [< ME. ryggen; from the noun: sce ridge, n.] I. trans. To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

trans. To cover of Inura many the set of the

Auton, S. A., I. 1137. A north-midiand shire, dusk with moorland, ridged with mountain: this I see. Charlotte Bronté, Jane Eyre, xxviil. Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, puffed in longitudinal ridges. II. intrans. To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly *ridging* eastward, shook And almost overwhelm'd her. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

So ryde thay of by resoun hi the rygge bonez Euenden to the haunche. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1844. I would fain now see them rolled Down a hill, or from a bridge Headlong cast, to break their ridge-Bones. B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

ridged (rijd), a. [< ridge + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Having a ridge or back; having an angular. projecting backbone.

The tinners could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the lest on Roborough Down, were set up on a hare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to gaol. N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 443.

2. In zoöl., carinate; costate; having ridges or carinæ on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the sur-face is said to be transversely ridged.—3. Ris-ing in a ridge of the ridges run crosswise, the suring in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords Runs up the ridged sea. , Tennyson, Sea-Fairies.

ridge-drill (rij'dril), n. In agri., a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare list<sup>4</sup>, n., 10, and listingplow.

plow.
ridge-fillet (rij'fil"et), n. 1. In arch., a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—2. In founding, the runner, or principal channel. E. H. Knight.
ridge-harrow (rij'har"õ), n. In agri., a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. E.

H. Knight.

H. Knight. ridge-hoe (rij'hō), n. A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow. ridgel, ridgil (rij'el, -il), u. [Also rig (of which ridgel may be a dim. form), rigsie; origin uncer-tain; cf. Sc. riglan, rigland, rig-widdie, a nag, a horse half-castrated, riggot, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also ridgeling, ridgling. O Titurns tend my hord and see them fed.

removed or wanting. Also ridgeing, ridging. O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed, To morning pastures, evening waters, led; And ware the Libyan ridgit's butting head. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, ix. S1. Ridgling or ridgit . . is still used in Tennessee and the West, . . . but has been corrupted into riginal, and would-be correct people say original. Trans. Amer. Philod. Ass., XVII. 42.

2. Same as ridge-baud. Halliwell.
ridge-roof (rij'röf), n. A raised or peaked roof.
ridge-roope (rij'röp), n. 1. Naut.: (a) The central rope of an awning, usually called the backbone. (b) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (c) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—2. A ridge-band.
Surselle a bread and graft hand or thorg of strong

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastned on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. Cotgrave. ridge-stay (rij'stā), n. Same as ridge-band.

Halliwell ridge-tile (rij'tīl), n. In arch., same as crown-

ridgil, n. See ridgel.

ridging-grass (rij'ing-gràs), n. A coarse grass, Andropogon (Anatherum) bicornis, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

ridging-plow (rij'ing-plou), n. Same as ridge-

ridgling (rij'ling), n. Same as ridgel. ridgy (rij'i), a. [ $\langle ridge + -y^1$ .] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. Crabbe, Works, II. 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land The heans their new-born ranks expand. *T. Warton*, The First of April.

r. waron, the First of April. ridicule<sup>1</sup>+ (rid'i-kūl), a. [< OF. (and F.) ridi-cule = Sp. ridiculo = Pg. ridiculo = It. ridicolo, < L. ridiculus, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, < ridere, laugh: see rident. Cf. ridiculous.] Ridiculous.

That way (c. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibling with sence will hereafter growe as much out of fashion and be as *ridicule* as quibling with words. *Aubrey*, Lives, Samuel Butler.

ridicule<sup>1</sup> (rid'i-kūl), n. [Early mod. E. ridice; = Sp. ridiculo = It. ridicolo, mockery, < L. ri-diculum, a jest, neut. of ridiculus, ridiculous: see ridiculous.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, ac-tion or gesture designed to produce the same effect. effect.

Whoe'er offends, at some unincky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme, Sacred to *ridicule* his whols life iong, And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 79.

Foots possessed a rich talent for *ridicule*, which tinted vividly the genius for satire that shone within him. Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jest-

ing. They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equi-page into ridicule. Fielding, Amelia, iii. 12.

3t. Ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the ridicule of this monstrons practice. Addison, Spectator, No. 18.

At the same time that I see all their ridicules, there is a donceur in the society of the women of fashion that captivates me. H. Walpole, To Chute, Jan., 1766.

 Syn. 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. Seesatire, ludicrous, and banter, n.
 ridicule<sup>1</sup> (rid'i-kūl), v.; pret. and pp. ridiculed, ppr. ridiculing. [< ridicule<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. trans. To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of con-temptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

I'va known the yonng, who *ridicul'd* his rage, Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age. *Grainger*, tr. of Tthullna, t. 5. =Syn. Deride, Mock, etc. (see taunt), jeer at, scoff at, cout; rally, make fun of, iampoon. See the noun. II., intrans. To bring ridicule upon a person

or thing; make some one or something ridicu-lous; cause contemptuous laughter.

One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes. Pope, Prologue to Satires, i. 110. ridicule<sup>2</sup> (rid'i-kūl), n. [= F. ridicule, corrup-tion of réticule.] A corruption of reticule, for-

merly common. ridiculer (rid'i-kū-lėr), n. [ $\langle ridicule^{I} + -er^{1}$ .] One who ridicules. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

ridiculizet (ri-dik'ų-līz), v. t. [< F. ridiculiser, turn into ridicule, = Sp. Pg. ridiculizar; as ridi-cule<sup>1</sup> + -ize.] To make ridiculous; ridicule.

ridiculosity (ri-dik-ū-los'i-ti), n.; pl. ridiculosi-ties (-tiz). [= It. ridicolosità; < L. ridiculosus, langhable, facetions (see ridiculous), + -ity.] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculous-ness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.

a jest of joke. Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your with Jests, your By-words, your Banters, your Piessanfries, your pretty Sayings, and all your *Ridiculosities*, along with you. N. Balley, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 120. ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), a. [< L. ridiculus, laughable, ridiculous: see ridicule1, a.] 1. Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision: a musingly absund: propose exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.

Those that are good manners at the court are as *ridic-ulous* in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 47.

2+. Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking. Ha that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfuily gotten, his offering is ridiculous; and the gifts of unjust men are not accepted. Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.

The heaving of my iungs provokes me to ridiculous miling. Shak., L. L. L., iii. I. 73. amiling.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Obsolete or provincial.]

ate or provincial. J A Nazarite in place abominable Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon ! Besides, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous*! What act more execrably nuclean, profane? *Milton*, S. A., I. 1361. In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* sffalr," when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used sometimes in the North. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 43.

This [ridiculous] is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it is, any violent attack non a woman's chastity is called "very ridiculous behavionr"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is also called a "ridiculous one." Hallineell.

A man once informed me that the death by drowning of a relative was "mest ridicutous." N. and Q., 7th ser., 1X. 453.

= Syn. 1. Funny, Laughable, etc. (see ludicrous), absurd,

Syn. 1. Funny, Laughable, etc. (see ludicrous), absurd, preposterons, farctcal.
ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), adv. Iu a ridiculous manner; laughably; absurdly.
ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nos), n. The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd.
riding<sup>1</sup> (rī'ding), n. [< ME. ridinge, rydynge; verbal n. of ride, v.] 1. The act of going on horsebaek, or in a carriage, etc. Sce ride, r. Specifically - 2t. A festival procession.</li>

Whan ther any *ridyng* was in Chepe, Ont of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe, Til that he hadde at the sighte yaeyn. *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, i. 13.

On the return of Edward 1. from his vietory over the Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows connected with the City trades. These processions were in England frequently called *ridings*. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 80.

3. Same as ride, 3.

The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having round about a garden framed into like points; and beyond the garden *ridings* cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, 1.

the lodge. Sir P. Stateg, Arcadia, I. The riding of the witch, the nightmare. Halliwell. riding<sup>2</sup> (ri'ding), n. [Prop.\* *luriding*, the loss of th being prob. due to the wrong division of the compounds North-thriding (corrupted to North-thriding variable). compounds North-thriding (corrupted to North-riding), South-thriding, East-thriding, West-thriding, South-thriding, East-thriding, West-thriding, South-thriding, East-thriding, West-thriding-suit (rī'ding-sūt), n: A suit adapted for ding;  $\langle$  Leel. thrithjungr (= Norw. tridjung), the thrith (= Norw. tridje) = E. third: see third.] One of the three districts, each anciently un-der the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. These are called the North. East, and West Ridings. The same system of division exists also in Lincoinshire. Pennayl-was divided into ridings. Gisborne is a market town in the west riding of the

Gisborne is a market town in the west riding of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire. Quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 159.

The most skilled housewife in all the threa Ridings. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

Mrs. Gasace, Grant Lindsey, Lincoinshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Hoiland; Lindsey was subdivided into three ridings, North, West, and South. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

riding-bitts ( $r\bar{i}$ 'ding-bits), *n. pl.* 'The bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor

riding-boot (rī'ding-böt), n. A kind of high boot worn in riding,

With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might of fiscif have been andible in the remotest of the seven gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed out. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

into ridicule, = 5p. 4 ...
gables, he advances to the data alarms out.
riding-clerkt (ri'ding-klerk), n. 1. A mercantile traveler. Imp. Dict. -2. Formerly, one of the traveler. Imp. Dict. -2. Formerly, one of six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his turn, for one year, kept the controlment books of all grants that passed the great seal. The six clerks were superseded by the clerks of records clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and Lawrence. clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. Rapalje and Lawrence. riding-day (rī'ding-dā), n. A day given up to a hostile incursion on horseback. Scott. riding-glove (rī'ding-gluv), n. A stout, heavy

riding-glove ( $\bar{r}i'$ ding-gluv), n. A glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

The walls were adorned with old-fashioned iithographa, principally portraits of country gentlemen with high coi-iars and riding-gloves. The Century, XXXVI. 123.

riding-graith (rī'ding-grāth), n. See graith. riding-habit (rī'ding-hab"it), n. See habit, 5. riding-hood (rī'ding-hud), n. A hood used by

women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, when traveling or exposed to the wea-ther, the use of it depending on the style of head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise, Defended by the *riding-hood*'s disguise. *Gay*, Trivia, i. 210.

riding-houset (ri'ding-hous), n. Same as rid-

riding-houset (ri'ding-hous), n. Same as rid-ing-school.
riding-light (ri'ding-lit), n. A light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor. Also called stay-light.
riding-master (rī'ding-màs'ter), n. A teacher of the art of riding; specifically (milit.), one who iustructs soldiers and officers in the manage-ment of horses.

ment of horses. riding-rimet (rī'ding-rīm), n. A form of verse, the same as the rimed couplet that goes now under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into English versification by Chancer, and in it are composed most of the "Canterbury Tales." From the fact that it was represented as used by the pligrims in teiling these tales on their journey, it received the name of *riding-rime*; but it was not much used after Chancer's death till tha close of the stateenth century. In the stateenth century it is frequently contrasted with *rime-royat* (which see).

th by drowning th by drowning th ser., 1X. 453. *licrous*), absurd, Ju a ridicu-y. The char-th ser, 1X. 455. *licrous*), absurd, Ju a ridicu-th ser, 1X. 455. *licrous*), absurd, Ju a ridicu-th ser, 1X. 455. *licrous*), absurd, Triding-robe (tri/ding-rob), n. Triding-robe (tri/ding-rob), n. The two serves the such basis is reliable with the serve the s

But who comes in such haste in *riding-robes?* What woman-post is this? Shak., K. John, i. 1. 217. riding-rod (ri'ding-rod), n. A switch or light cane used as a whip by equestrians.

And if my legs were two such riding-rods, . . . And, to his shape, were heir to sil this land, Would I might never stir from off this place, I would give it every foot to have this face. Shak., K. John, t. 1. 140.

riding-sail (rī'ding-sāl), n. A triangular sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft, to steady a vessel when head on to the wind. riding-school ( $r\bar{r}$ 'ding-sköl), *n*. A school or place where the art of riding is taught; spe-cifically, a military school to perfect troopers in the management of their horses and the use of arms arms

riding-skirt (ri'ding-skert), n. 1. The skirt of a riding-habit.-2. A separate skirt fastened around the waist over the other dress, worn by

women in riding. riding-spear; (n'ding-sper), n. A javelin. Pals-grave. (Halliwell.)

A house or nam or prioric encertainment. They went to the *Ridotto*; --'tis a hail Where people dance, and snp, and dance again; Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued bali, But that's of no importance to my strain; 'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhaif, Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain. *Byron*, Beppo, iviit.

2; A company of persons met together for amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public entertainment devoted to music and dancing; a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the mperial palace. *Wrazall*, Court of Berlin, II. 289. Imperial palace.

Imperial palace. Wrazall, Court of Berlin, II. 289. To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a ridotto at the Haymarket. Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

4. In music, an arrangement or reduction of a

e, Seven Gables, 1. piece from the full score. 1. A mercan- ridotto (ri-dot'o), v. i. [< ridotto, n.] To fre-prmerly, one of quent or hold ridottos. [Rare.]

And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion, Ridotto'd on the rural plains. Couper, Retreat of Aristippns.

Covper, Retreat of Aristippns.
riet, n. An old spelling of rye<sup>1</sup>. Ex. ix. 32.
riebeckite (rē'bek-īt), n. [Named after E. Riebeck.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belonging to the amphibole group, and corresponding to acmite among the pyroxenes.
riedet, n. A Middle English variant of reed<sup>1</sup>.
rief, n. See reef<sup>3</sup>.
rie-grasst, n. Same as rye-grass.
riem (rēm), n. [< D. riem, a thong: see rim<sup>2</sup>.] A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong cord or binder. Also spelled reim. cord or binder. Also spelled reim.

He rose anddenly and walked slowly to a beam from which an ox riem hung. Loosening it, he ran a noese in one and then doubled it round his arm. Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, i. 12.

Riemann's function, surface. See function, surface.

riesel-iron (re'zel-i"ern), n. A sort of claw or nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron

(which see, under iron). Riesling (res'ling), n. [G. riessling, a kind of grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape. best known in the variety made in Alsace

and dest known in the variety made in Alsace and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good Riesling whe is made in California. **Tietbok** (rêt'bok), n. [ $\langle D, rietbok, \langle riet, = E.$  $rccd^{1}$ , + bok = E. buck<sup>1</sup>.] The reedbuck of South Africa, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*. riever, n. Same as reaver. **refer**, *n*. Same as reacer. **rifacimento** (refa-chi-men'tõ), *n*.; pl. *rifaci-menti* (-ti). [ $\leq$  It. *rifacimento*,  $\leq$  *rifarc*, make over again,  $\leq$  ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make over again,  $\leq$  L. *re*-, again, + *facere*, make: see

fact. Cf. refeet.] A remaking or reëstablishment: a term most commonly applied to the pro-cess of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumin one age or country is modified to suit the cir-cumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling cao endure rifacimenti, harmonics, abridgments, expurgated editions? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly rifaci-menti of the plays of his predecessors. Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37.

Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37. rife<sup>1</sup> (rif), a. [ $\langle$  ME. rif, rife, rive,  $\langle$  AS. rife (occurs but once), abundant, = OD. rijf, rijve, abundant, copious, = MLG. LG. rive, abun-dant, munificent, = Icel. rifr, abundant, mu-nificent, rifligr, large, munificent, = OSw. rif, rife. Cf. Icel. reifa, bestow, reifir, a giver.] 1. Great in quantity or number; abundant; plen-tiful: numerous tiful; numerous.

That citle wer sure men sett for too keepe, With mich riali arale redy too fight, With atling of areblast & archers ry/e. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 268. The men who have given to one character life

And objective existence are not very rife. Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; replete; filled: followed by with.

Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. Tennyson, Death of Weilington.

Our sweiling actions want the little leaven To make them with the sighed-for bleasing rife. Jones Very, Poema, p. 74.

3t. Easy.

With Gods it is rife To gene and berene breath. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

11ath utmost Inde aught better than his own? Then utmost Inde is near, and rife to gone. Bp. Hall, Satirea, 11I. i. 55.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with couetous, by custome of oid, That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 11775.

Errors are infinite; and follies, how universally rife! even of the wisest sort. That grounded maxim, So rife and celebrated in the mouths Of wisest men. *Milton*, S. A., 1, 866.

51. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraid, and sag that wif, Name he gaf hire dat is ful rif; Issa was hire firste name, Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1, 232,

Even now the tunnelt of lond mirth Was rife, and perfect in my listening car. Milton, Comus, 1. 203.

rife<sup>1</sup>t (rif), adv. [< ME. rife; < rife<sup>1</sup>, a.] 1. Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and stryf, The Rede wyn renneth ruf. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacioun y regne moore **ri**ff Ofttymes than in disport. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Bi thi witt thou maist knowe rijf That merci passith rigtwisnes. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98. 3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most rifest infect the clearest com-plection, and the Caterpiller cleaneth vnto the ripest fruite. Lyly, Enphues, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

rife<sup>2</sup>t, v. An obsolete form of rive<sup>1</sup>. rifely (rif'li), adv. [ $\langle ME. rifli, rifliche (= Ieel. rifliga); \langle rifc^1 + -ly^2.$ ] In a rife manner. (a) Plentifully; abundantiy. There is a unchit I to is und, a little for ese, Restid me rifely ricchit my solure.

Restid me rifely, ricchit my seluyn. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13149.

(b) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was zeue Rifliche thurth-out rome. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1472. rifeness (rif'nes), n. The state of being rife. rifeness (rif'nes), n. The state of being rife. riff<sup>1</sup>t (rif), n. [ $\langle ME. *rif, \langle AS. hrif = OS.$ hrif = OFries. rif, ref = OHG. href, ref, belly. Cf. midriff.] The belly; the bowels. Then came his good sword forth to act his part, Which piere'd skin, ribs, and rife, and rove her heart. The head (his trophy) from the truth he cuts, And with it back unto the shore he atruts. Legend of Caplain Jones. (Halliwell.) riff<sup>2</sup>(rif) n [Sea reef] ] 14 An obsolets form

riff<sup>2</sup> (rif), n. [See reef<sup>1</sup>.] 1+. An obsolete form of reef<sup>1</sup>.-2. A rapid or riffle. See riffle<sup>2</sup>. [Loof reef1.-

The lower side of large, loose stones at the rife or shal-low places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; ... In all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 711.

An obsolete form of reef<sup>2</sup>.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.
riff<sup>3</sup>; n. An obsolete form of reef<sup>2</sup>.
riff<sup>3</sup>; n. An obsolete form of he links or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quickaliver is usually placed, and it is by the ald of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sinleces is usually called the rifle-bars or simply rifles.
2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The rifle fies do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first riffle is fastened on the right side of the box, the first acrose the box the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is crached. The water passing into the top is crached. The water passing into the top is reached. The water passing into the top is crached. The water passing into the top is crached to develop a high polish.
3. In seal-engraving, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.
riffle<sup>2</sup> (riffl), n. [Appar. a dim. of riff<sup>2</sup>, prob. associated with ripple<sup>2</sup>.] A ripple, as upo

The riflers of sculptors and a few other files are enryi-linear in their central line. Encyc. Brit., IX. 160. 2. A workman who uses such a file, especially

in metal-work.

in metal-work. riffraff (rif'raf), n. [Early mod. E. rifferaffe;  $\langle$  ME. rif and raf, every particle, things of small value,  $\langle$  OF. rif et raf ("il ne luy lairra rif ny raf, he will leave him neither rif nor raf"—Cotgrave), also rifle rafle ("on n'y a laisse ne rifle ne rafle, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing be-hind them"—Cotgrave), rif and raf being half-riming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from OF, rifler, rifle, ransek, snoil (see riflel r) OF. rifler, rifle, ransack, spoil (see rifle1, c.), and raffler (F. rafler), rifle, ravage, snatch away: see raffle1. Cf. OIt. raffola, ruffola, "by riffraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping" (Florio).] 1. Scraps; refuse; rub-bicht trach bish; trash.

It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedea prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and rife-raffe that hath any force to drive them backe. Gosson, Schoole of Ahuse (1579). (Halliwell.)

You would inforce upon us the old rife-rafe of Sarum, and other monasticall reliques. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her splint-bottom chair before a rif-raf fire. The Century, XXXVII. 939. 2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and rifraf, as well as the gentry who were fond of so-called eport. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, 1, 315.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. Rif-raf might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a flery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in satin, and awful in rank. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 114.

3. Sport: fun. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] rifle1 (ri'fl), v.; pret. and pp. rifled, ppr. rifling. [< ME. riflen, < OF. rifler, rifle, ransaek, spoil; with freq. suffix, < leel. hrifa, rifa, grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to hrifsa, rob, pillage, hrifs, plunder.] I. trans. 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall rifle ev'ry youthful Grace. Pope, Iliad, i. 41.

rifle

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by of.

by af.
"Ones," quath he, "ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen;
Ich a-ros and rifled here males [bags] whenne thel a reste were."

were." H. said, as touchyng the peple that *rifled* yow, and the doyng thereof, he was not privy therto. *Paston Letters*, 1, 158.

The city shall be taken, and the honses rifled. Zech. xiv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen Were rifled of their sweetest flowers. Bryant, Sella.

3t. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw Rifled away the diadem of Spain. Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To commit robbery or theft. Thither repair at accentomed times their hariots, ... not with empty hands, for they be as skilfnl in picking, rifting, and filching as the upright men. Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

2t. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A rifting, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe. Nomenclator (1585), p. 293. (Il alliwell.) We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people to-gether, put crowns aplece, let's rifte for her. Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

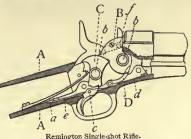
3. In seal-engraving, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.
riffle? (rif'l), n. [Appar. a dim. of rif??, prob. associated with ripple?.] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [Local, U. S.]
riffle.bars (rif'l-bärz), n. pl. In mining, slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; riffles.
riffler (rif'ler), n. [<riffle1, rifle2, groove, +-erl. Cf. G. riffle1, fiele, a curved file grooved for working in dopressions: see riffle1.] 1. A</li>
Kimd of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions. The riflers of sculptors and a few other files are curvi. The riflers of sculptors and a few other files are curvi. Encue. Brit, IX. 160

Eng. and New Eng.
H. intrans. To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.
The leading American match-rifle makers all rifle upon the same plan-viz, a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves. W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 143.
Tifle<sup>2</sup> (ri'fl), n. [Short for rifled gun: see rifle<sup>2</sup>, C. C. Sw. rifle<sup>1</sup> aritle, are (E. ] 1. A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spirally grooves fur-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Kollner of Vienna, in 1989; others regard Augustus Kotter of Nurmberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, during the gun. Spiral grooving base alstiloct object by the originator, the invention according to these writers, the originator, the invention according to these writers, during the gun. Spiral grooving base alstiloct object by the origin that, when the center of gravity in the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the vertical plane the hullet, be exerted in all directions at result and to a spiral ways the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane the hullet, be exerted in all directions at result and the spiral. The variation in amali-arms in this part to the spiral - that is, the distingt of the spiral. The variation in amali-arms in this part to the spiral - that is, the distingt of the spiral. The variation in amali-arms in this part to the spiral - the spiral of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Suce and the spiral of the sixteenth century, and were made to litaly in the spiral ways the case, any tendency in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were made to litaly in the spiral and sp

have been tried with snrprising increase of range and ef-fectiveness, on account of the dimlnished air-resistance. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine guns, the princi-pal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below.

A soldier armed with a rifle: so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish *Rifles*—that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infanis, the S3G and S0Gh regiments of Exclusion inflan-roy-patient of the Berdan rife. In closing, after insertion of the cartridge, the block is fastened by a spring stud-oright of the Berdan rife. In closing, after insertion of the cartridge, the block is fastened by a spring stud-orates a locking-bolt, sliding it longitudinally into the presch-block, thus preventing the latter from rising upder the stress at the instant of discharge. The spent cartridge is a state of the the other stress and drives the locking-bolt forward sgainst a striker or needle in the breech-block, which impinges against the base of the eartridge. —Berdan rife, a combination of the Abhn-Branendin in the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its investor, an American, General Durch, the sar ri-tringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted. The block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted. The block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted, the block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted. The block is closed, and fas-ringe having been inserted at the side sar the the block imposed by the Eusema gover the war state is seened at the output state inserted at the side close based of a right-handing rife, in distinction from mazzeloading rife, a rife that is charged at the breech modification of the Prassian needle-guing (which see). The arge has four deeg groovers with a idf-banded instead of a right-handing state triffes. Could rife, a lower broef disting rife, a stress having been analyed to a right-handing rife that is charged at the stress rife, disting rife, a rife was indered to bake match and the disting rife was useed in the thaving the arged rife. Such rifes is seqrees,

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A A, receiver B, breech-pices c, hammer D, locking lever, or mainspring  $i \neq b$ , pins; c, trigger  $i \neq b$ , locking-lever spring  $i \neq trigger$ second notch of C. This enables B to be drawn back, opening the artridge-chamber. The pulling back of C extracts the cartridge tan extractor not shown in the cut. The shell is then taken out and new cartridge inserted by hand. B is then closed against the loader chamber, leaving the gour cocked. Fulling the trigger then releases iwhich drives the firing-pin against the cartridge.

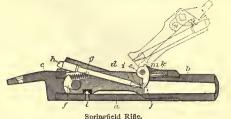
which drives the introgent against the carlinge. press-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solid-ity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more gen-erally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces — a combined breech-piece and ex-tractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much im-proved in later models, and the earlier delevers removed. The breech-block is actuated by a side-lever, and it is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. In a slightly mod-ified form and reduced caliber it was adopted by Great



Remington Magazine-rifle. a, receiver; b, bolt; c, firing-pic; d, mainspring; c, thumb-piece f, key-sleeve; g, extractor; h, sear; i, trigger; k, magazine-catch l, sear-spring; m, magazine; n, magazine-spring; o, trigger-guard p, stock; r, taag-screw; s, guard-screw.

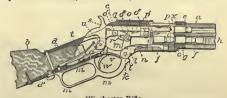
Britain In 1889. In the present United States govern-ment caliber (.45) the gun has been officially adopted by the United States Navy Department.—**Repeating rifle**, a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load. Such arms are constructed either on the revolving a rife which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load. Such arms are constructed either on the revolving principle (see revolver) or the magazine principle, or, as in the Needham and the Maniltcher systems, they comprise both these principles.—Rook and rabbit rifle, a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges. The Remington, the Martini, and also top-lever and side-lever actions are variously used in such guns, and they generally have half or full plstol-hand stocks. When side-lever actions are used, they have rebounding locks (which see, under *lock*).—Saloon rifle, a small amooth-bore, breech-loading gun, incongruously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The cartridge is a small copper case charged with a ful-minate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-gal-leries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the Sharp's rifle, a gun having a reciprocaling block like the Sharp's rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the bar-ret. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, which lifts the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is antomatically thrust into the breech by a swinging carm on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again

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Springfield Rifle. a, bottom of receiver; b, barrel to which the receiver is attached by a screw-thread; c, breech-screw, having a circular recess for receiving the cam-latch f, which locks the breech-block a in place; c, hinge-pin, around which the breech-block a turns; d, caun-latch spring which presses the cam-latch f into the circular recess; A, firing-pin pointed at , which lafter firing; t, the ejector-spring and spindle. When the breech-block is closed, iher rear end of the ejector-spring spindle presses against the extractor. The drawing in full outlue shows this position. When the breech-block is raised into the position shows la dotted outline, it presses against the extractor f and turns f rearward, withdrawing the shell, and the ejector-spring and turns f rearward, when the direction of the spindle and sping A passes to a point below the conter of e, the extractor is brown quickly and ford-by backward, throwing out the shell, the latter being deflected up-ward by the ejector-stud J.

in Massachusetts) by the United States government. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lock and firing-pln. See the cut with explanation.—Vetterlin repeat-ing rifle, a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterna. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The car-tridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extrac-tor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut he-base of the cartridge.—Winchester rifle, a rifle invented by B. B. Hotchkiss, an American, and first exhibited to the in Massachusetts) by the United States government. The



Winchester Rifle. a, rifled barrel; b, stock; < c, receiver, which contains all the inter-nal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at < a, and to the wooden stock by the tangs d and d, through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; f, the magazice, containing carriedges g, which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring A into a tass pivoted on the reactive block d in the receiver c; f, the carrier lever, pivoted at k to the finger-lever m, m, m, m, which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot. d are action is explained below; m, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it down ward when not lifted by the finger-lever i, one of the two links or tog-gles pivoted to the receiver at d, to the breech-block d at d'', and tog-gles pivoted to the mech-low d, to the breech-low d working in the slot r of the link o; p', the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-

**FIRE** pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer *s* at the instant of firing *i*, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer pivot *w*, *w*, the sear with sear-spring and safety-catch mechanism (not bettered) situated behind it *w*, the trigge that the search of the search

public at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Since that time it has attained a world-wide reputation. Its con-struction is shown in the cut, to which an explanation is appended.

rifle<sup>3</sup> (rī'fl), n. [Origin uncertain.] stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe. *Halliwell.*—2. An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpen-

after the manner of a whetstone for sharpen-ing scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.] **rifle-ball** (ri<sup>7</sup>(fl-bâl), n. A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conddal head, the base being asnally hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See rifle<sup>2</sup>, e. t., and cut under bullet.

rifie-bird (ri'fl-berd), n. An Australian bird of paradise, *Ptilorhis paradisea*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epimachinæ*) of the family *Paradiscidæ*: said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 44, the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with flery,



Rifle-bird (Ptilorhis paradisea).

Rife-bird (Ptilerkis paradises).
Purplish, violet, steel-bine, and green tints, which change the barnished metal when viewed in different lights ; the transfer time is plain brown, varied with burk, white, and black. The rife-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There as or 4 other species of Ptilorkis, of other parts of Anstrata and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best hown is P. magnifics of New Gunes.
"Iffe-corps (rifle-Kor), n. A body of soldiers are diversed with vifles. Especially, h England, since shout of the discussion of the adjacent islands, of which the best of the discussion of the other and some of the other and some of a body armed with a rifle; and skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the set former of the other and the weak means of the infantry had muskets.
"Iffering" (frid-fing), n. A plit or short trench in fighter of the fight of the other and the set of the othe

mishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breast-work, so that the head and shoulders of the rifleman are

**rifler** (ri'fler), *n*. [ME. *rifler*, *rifler*, *riflowr*;  $< rifle^1 + -er^1$ .] 1. One who rifles; a robber. And eke reprete robbers and rifferis of peple. Richard the Redeless, iii. 197.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any plesse to be the rifler. Milton, Divorce.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure.

The scientific knowledge required to become a success-ful rifle-shot necessitates much study, and continual prac-tice with the weapon is also called for. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 157.

The accentual knowledge required to become a successful right shot necessitates much study, and continual practices with the weapon is also called for.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 157.
riffing<sup>1</sup> (riffling), n. [Verbal n. of right, v.] 1.
The act of plundering or pillaging.—2. pl. The waste from sorting bristles.
riffing<sup>2</sup> (riffling), n. [Verbal n. of right, v.] 1.
The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—2. A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extremely shallow; and though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easler form to keep clean. Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; and the grooves make one turn in 22 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This is the system used in the Martini-Henry rifle. The system most in vogue in America for maicle-rifles is that of a nulform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 1 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves, cach including about 32' of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral in office. The spitem of rifling, which were character to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow grooves, are often ten in the spiral in cureasing toward the marzle, generally fluishing with one turn in 17 feet. A system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It is still retained for ordnance. The subset of the bayetem of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces of rifles in the foorthance

iween the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for in-ferior guns. **rifling-machine** (rī'fling-ma-shēn"), n. A ma-chine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small-arms, the cutter-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the reium stroke. After every stroke the cutter-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance (depending on the number of grooves to be cut) by the automatic ro-tation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head fits the bore exactly, and the cutter projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting but one groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and phion. The pinion-wheel is made last to the cutter-bar, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels roll upon an inclined guide, curved or straight according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform. **rifling-tool** (rī'fling-töl), n. An instrument for **rifling-fron** 

rifling-tool (ri'fling-töl), n. An instrument for rifling firearms.

rinfig frearms. rift<sup>1</sup> (rift), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rift, ryfte,  $\langle$  Dan. rift = Norw. rift, a rift, crevice, rent, = Icel. ript, a breach of contract; with formative -t,  $\langle$  Dan. rive = Norw. riva, tear, rive: see rive<sup>1</sup>.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a fis-sure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

The grete barrez of the abyme he barst vp at onez, That alle the regionn to-rof in ri/des ful grete, & clonen alle in lyttel clontes the clyffez awheres. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 964.

He plackt a bough, ont of whose rifte there came Smal drops of gory blond, that trickled down the san

Spenser, F. Q., 1. If. 30. It is the little rift within the late That by and by will make the music mute. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien (song).

21. A riving or splitting; a shattering.

27. A riving or splitting; a shattering. The remnond, that rode by the rugh bonkis, Herd the rurde and the rufte of the rank schippis, The frusshe and the fare of folke that were drounet. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1.2007. rift<sup>1</sup> (rift), v. [< rift<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1. To rive; cleave; split. To the dread rattling thunder Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stont oak With his own bolt. Shak, Tempest, v. 1.45.

ing: said of a log: as, rift pine boards. Compare quartered, 4

pare quartered, 4. rift<sup>2</sup>t, n. [ME. rift,  $\langle$  AS. rift, a veil, curtain, cloak, = Icel. ript, ripti, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. Layamon. rift<sup>3</sup> (rift), v. i. [ $\langle$  ME. riften, ryften,  $\langle$  Icel. rypta, belch; cf. ropi, a belching, ropa, belch.] To belch. [Obsolete or dialectal.] rift<sup>4</sup> (rift), n. [Prob. an altered form, simulat-ing rift<sup>1</sup>, of rift<sup>2</sup>: see rift<sup>2</sup>, rccf<sup>1</sup>, n.] A shal-low place in a stream; a fording-place; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. [Lo-cal.] cal.

rig<sup>1</sup> (rig), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of ridge.

riage.
rig2 (rig), v.; pret. and pp. rigged, ppr. rigging.
[Early mod. E. rygge; < Norw. rigga, bind up, wrap round, rig (a ship) (cf. rigg, rigging of a ship), = Sw. dial. rigga, in rigga på, harness (rig up) (a horse); perhaps allied to AS. \*wrihan, wreón (pp. wrigen), cover: see ury2.] I. trans.</li>
1. To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit as the shrouds stars braces at to their reserved. as the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their re-spective masts and yards.

I rygge a shyppe, I make it redye to go to the see.

Patsgrave, p. 691.

Ur abyrace, p. vor. Our ahlp, . Is tight and ysre and bravely rigg'd as when We first put out to sea. Shak, Tempest, v. 1. 224. Now Patrick he rigg'd out his ship, And sailed ower the faem. Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, 111. 839).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments: often with out or up. [Colloq.]

She is not *rigged*, sir ; setting forth some lady Will cost as much as furnishing a fleet. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. Sir R. L'Estrange.

You shall see how 1 rigg'd my Squire out with the Re-mains of my shipwreck'd Wardrobe. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and your Husband, there is Ten Guiness to rig you for the Honours I design to prefer you to. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, 1. 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use: often followed by out or up. [Colloq.] She insisted upon being stabbed on the stage, and she had *rigged up* a kitchen carving knife with a handle of gilt paper, ornamented with various breastpins, . . as a Tyrtan dagger. *II. B. Stone*, Oldiown, p. 501.

Tyrian dagger. II. E. Store, Oldown, p. 501. I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward there! rig the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the "idlera". . . . snd rigged the pump, we began washing down the decks. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8. Cat-rigged, rigged as a cat-boat. See cut under cat-rig. -To rig in a boom, to draw in a boom which is rigged out. - To rig out a boom, to run out a studdingsail-boom on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or flying-jib boom on the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sall. - To rig the capstan. See capstan. - To rig the cast, in angling, to fix the hooks on the leader by their snells.-To rig the market, to raise or lower prices srtificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock or shares in a company, as when the director or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association. The market is also sometimes rigged by a combination of partles, as large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the stock. The gold market may be rigged as well as the iron or any

The gold market may be rigged as well as the iron or any other special market. Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 214.

II. intrans. To make or use a rig, as in angling: as, to rig light (that is, to use a light

fishing-tackle). rig<sup>2</sup> (rig), *n*. [= Norw. *rigg*, rigging: see the verb.] 1. *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of rig2 (rig), n. [= Norw. rigg, rigging: see the verb.] 1. Naut., the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel: thus, schooner-rig, ship-rig, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.—2. Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]—3. An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U.S.] Gre part of the team in Homer) (or rig, as they say west the team in Homer) (or rig, as they say west the team in Homer).

Gne part of the team [in Homer] (or rig, as they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the whole. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI, 110.

2. A flawk that does not return to the life.
Fran. Your Hawke is but a Rifler.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kinduess.
However well trained, these birds [falcons] were always liable to prove riflers, that is, not to return to the line.
Energe. Entl., XI. 700.
rifle-range (ri'fl-rānj), n. 1. A place for practice in shooting with the rifle. -2. A specific distance at which rifle-shoting is practised.
rifle-shot (rī'fl-shot), n. 1. A shot fired with a rifle.
To the dread ratiling thander Taw. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 110.
To the dread ratiling thander Have 1 given fire, and rifted Jove's stont oak with a rifle.
To make or effect by eleavage.
The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and rifts its way.
II. intrans. To burst open; split.
Tide-shot (rī'fl-shot), n. 1. A shot fired with a rifle.
Tifle general direction of the splitting or check.

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yranysshed fro the riste bylens Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes. Piers Plowman (B), x. 456.

Put your bonnet to his right use; 'tis for the head. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 95.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its definiteness to our action. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxi.

Hence-5. Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. Shak., M. of V., 1. 2. 100. The lady has been disappointed on the right side. Addison, Guardian, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My ryghte doghter, tresoure of myn herte. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 2629.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2029. The Poet is indeed the *right* Popular Philosopher, whereof Esops tales give good proofe. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. O this false sonl of Egypt! this grave charm, ... Like a right gipsy, hatin, at fast and loose, Beguiled me to the very heart of loss. Shak, A. and C., iv. 12. 28. In twith sin if they he pot

Shak, A. and C., iv. 12. 28. In truth, sir, if they be not right Granado silk — . . . . You give me not a penny, sir. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2. She filled the one [glass] brinful for her guest, . . re-peating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth olly stream — "Right ross solis as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxl. 7t. Precise; exact; very. Compare right, adv., 5.

With that ich seyh an other Rappliche renne the *righte* wey we wente. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 291.

8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to morrow we die." Locke.

Some preise at morning what they blame at night; But always think the last opinion right. Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 431.

Recognizing or stating truth; correct in 9. judgment or opinion.

You are right, justice, and you weigh this well. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 102.

A fool must now and then be right by chance. Couper, Conversation, 1. 96.

The world will not helieve a man repents; And this wise world of ours is mainly right. Tennyson, Geralut.

10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-per-formed; correct: as, the sum is not *right*; the drawing is not right.

But most by numbers indge a poet's song: And smooth or rough, with them, is *right* or wrong. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, 1, 338. 11. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nac treasures nor pleasures Could mak' us happy lang; The heart aye's the part aye That makes us *right* or wrang. *Burns*, First Epistle to Davle. "Oh," sald Mr. Winkle the elder, . . . "I hope you are well, sir." "*Right* as a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer. *Dickens*, Pickwick, l.

12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important; chief; front: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

What the street medal-sellers call the *right* side . . . . presents the Crystal Palsec, raised from the surface of the medal, and whitened by the application of aqua fortis. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 388.

Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the right arm; the right cheek: opposed to left.

Hee raught for the his right hand & his rigge froms, And coles hym as he kan with his clene handes. Alkeaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1175. He set up the right pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin, and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz. 1 Ki, vil, 21. If 1 forget thee, 0 Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. Ps. cxxxvli. 5. her canning. Ps. cxxvii. 5. 14. Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the short-est course: as, a right angle; a right cone; right ascension.—All right. See all, adz.—At right an-gles, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpen-dicular.—Directed right line. See *allichticture*.—Order of multiplicity of a right line. See *multiplicity*.—Right angle, an angle equal to a quarter of a complete rotation, or subtending at the center of a circle one fourth of the circumference; an angle formed by a line let fall upon

rig

To Rigge, lascinire puellam. Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 119. II. trans. To make free with.

Some prowleth for fewel, and some away rig Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig. *Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 39. [< rig3, v.] 1+. A romp; a wan-

rig<sup>3</sup> (rig), n. [< r ton; a strumpet.

Wantonis is a drab ! For the nonce she is an old rig. Mariage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (Holliwell.) Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, lii. 3. 2. A frolic: a trick. [Prov. Eug. and Scotch.] The one expressed his oplnion that it was a rig, and the other his conviction that it was a "go." Dickens.

To run a rig, to play a trick or caper.

Away went Gllpin, neck or nought, Away went hat and wig; He little dreamt, when he set out, Of running such a rig. Couper, John Gilpin.

To run the rig (or one's rig) upon, to practise a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been run-ning her rig upon you. Smollett.

- ning her rig upon you. Smollett. rig4 (rig), n. Same as ridgel. Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine distilled from the cones and young shoots of Pinus Cembra. Also called Carpathian oil, Car-pathian balsam, German oil. rigadoon (rig-a-dbn'), n. [= D. rigodon, < F. rigaudon, rigodon = Sp. rigodon = It. rigodone, a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step. It probably originated in Pro-vence. It was very popular in England in the seventeenth century. Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-skip rigadoon, bentting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-making. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick. - 3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of drum while men condemned to be shelled were, previous to their punishment, paraded up and down the ranks.

down the ranks. **Riga fir.** Same as Riga pine. **rigal**, n. Same as  $regal^2$ , **1**. **Riga pine**. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, which comes from Riga, a sea-port of Russia. See Scotch pine, under pine<sup>1</sup>. **rigation** (ri-ga'shon), n. [ $\langle$  L. rigato(n-), a watering, wetting,  $\langle rigare(\rangle | \text{It.} rigare)$ , water, wet. Cf. *irrigation*.] The act of watering; ir-rication. rigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fail in its crop. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xvi. (*Latham.*)

rigescent (rī-jes'ent), a. [< L. rigescen(t-)s, ppr. of rigescere, grow stiff or numb, < rigere, stiffen: see rigid.] In bot., approaching a rigid or stiff consistence. Cooke. riggedt (rigd), a. [< rig1 + -ed<sup>2</sup>; var. of ridged.] Ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer, Or the rigg'd camel, or the fiddling frere. Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. H. 96.

*Bp. Hall*, satires, IV. ii. 96. **rigger** (rig'ér), n. [<  $rig^2 + .er^1$ .] 1. One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships.—2. In mach.: (a) A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. (b) A fast-and-loose pulley. E. H. Knight. —3. A long-pointed sable brush used for paint-ing, etc. Art Jour., 1887, p. 341.— Riggers' screw, a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays. **rigging**<sup>1</sup> (rig'ing), n. [<  $rig^1 + .ing^1$ .] A ridge, as of a house; also, a roof. [Scotch and prov. Enc.]

Eng.]

They broke the house in st the rigging. Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).

By some auld hould hould builds, vi. 170). By some auld hould hould hould biggin', Or kirk descried by its *riggin*', It's ten to ane ye'll flud him snug in Some eldritch part. Burns, Captain Gross's Peregrinations.

Burns, Captain Gross's Peregrinations. rigging<sup>2</sup> (rig'ing), n. [Verbal n. of rig<sup>2</sup>, v.] The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc., in a ship; tackle. Rigging is of two kinds: standing rigging, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stays, backstays, etc.; and running rigging, which comprises all the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clue-lines, huntlines, and halyards. See cut under ship.—Lower rigging. See low<sup>2</sup>. —Rigging-cutter. See cutter<sup>1</sup>. rigging-loft (rig'ing-lôft), n. 1. A large room where rigging is fitted and prepared for use on shipboard.—2. Theat., the space immediately

under the roof and over the stage of a theater; the place from which the scenery is lowered or raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*. Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

rigging-screws (rig'ing-skröz), n. pl. A ma-chine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, used to force together two parts of a stiff rope,

in order that a seizing may be put on. rigging-tree (rig'ing-tr $\tilde{e}$ ), n. [Also riggin-tree;  $\langle rigging^{1} + tree.$ ] A roof-tree. [Scotch and

riggish (rig'ish), a. [< rig<sup>3</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Having the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton;

lewd.

For vilest things Become themselves in her; that the holy priests Bless her when she is *riggish.* Shak., A. and C., If. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of galiants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish, and unmaidenly. *Dp. Hall*, John Baptist Beheaded. bly

riggite (rig'it), n. [< rig<sup>3</sup>, a frolic, a prank, + -ite<sup>1</sup>.] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester. [< rig3, a frolic, a prank, +

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good riggite — that is, a jocular verbal satirist — supported my consequence in the society. Franklin, Autoblog., p. 149.

rigglet, v. i. An obsolete spelling of wriggle. riggle (rig'l), n. [ $\langle riggle, wriggle, v.$ ] A species of sand-eel, the Anmodytes lancea, or smallmouthed lance.

Rigg's disease. Pyorrhœa alveolaris, or alveolar abscess.

olar abscess. right (rit), a. and n. [Also dial. richt, reet;  $\langle$ ME. right, ryght, ryth, ryt, rict, rigt, rigt, rikt, ryht,  $\langle$  AS. rikt = OS. reht = OFries. riucht = MD. recht, regt, D. regt = MLG. LG. recht = OHG. MHG. reht, G. recht, straight, right, just, = Icel. réttr {for \*rehtr} = Sw. rätt = Dan. ret Queth weitte straight right int = L. recht = leel. rettr (for "rentr) = Sw. ratt = Dan. rettus = Goth. raihts, straight, right, just, = L. rectus (for "regtus) (> It. retto, ritto = Sp. Pg. recto), right, direct, = Zend rashta, straight, right, just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS. reccan, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see rack<sup>1</sup>), and L. regere, pp. rectus, direct, rule, Skt.  $\sqrt{rij}$ , stretch, raj, rule: see regent, and cf. rail, rule<sup>1</sup>, a ctraight right and eff. a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same L. source.] I. a. 1. Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughout: as, a *right* line.

For crokid & creplis he makith rist. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with al his real route he rides on gate, Redili to-wardes Rome tho riztes gates. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5322.

To Britalgne tooke they the *righte* way. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, 1. 512.

Circles and right lines limit and close all bodies. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; where-fore that which is done well we term *right*. *Hooker*, Eccles, Polity, I. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*, and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live. Ezek. xviil. 19. Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*, So be thy fortune in this royal fight! Shak., Rich. 11., 1. 3. 55.

What shall be right. Milton, P. L., 1. 247. The adjective right has a much wider signification than the substantive Right. Everything is right which is con-formable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that ouly is a Right which, being conformable to the Supreme Rule, is realized in Society, and vested in a particular per-son. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no Right to rellef, but it is right he should have it. A rich man has a Right to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be right. Whewell, Elements of Morality, § 84.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral

standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free from guilt or blame.

I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. Milton, P. L., iii, 98.

If I am right, Thy grace impart, Still in the right to stay; If I am wrong, oh teach my heart To find that better way! *Pope*, The Universal Prayer.

Deut. xxxil. 4.

A God of truth and without Iniquity, just and righthe.

He Who now is Sovran can dispose and bld What shall be *right.* Milton, P. L., 1. 247.

right another line by the shortest way.—Right ascension. See ascension.—Right bower. See bouerd.—Right cam-phor, the camphor produced from the Lauraceæ, which gives a right polatization.—Right circle, in the stereo-graphic projection, a circle represented by a right line. —Right descension, in *old astron.* See *descension*, 4.— Right hand. See hand.—Right hand of fellowship. See *fellowship*.—Right helicoid, moneyi, reason. See the nouns.—Right line pen. See *pen2*.—Right solid, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—Right sphere, a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—Right tensor, a dyadic of a form auitable to represent a pure strain.—Right whale. See whate. —To put the saddle on the right horse. See saddle. =Syn. 2. and 3. Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.—4. Correct, meet, appropriate. —II. n. 1. Rightness; conformity to an au-thoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, rea-son, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to

justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to wrong.

Shall even he that hateth right govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Job xxxiv. 17.

But right is might through all the world. Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston. That which is right, or conforms to rule.
 (a) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done. Wrest once the law to your authority; To do a great right, do a little wrong. Shak, M. of V., tv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient; And too fond of the *right* to pursua the expediant. *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

With firmness in the *right* as God gives us to see the *right*. *Lincoln*, Second Insugural Address. (b) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the right! Shak., Rich. II., i. 3, 101.

(c) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight; that's the even of it. Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the right. Shak., Hen. V., il. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, hu-manity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal aane ye kynge hys rythe, and non prejudys don a geyn his lawe in yes ordensunce. English Gidds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The right of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28.

The people have a *right* supreme To make their kings; for kings are made for them. Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 409.

The right divine of kings to govern wrong. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still Man with his lot thus fights? Tis that he makes his will

The measure of his rights. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In law, that which any one is entitled to 4. In *tax*, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Kent*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or arti-ficial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbars toward or in percent a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but very person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persona in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed con-tingent rights. In this general meaning of right are in-cluded - (a) the just claim of one to whom another owes a day to have that duty performed; (b) the just free-dom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (c) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (d) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real rights on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively sgainst persons appecifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively sgainst persons often used the they meany rights, such as owner-sing, or contracts. 5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts. I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes, All the londis to leve that longy nt of tor. are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard

I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes, All the londis to leue that longyn to Troy, And our ground to the Grekes grannt as for *right*. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 7985.

Moderste lamentation is the *right* of the dead. Shak., Ali's Well, i. 1. 64.

## Honour and admiration are her rights. Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his right, and tears their course. Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

### 6t. A fee required; a charge.

Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraternite, he xal paye ye rytes of ye hows, at his entre, viij. d. English Gidda (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the right of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc: opposed to the reverse. -8. The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his right The radiant image of his glory sat, His only Son. Milton, P. L., iii. 62. 9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those (bricks)..., are termed rights and lefts when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 78. The instrument is made in rights and lefts, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [cap.] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position ou the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

president in the legislative assembly. The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent re-moved the political differences between the two great par-tiles, the parliamentary *Right* and Left. *Marper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 180. **Absolute rights**, those rights which belong to human beings as auch; those rights to which corresponds a neg-stive obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three — the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed absolute, in con-tradistinction to those to which corresponds a the obligs-tion of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some set, which are termed relative.— At all rights; at all points; in all respects. Evertch of you shal brynge an hundred knightes, Armed for lystes up at alle rightes. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, 1. 994. **Base right**, in *Scots law*, the right which a disponer or

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 994. Base right, in Scots law, the right which a disponer or disposer of feudal property sequires when he dispones it to be held under himself and not under his superior.— Bill of Rights. See bill's.— By right, (a) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also by rights. For swich laws as man yeveth another wyghte, He shold himselven usen it by right. Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, 1. 44.

I should have been a woman by right. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177

(b) By anthorization; by reason or virtue; because; fol-lowed by of. Also in right.

The first Place is yours, Timothy, in Right of your Grey lairs. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 168. Hairs.

The first Place is yours, Timothy, in Right of your Grey Hairs. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 168. Then of the moral Instinct would she prate, And of the rising from the dead, As hers by right of full-accomplishi'd Fate. Tennyson, Palace of Art. Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases. See civil. - Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See compensation.- Con-junct rights. See conjunct.- Contingent rights, such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or he performed until some other event may prevent their vesting : as dis-tinguished from texted rights, or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or personal as a present in-terest. Cooley.- Corporeal rights. See corpored.- Cot-tage right. See cottage.- Declaration of rights, a document acting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.- Divine right. See divine.-Equal Rights party. See Locofoco, 8.- Free trade and sailors' rights. See free.- Inchoate right of dower. See dower?.- Indivisible rights, See pro indiviso.-Innominate right. See traneminate.- In one's own right, by absolute right; by inherent or per-sonal rather than acquired right: as a persens harriage). A bride who had fourteen thousand a year in her own right.

A bride who had fourteen thousand a yesr in her own right. Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xlvii. In the right, right; free from error. (a) Upright; right-

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight; Hia can't be wrong whose life is in the right. Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(b) Correct; not deceived or miataken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is ft possible to believe that such devout per-sons as these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes only in the right? Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i. I believe you're in the right, msjor ! I see you're in the right. Colman, Jealous Wife, f.

Joint rights in rem, in *civil law*, same as condominium. — Mere right. See mere<sup>3</sup>.—Mineral right or rights, the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory: distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right*, the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—Natural rights, such as linkarming, building, etc.—Natural rights, those rights which exist hy virtue of *natural law*, such as liberty and security of person and property, as distin-

right

I doo adjure thee (O great King) by all That in the World we ascred count or call, To doe me Right. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence. In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izaac Walton's, and one that *does him* so much *right* in so good and true a character. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

(b) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase faire raison d.]

Why, now you have done me right. [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.] Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ero. Sighing has made me something short-winded. I pledge y' at twice. Lys. Tis well done; do me right. Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

Chapman, widows Tears, iv. These glasses contain nothing; --do me right, [Takes the bottle, As e'er you hope for liberty. Massinger, Bondman, ii. 3. To have a right, to have a good right. (a) To have a moral obligation; be under a moral necessity: equiva-lent to ought. [Colloq.]

Luvv? what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny

Luvy' what s now : they can then up too, too, Maskin' 'em göz togither as they're good right to do. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S. As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage I' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you're a right to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thonghtless as if you was beholding to nobedy. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin'... that thim Germans have declared a war, and we're a right to go home. Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 80.
(b) To have good reason or cause. Hence - (c) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd a good right to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I had a right to get lost going through the wooda. [Colloq. and local.] - To have right; to be right. For trewely that awete wyght, Whan I had wroug and she the ryght, She wolde alway so goodely Forgive me so debonairely. Chaucer, Desth of Blanche, I. 1282. "Str," aelde Gawein, "thet have right to go, for the abidinge here for hem is not goode." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order. Putting things to rights - an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a-week. Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.

To rights. (at) In a direct line; directly; hence, straight-way; immediately; at once.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down to rights into the abyss. Woodward.

[The hull], by reason of many breachea made in the bottom and aides, sunk to rights. Swift, Guiliver's Travels, ii. 8.

Such, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8. Such, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8. (6) In the right or proper order: properly; fittingly: now arrely used except with the verbs put and set: as, to put a room to rights (see above). The quen er the day was digt wel to rights Hendli in that hinde-akyn as swiche beates were. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3066. To set to rights. Same as to put to rights. A scamper o'er the breezy wolds Sets all to-rights. Browning, Stafford, v. 2. Vested rights. See contingent rights.—Writ of right, an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—Syn. 2 and 3. Equily, Law, etc. See jusice.—3. Frenogstive. right (rit), adv. [Also dial. reet, Sc. right; < ME. right, ryght, rigi, rit, righte, ryghte, rizte, < AS. righte, ryhte, straight, directly, straightway,

rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. rehto, reht, MD. recht, D. regt = OHG. rehto, MHG. rehte, reht, G. recht = Icel.  $r\bar{e}tt$  = Sw.  $r\bar{a}tt$  = Dan. ret, straight, directly),  $\langle riht$ , right: see right, a.] 1. In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Unto Dianes temple goth she *right*, And hente the ymage in hir haudes two. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, 1. 662.

So to his graue I went ful rythe, And pursuyd after to wetyn an ende. Potitical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208. Prov. by 25. Let thine eyes look right on. Prov. lv. 25. Clark went right home, and told the capital that the governour had ordered that the constable should set the watch. Winthrop, Hist, New England, I. 89. Right up Ben-Lomond could he press, And not a sob his tell confess. Scott, L. of the L., H. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

Thise zenes nitrues loketh and ledeth wel rigte and wel zikerliche thane gost of wytte that hise let be the waye of rigtnolnesse. Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 160. Thou satest in the throne judging right [Heb. in right-eonaness]. Ps. ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot, Nothing goes right. Shak., M. tor M., iv. 4. 37. Direct my course so right as with thy hand to ahow Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow. Drayton, Polyolbion, 1. 13.

The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. Pope, Easay on Criticism, 1. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He sothli thus sayde, achortly to telle, That it was Alphiouns his sone anon rigt he wlst. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not right, old man. Shak, Much Ado, v. 1.73. The clock that stands still points right twice in the four-and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continu-ally and be continually going wroag. *Irring*, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just: as, right here; right now; to speak right out. Sche swelt for sorwe and swoned rit there. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.). 1. 4268.
And be hem turnethe alle the Firmament, righte as dothe a Wheel that turnethe be his Axille Tree. Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows. Swears he will aboot no more, but play with aparrows, And be a boy right out. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

I am right of mine old master's humour for that. B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Right across Its track there lay,

Down in the water, a long reef of gold. Tennyson, Sea Dreama.

in certain titles: as, right reverend; right honorable.

Thei asked yei thel hadde grete haste; and thei an-anerde, "Ye, right grete." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 129. Right truly it may be said, that Antl-christ is Mam-nona Son. Milton, Reformation in Eng., 11. mona Soa.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dextrad.

She's twisted *right*, she's twisted left, To balance fair in ilka quarter. Burns, Willie Wastle. All right. See all. — Guide right. See guide. — Right aft. See a(t). — Right and left, to the right and to the left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions: as, the enemy were dispersed right and left.

Miraclis of the crossis migt Has oft standen in stede and rigt, Oner and vnder, rigt and left, In this compas god has al weft. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 116. When atorm is on the heights, and right and left . . . roll The torrents, dash'd to the vale. Tennyson, Princess, v. Right away. See away.-Right down, dowuright; plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasingly by a prudent circumlocution which *right down* would not be digested. *Bp. Itall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 176.

and a state of the sta OS. rintian = OF ries. rinch a = MD. recenter, D. regten = MLG. richten = OHG. rihtan, MHG. rihten, G. richten = Ieel. rētta = Sw. rätta = Dan. rette = Goth. \*raihtjan, in ga-raihtjan, and at-ga-raihtjan), make right, set right, restore, amend, correct, kecp right, rule,  $\langle riht, right:$ see right, a.] I, trans. 1. To set straight or upright; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and righted herself. Everett, Orations, II. 130. To set right; adjust or correct, as some-2 thing out of the proper order or state; make

5179

right

Henrrl was entrid on the est half, Whom all the londe loued, in lengthe and in brede, And ros with him rapely to ristyn his wronge. Richard the Redeless, Prol., 1. 13.

Your mother's hand shall right your mother's wrong. Shak., Tit. And., 11. 3. 121. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vin-3

dicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to right the innocent. Shak., Rich. III., l. 3. 182.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand Shall right us both. Beau. and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, iv. 2.

4t. To direct; address. When none wolde kepe hym with carp he cozed ful hyze, Ande rimed him ful richley, and ryzt him to speke. "What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 308.

To right the helm, to put the helm amldshipa—that is, in a line with the keel. II. intrans. To resume an upright or vertical position: as, the ship righted.

With Crist than sall thal *right* vp ryght, And wende to won in last and light. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

right-about (rīt'a-bout"), n. [< right about, adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction: used only in the phrase to send or turn to the right-about, to send or turn in the opposite direction; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonler's . . . would have sent all these fellows to the right about. Scott, Waverley, xxxv. "Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby. "Turn this girl to the right-about, and there's an end of it." Dickens, Hard Times, iv.

right-angled (rīt'ang"gld), a. Containing a right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a *right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelo-

right-drawn (rīt'drân), a. Drawn in a just cause. [Rare.]

What my toogue speaks my right-drawn aword may prove. Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 46.

right-edge (rit'ej), n. In a flat sword-blade, that edge which is outward, or turned away from the arm and person of the holder, when the sword is held as on guard. See false edge, under false.

**righten** (ri'tn), v. t.  $[ < right + -en^1$ . Cf. right, v.] To set right; right.

Relieve [margin, righten] the oppressed. Isa, l. 17. We shut our eyes, and muse How our own minds are made, What springs of thought they use, How righten'd, how betray'd. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

6. In a great degree; very: used specifically righteous (ri'tyus), a. [Early mod. E. also in certain titles: as, right reverend; right hon- rightuous, the termination -u-ous, later -e-ous, rightuous, the termination u-ous, later c-ous, being a corruption of the second element of the orig. compound (appar. simulating ingenu-ous, bountcous, plenteous. etc.), the proper form existing in early mod. E. as rightwise, < ME. rightwise, rightwis, richtwise, rigtwis, rygtwys, riktwis, < AS. riktwis (cf. OHG. rehtwiste, Icel. runners,  $\langle AS, runners$  (cf. OHC. remarks, ref. rettviss), righteous, just; heretofore explained as lit. 'wise as to what is right,'  $\langle riht$ , n., right, + wis, a., wise; but such a construction of ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere compound, and the explanation fails when ap-plied to the opposite adj. \*wrangwis, ME. wrangplied to the opposite adj. "wrangwes, ME. wrang-wis, wrongwise, wrongwis, mod. E. wrongous, which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed merely on the external model of rihtwis). The formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG. form rehtwisic, which has an additional adj. suffix, also indicates,  $\langle AS. riht, a., right, just,$ + wise, n., way, manner, wise (reduced to -wis in comp., as also in Ieel. ödhurvîs = E. other-wise; the Icel. rēttvīss, prop. \*rēttvīs, simulates  $v\bar{vs} = E. vise)$ ; the compound meaning lit. 'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see right, a., and vise<sup>2</sup>, n.] 1. Upright; incorrupt; vir-tuous; conforming in character and conduct to a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obedient to the moral or divine law.

It is renth to rede how *rigtuis* men lyned, How thei defouled her flessh, forsoke her owne wille, Fer fro kitth and fro kynne ynel-yclothed geden. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 495.

Arlstides, who for his vertue was surnamed *rightwise*. Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, lii. 5. And if any mausin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesna Christ the *righteous*. 1 John il. 1.

Rome and the rightcous heavens be my judge. Shak., Tlt. And., 1. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by moral or divine law; just and good; right; worthy

We lefte hym there for man moste wise, If any rebelles wolde ought rise Oure *rightwise* dome for to displae, Or it offende,

To seae thame till the nexte assla

York Plays, p. 397. I will keep thy righteous judgments. Pa. cxlx. 106.

I love your daughter In such a righteous tashion. Shak., M. W. of W., iil. 4. 83. Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, righteous indignation.

3. Proper; fitting: as, righteous indignation. Is this rystaws, thou renk, alle thy roak nose. So wroth for a wodbynde to wax so sone, Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyze for so lyttel? Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ill. 490.
= Syn. 1. Righteous, Rightful, Upright, Just; honest, equitable, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the italicized words go back directly to the first principles of right, while just, though expressing quite as much conformity to right, suggests more of the Intricate questions arising out of the relations of men. Upright gets force from the Idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight by the standard of right; righteous carries up the idea of right to the standards, motives, and sanctious of reli-gion; rightful applies not to conduct, but to claims by right: as, he is the rightful owner of the land; just ang-gests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if neces-sary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform Biblical usage. Just generally implies the exercise of some power or authority. See justice and honesty.
righteous; (righteous; see righteous, a.] To make righteous; justify.

righteous; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be ryght-coused by tolye? Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 62, b. (Latham.)

Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 62, b. (Latham.) righteously (rī'tyus-li), adv. [< ME. \*rightvis-ly, rygtwysly, < AS. rihtwislice (= Icel. röttvis-higa), rightly, justly, < rihtwislice (= OHG. röht-wislih), right, righteous, < rihtutis, right, right-eous, + -lic, E. -ly1; or rather orig. < riht, a., right, + wise, way, manner, wise, + -lic, E. -ly1: see righteous.] 1. In a righteous or upright manner; rightly; worthily; justly. Thou shelt judge the recoule righteout. Parketle.

Thou shalt judge the people righteously. Pa, 1xvll. 4. We should live soberly, righteously. Tit. li. 12.

2t. Aright; properly; well.

Ryst-wysły quo con rede, He loke on bok & be awayed How Iheau Crist hym welke In are thede [country], & burnes [men] her barnes [children] vnto hym brayde [brought]. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine; so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so righteously tempered as mine is to thee. Shak., As you Like it, 1. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; hy right. [Archaic.] Turn from us all those evils that we most righteously have deserved. Book of Common Prayer (Church of England), Litaoy.

righteousness (rī'tyus-nes), n. [< ME. rightrighteousness (rī'ţyus-nes), n. [< ME. right-wisenes, ryztwisnesse, riztwisnesse, ryghtwisnesse, rihtwisnesse, < AS. rihtwisness, rightness, right-eousness, reasonableness, < rihtwis, righteous: see righteous and -ness.] 1. The character of being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude of life; the being and doing right; conformity in character and conduct to a right standard. Heas for the realme of rightmusses descended down.

Ihesu fro the realme of *rightwysnes* descended down To take the meke clothyng of our humanyte. Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

If this we awore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by such an Oath the whole Sea of Blood-guiltiness upon our own Heads? *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ Imputed to us, and received by fallth alone. Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 33.

Hence, also -2. In *theol.*, a coming into spiritual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.-3. A righteons act or quality; anything which is or purports to be righteous.

Isa. 1xiv. 6. All our righteousnesses are as filthy rags. 4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of prov-ing their aubstantial righteousness. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 2.

Active righteousness, passive righteousness. Luther ("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," Introd.) and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

### righteousness

righteousness between active and passive righteousness, the former con-scepting for Christ's sake by faith the free git of right-oughteousness is defined in the second definition above, Original righteousness, in scholastic theol, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fail.-Proselytes of righteousness. See proselyte, - The righteousness of God (Rom, i. 17, a phrase defined an asonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Bighteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of before the fail.-highteousness of God (Rom, i. 17, a phrase defined an asonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Bighteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of before the fail-the dospel, communicated to the individual sout, the former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes as a something inherent in God and application of the dospel, communicated to the individual sout, the former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes as something betweed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and application, the other as a something inherent in God and application, the other as asonic there as descriptive of character; the one regard (rifter), m. [A AS, riftere, a rules, di-freter, e Of Files, rinkehtere, rinkehter = D, regiter = MILG, richter = OHG, rintari, MHG, rinkere, firsther, ruler, judge, = Leel, réttari, a justi-tion for the rules, the south of the south rules in the souther as rulested to the rulested to the rulester of the firstheory in the south rulester of the souther as rulester as a contenting theorem the content of the souther as a souther the souther as the souther as the souther as a souther the souther as a souther as the souther as rulester as a souther as a souther the souther as a souther the souther as a souther as the souther as the souther as a souther the souther as a souther as the souther as the souther as the souther as a souther the souther as a souther the souther as the souther as the souther asouther as the souther as the souther as the sou

G. richter, ruler, judge. = Icel. réttari, a justi-eiary; as right, v., + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

Wrong.
I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that righter of wrongs hath left me commanded. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (Latham.)
rightful (rit'fùl), a. [< ME. rightful, rigtful, rigtful, rigtful, rigtful, is and good.</li>
The laborar schulde trub transita than.

The laborer schulde truly trancile than, And be *rigtful* bothe in worde & deede. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38. Were now the bowe bent in swich mancers As it was first, of justice and of ire, The *rightful* God nolde of no mercy heere. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., I. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice: as, a rightful cause; a rightful war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongne to speak ; No rightful plea might plead for justice there. Shak., Lucrece, 1, 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws: as, the rightful heir to a throne or an estate.

Some will monrn in ashea, aome coal-black, For the deposing of a *rightful* king. Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* ford Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd, As soon to be supplanted. *Couper*, Task, iii. 749.

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim: as, one's rightful property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain His rightful bride. Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate. The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go. Jones Very, Poema, p. 42.

Syn. 2-4. Just, Upright, etc. (see righteous), true, isw-ใบโ

rightfully (rīt'fūl-i), adv. [< ME. ryghtefully; < rightful + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] 1<sup>†</sup>. In a righteous manner; righteously.

Whate are all thi werkes worthe, whethire thay be body-ly or gastely, bot if thay he done *rughtefully* and reson-ably, to the wirchipp of Godde, and at His byddyngea? *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately: as, a title rightfully vested.

Plain and right must my possession be : Which I with more than with a common pain 'Gainst ali the world will röchtfully maintain. Shak, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 225. 3. Properly; fittingly.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and right-fully on the sheives of every cottage. Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

rightfulness (rīt'fùl-nes), n. [< ME. riztful-nesse, rigtfulnes, riztvolnesse: see rightful and -ness.] 1; Righteousness.

-Ness.] 11. Righteousness. Ouerweninge. . . maketh to moche aprede the merci of oure ihorde, and litel prayzeth his righudnesse. Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 29. But still, aithough we fail of perfect rightfulness, Seek we to tame these superfluities, Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness. Sir P. Sidney.

2. The character or state of being rightful; jus-2. The character of state of being right: h, the tice; accordance with the rules of right: as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements. **right-hand** (rit'hand), a. [ $\langle ME. ryghte-hande, \langle AS. riht-hand, ryht-hand, the right hand, <math>\langle riht, right, + hand, hand: see right, a., and hand, n.$ ] 1. Belonging or adapted to the right hand. The first there determine the right hand.

1. Belonging of adapted to the field The right-hand glove must always be worn when prac-ticing throwing [in base-bali], in order that this also shall offer no unusual difficulty in the later work. St. Nicholas, XVII. 828.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right: as, a right-hand road.

Sir Jeoffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of mind. Steele, Tatier, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

0 whe has slain my *right-hand* man, That held my hawk and hound? *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, 111, 8).

Right-hand filet, patricians ; ariatocrais. Do you two know how you are censured here in the city, I mean of us o' the *right-hand file?* Shak, Cor., U. 1. 26. Right-hand rope. See rope<sup>1</sup>. right-handed (rit'han<sup>2</sup> ded), a. 1. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the laft. Son derivants.

left. See dexterous.

A left-handed pitcher [in base-ball] is able to make much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an in-curve, . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-handed* bataman, is correspondingly weak. St. Nicholas, XVII, 827.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 827. 2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a right-handed rotation; specifically, in conch., dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under purpura). The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain subatances showing circular polarization is called right-handed when, to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray is moving, the rotation is clockwise-that is, in the same direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the oppo-site direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called left-handed. These terms are also applied to the sub-stances themselves which produce these effecta: as, a right-handed quartz-crystal. 3. In bot., of twining plants or circumnu-tating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed serew or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authora.

or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authora, neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural. 4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope. -5. Executed by the right hand.

The Sloger waits for the attack, and hopes to finish it by some heavy right-handed blow.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, if. 5.
6. On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

uient, or easily pardoned character. St. Paul telis us of divisions and factions and "schisms" that were in the Church of Corinti; yet these were not about the easentials of religion, but about a *right.handed* error, even too much admiration of their pastors. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, 11. 23. The tright of the right hand. To or on the right hand. [Rare.]

right-handedness (rit'han"ded-nes), n.

state or property of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity. Imp. Diet. right-hander (rīt'han"der), n. 1. One who is right-handed; one who uses the right hand more skilfully than the left.

There are, however, some right-handers (if this useful abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to write with their ieft hands, inatinctively produce Spiegel-Schrift. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [Colloq.] Tom gets out-and-out the worst of it, and is at last hit **rightwiseness**; (rīt'wīz'nes), n. Same as right-clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a right-cousness. hander from the Slogger. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5. Tigid (rij'd), a. [= F. rigide, vernacularly T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

right-hearted (rit/här"ted), a. [ $\langle right + heart + -ed^2$ . Cf. AS. riht-heort, reht-heort = OHG. reht-herze, upright in heart: see right and heart.] Having a right heart or disposition. Imp. Dict.

rightlechet, v. t. [ME. riztlechen, ryztloken; < AS. rihtlæcan, make right, correct, < riht, right, + -læcan, ME. -lechen, as in cnawlechen, later E. knowledge, q. v.] To set right; direct.

Thei sente with hem sondes to anyone that time, And nomen omsge in his name nougt forto layne, Forto rigtleche that reaume real of riche & of pore. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1310.

**rightless** (rit'les), a. [< right + -less.] Destitute of rights; without right.

tute of rights; without right. Whose enters (Right-Less) By Force, is forced to go out with shame. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeka, ii., The Captaines. Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire — has deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and right-less. rightly (rīt'li), adv. [< ME. \*rightly, rigtli, riht-liche, < AS. rihtlice, rightly, justly, < rihtlic, right, just, < riht, right, + -lic, E. -ly1: see right and -ly2.] 1†. In a straight or right line; directly. directly.

Like perspectives which *rightly* gazed upon Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry Distinguish form. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 18. 2. According to justice, duty, or the divine will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously. Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest rightly. Luke xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably: as, a person rightly uamed.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name If rightly thou art call'd. Milton, P. L., vii. 2.

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly: as, he has *rightly* conjectured. orrectly: as, he has rightly say Veni, vidi, vici. He it was that might rightly say Veni, vidi, vici. Shak., L. L. L. iv. 1. 63.

No man has learned anything rightly, until he knows that every day is Doomsday, *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

right-minded (rit'min"ded), a. Having a right

mind; well or properly disposed. right-mindedness (rit'min'ded-nes), n. The state of being right-minded.

state of being right-minded. While Lady Eliiot lived, there had been method, modera-tion, and economy, . . . but with her had died all such rightmindedness. Jane Austen, Perauasion, I. rightness ( $\bar{r}tr'$ nes), n. [ $\langle ME. rigitnesse_{,} \langle AS.$ riktness ( $\equiv OS. rchtnussi = OHG. rchtnissa$ ),  $\langle$ rikt, right: see right and -ness.] 1. The state or character of being right. (a) Straightness; di-rectness: as, the rightness of a line. They founds more strongerst in a right line: which

They [sounds] move strongest in a right line: which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 201. (b) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; uprightness; rectitude; righteousness.

Ry s(these zayth, Lybbe we sobreliche, rynoliyche, an bonayrelyche. Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 265. Rightness expresaes of actions what straightness does of linea; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight line. II. Spencer, Social Statics (ed. 1884), xxxii, § 4.

(c) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness. Sir Hugo'a watch-chain and seais, his handwriting, his mode of amoking, . . . had ali a *rightness* and charm about them to the boy. *George Eliot*, Daniei Deronda, xvi.

(d) Correctness; truth: as, the *rightness* of a conjecture. 2. The state or attribute of being on the right hand; hence, in psychol., the sensation or perception of such a position or attribute.

Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations, differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else. *W. James*, in Mind, XII. 14.

rightst (rits), adv. [< ME. rightes, rigtes, adv. gen. of right, a.] Right; rightly; properly.

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks, And now they meet across the vale. Southey.

1. One who is right-whaler (rit'hwa"ler), n. One who purright-whaling (rīt'hwā' ling), n. The practice, method, or industry of capturing the right

whale: opposed to sperm-whaling. rightwiset (rīt'wīz), a. and v. Same as righteous. rightwiselyt (rīt'wīz"li), adv. Same as righteouslu

rightwiseness; (rit'wiz'nes), n. Same as right-cousness.
rigid (rij'id), a. [= F. rigide, vernacularly roide, raide (> ME. roid) = Pr. rege, rede, rot = Sp. rigido = Pg. It. rigido, < L. rigidus, stiff, < rigere, be stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf. rectus, straight, < regere, taken in sense of 'stretch': see regent and right. Cf. rigor.] 1.
Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or easily molded; resisting any change of form when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of the rocka that constitute its upper ernst. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place; unyielding; firm.

Briatled with upright beams innumerable Of rigid spears. Milton, P. L., vi. 83.

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexible; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorously framed or executed: as, a rigid sentence; rigid criticism.

rigid criticism. Witness also his Harshness to our Ambassadors, and the rigid Terms he would have tied the Prince Palsgrave to. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6. Thy mandate rigid as the will of Fate. Bryant, Death of Slavery. The absurdities of official routine, rigid where it need not be and iax where it should be rigid, occasionally be-come glaring enough to cause scandals. H. Spencer, Man va. State, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, er ob-servance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact or exacting: as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid* Calvinist.

## Soft, debonaire, and amiable Prue May do as well as rough and *rigid* Prue. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

The rigid Jaws were wont to garnish the sepulchres of the righteous. Sir T. Erowne, Urn-burlal, iii. the rightcous. David was a *rigid* adherent to the church of Alexandria, and educated by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Saint Eustabilus. *Eruce*, Source of the Nile, IL 570. He was one of those rare men who are *rigid* to them-solves and indulgent to others. *George Eliot*, Middlemsrch, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rug-ged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy

of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees Ascending, roughens into rigid hilla.

Thomson, Spring, 1. 958,

Tromson, Spring, 1. 905, But still the preaching can forbear, An' ev'n the *rigid* feature, Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend, Pale as the Jepitha's daughter, a rough piece Of early *rigid* colour. Tennyson, Aylmer's Ffeld.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when *rigid* frosts Have bound up brooks and rivers. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

Cressy's plains And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess What the Silures vigour unwithstood Conld do in *rigid* fight. J. Philips, Cider, i.

What the sintres vigour dividuos of the second do in rigid fight.
J. Philips, Cider, 1.
In dynam.: (a) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (b) Resisting stresses. - Rigid antennse, those sntenue that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragonflies. --Rigid atrophy, muscular strophy combined with rigidity. --Rigid dynamics. See dynamics. = Syn. 3 and 4. Severe, Rigorous, etc. (see austere), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.
rigidity (ri-jid'i\_ti), n. [=F. rigidité = It. rigidité, < L. rigidita(t-)s, < rigidus, rigid: see rigid.]</li>
The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in mech., resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assamed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are shle to affect their integrity of form and structure. Rigidity is directly opposed to flexibility, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and . . . the effective rigidity is at least as great as that of steel. Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 848.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedi-ence to its architectural position. The *rigidity* of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature. C. II. Moore, Golbic Architecture, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness: as, rigidity of principles or of censure.—Cadaveric rigidity. Same as rigor mortie (which see, onder rigor).— Modulns of rigidity, the amount of stress upon s solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that ares.=Syn. 2. Inflexibility. See austere, rigor.

rigor.
rigidly (rij'id-li), adv. In a rigid manner. (a)
Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly.
Be not too rigidly censorious;
A string may lar in the best master's hand.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.
(b) Severely; strictly; exactingly; without allowance, indulgence, or abatement: as, to judge rigidly; to execute a law rigidly.

He was a plain, busy man, who wronght in stone and lived a little *rigidly*. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127. rigidness (rij'id-nes), n. Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholy giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and ri-gidness of life. Hales, Remains, Sermon on Peter's Fall.

games of net. Indes, remains, contained of rigidu-=Syn. See rigid.
Rigidullit (ri-jid'ų-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of rigidu-lus: see rigidulous.] In Lamarck's classifica-tion (1801-12), an order of his Vermes, contain-ing the nematoids or threadworms.
rigidulous (ri-jid'ų-lus), a. [< NL. rigidulus, dim. of L. rigidus, rigid: see rigid.] Rather stiff

stiff.

rigleen (rig-len'), n. [(Ar. rijlin, pl. of rijl, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The Rigicen or "feet" carrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached. C. G. Leland, Egyptian Sketch-Book, xviii.

riglet (rig'let), n. Same as reglet. rigmarole (rig'ma-röl), n. and a. [Formerly also rig-my-rol; corrupted from ragman-roll.] I. n. A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsenso.

A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present

dsy form the style of popular harangues and patriotic ora-tions, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole.* Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 444.

5181

=Syn. Chat, Jargon, etc. See prattle. II. a. Consisting of or characterized by rigma-role; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one eaten track. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

rigol<sup>1</sup>† (rig'ol), n. [< It. rigolo, < OHG. ringilā, MHG. ringel, G. ringel, a little ring, dim. of ring, a ring: see ring<sup>1</sup>.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

n; a crown. This is a sleep That from this golden rigol hath divorced So many English kings. Shak., 2 Heu. IV., iv. 5. 36.

rigol<sup>2</sup>t, n. An obsolete form of regal<sup>2</sup>. rigolet, n. Same as regal<sup>2</sup>, 1. rigolette (rig-ō-let'), n. A light wrap some-times worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood,

covering resembling a scarr rather than a hood, and usually knitted or erocheted of wool. **rigor**, **rigour** (rig'or), *n*. [< ME. *rigour*, < OF. *rigour*, *rigueur*, F. *rigueur* = Pr. *rignor* = Sp. Pg. *rigor* = It. *rigor*, < L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigid-ness, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid: see *rigid*.] 1. The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidness.

# F right; stillness, the state of the set his look Bound with Gorgonian rigour not to move. Milton, P. L., x. 297.

2. The property of not bending or yielding; inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exacting-ness: as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with rigor.

To me and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigour* of Judgment and Justice. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the rigour and susterity of a Capuchin. Addison, Remarks on Italy, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punishe sharpely with pacience, and not ith rygour. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64. with rygour. We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gos-pel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting justice. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xv.

"Tis rigour and not law. Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 115.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency: as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as rigour of tempestuous gusts Provokes the mightlest hulk against the tide. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5, 5,

They defy The rage and *rigour* of a polar sky, And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose On icy plains, and in eternal snows.

Cowper, Hope, i. 462.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

an act of injustice, oppression, or crucity. The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the aubject occasioned our ances-tors to be as jestous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feodal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family. Elackstone, Com., IL xxvit.

Slavery extended, with new rigors, nuder the military dominion of Rome. Sumner, Orations, I. 214.

7 (ri'gor). [NL.] In pathol., a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fe-vers and acute inflammation: commonly called chill. It is also produced by nervous distur-bance or shock. [In this sense always spelled bance or shock. [In this sense always spelled rigor.] - Rigor mortis, the characteristic silfening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to tem-perature or climate, and also after death by different dis-eases, both of which circumstances also influence its in-tensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the rigor is slight or brief, or may hardly be ap-precisable. The relaxation of the body as the rigor passes of is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition. See stif, n. Also called cadaesric rigidity. =Syn. 1 and 2. Rigor, Rigidity, Rigidness, Inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use rigidity of physical stiffness. Rigidity seems to take also the passive, while rigor takes the active, of the moral senses: as rigidity of manner, of mood; rigor in the enforcement of laws. Rigidness perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with rigidity. Rigor spplies also to severity of cold. Sec austere. **rigorism, rigourism** (rig'or-izm), n. [{F. ri-gorisme = Sp. Pg. It. rigorismo; as rigor + -ism.] 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; exactingness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; ansterity.

of life; ansterity

rig-out

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69. (Davies.)

Basil's rigorism had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, dis-couraged second, imposed penance for third, and excom-munication for fourth marriage. Cath. Dict., p. 550. 2. In Rom. Cath. theol., the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his free-dom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of probabilism. Also tutiorism. rigorist, rigourist (rig'or-ist), n. and a. [ $\langle F.$ rigoriste = Sp. Pg. It. rigorista; as rigor + -ist.]

I. n. 1. A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortstion of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no rigorist in conduct. Sir W. Hamilton. 2. One who maintained the doctrine of rigorism: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also tutiorist.

Rigorists . . . iay down that the safer way, that of obe-dience to the law, is always to be followed. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. a. 1. Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, per-haps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigourist* ten-dencies, but they admirably give the sense. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to rigorism in the-ology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

rigorous (rig'or-us), a. [(OF. rigoureux, rigo-reux, F. rigoureux = Pr. rigoros = Sp. rigoroso, riguroso = Pg. It. rigoroso, (ML. rigorosus, rigorous, (L. rigor, rigor: see rigor.] 1. Act-ing with rigor; strict in performance or re-aurement. quirement.

quirement. They have no set rites prescribed by Law, ... sithough in some of their customs they are very rigorous. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting; hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Mcrehants, our well-dealing countrymen, Mcrehants, our well-dealing countrymen, Who, wanting guiders to redeem their lives. Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods. Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 9.

Shaw, C. OI E., I. A. S. The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most rigorous methods to raise the expenses of the war. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v. Religion curbs Indeed its [wit's] wanton play, And brings the triffer under rig rous sway. Couper, Conversation, 1. 596.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate : as, a rigorous definition or demonstration. It is absurd to speak, as many authora have recently one, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and missivity. Tait, Light, § 814. emissivity.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a rigorous winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was burled under snow and lee, the climate being perhaps as rigorous as that of Greenland at the present day. J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 12.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Severe, Rigid, etc. (see austere), inflexible,

= syn, I and Z. Seere, have, etc. (see autere), innexible, unbending, unyleiding. rigorously (rig'or-us-li), adv. In a rigorous manner. (a) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; releatlessly; inexorably; mercilessly: as, a sentence rigorously executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned : yea, more than that, I am *rygorously* retected when I proffer amendes for my herme. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

Gascourse, Steele Glas Constant and States a

They faint

At the sad sentence rigorously arged. Milton, P. L., xi. 109.

(b) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulona nicety.

Nothing could be more rigorously simple than the fur-niture of the parlor. Poe, Landor's Cottage.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible. *A. Dobson*, Pref. to Steele.

**rigorousness** (rig'or-us-nes), *n*. The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without al-lowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness;

rigor. Bailey, 1727. rigour, rigourism, etc. See rigor, etc. rig-out (rig'out), n. A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lanc for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2s., and a coat I get for 2s. 6d. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 89.

### rig-out

Desprez, who had exchanged his tollette for a ready-made rig-out of poor materials, . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

**Rigsdag** (rigz'dàg), u. [Dan. (= Sw. riksdag) = G. reichstag = D. rijksdag),  $\langle$  rige, kingdom, + dag, day: see riche<sup>1</sup>, u, and day<sup>1</sup>.] The par-liament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsthing) and a lower house

(Folkething). (Folkething) and a lower house rigsdaler (rigz'dä'ler), n. [Dan.: see rix-dol-lar.] Same as rix-dollar. rigsie (rig'si), n. Same as ridgel. **Rig-Veda** (rig-vā'däj), n. [Skt.,  $\leq$  rich, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza supsken, as distinguished from sāman, a stanza sung ( $\sqrt{rich}$ , praise), + veda, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collec-tions called Rig-Feda, Yajur-Feda, Sāma-Veda, and Atharva-Veda): see Veda.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See Veda.

Find the vector of the vector of the backs of the Hindus. See Veda. rigwiddie (rig-wid'i), n. [ $\langle rig^1$ , the back, + widdie, a Se. form of withy, a rope, withy: see withy.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burna uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddle, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, and and droll, Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal. Burns, Tam o' Shanter. rikk (rik), n. A small form of tambourine, used

in Egypt.

rilasciando (rē-là-shian'dē), a. [It., ppr. of ri-lasciare, relax: see relax.] In music, same as rallentando.

rile ( $\vec{r}$ 1), r. t. A dialectal variant of roil<sup>2</sup>, rile ( $\vec{r}$ 1), r. t. A dialectal variant of roil<sup>2</sup>, rilievo ( $\vec{r}$ -lyā'vǫ̃), n. [ $\langle$  It. rilievo, pl. rilievi: see relief.] Same as relief, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Some-times could define times spelled relievo.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the build-ing, *rilievos*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 318.

waa. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. SIX. rill (ril), n. [= LG. rille, rile, a channel, a rill, G. rille, a small furrow, chamfer; origin un-certain. Cf. W. rhill, a trench, drill, row, contr.  $\langle rhigol, a trench, groove, dim. of rhig, a notch,$ groove, hence a shallow trench, channel. Cf.F. rigole, > G. rigole, riole, a trench, furrow. Cf.rillet, rivulet.] 1. A small brook; a rivulet; astreamlet.streamlet.

t. May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss From a thousand petty rills, That tumble down the anowy hills. *Milton*, Comus, 1, 926.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little nsed.] rill (ril), v. i. [ $\langle rill, n.$ ] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purl. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring Genuine, and with soft Murmura genty *rilling* Adown the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt. *Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

rillet (ril'et), n. [<rill + -et. Cf. rivulet; cf. also F. rigolet, an irrigation ditch, < rigole, a rill: see rill.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one poole hath abiding Is not ao sweet as *rillets* ever gliding. W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, il. 8.

From the green rivege many a fall Of diamond rillets musical, . . . Fall'n siiver-chiming, seem'd to shake The sparkling finta beneath the prow. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nighta.

rill-mark (ril'märk), n. A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but alto-gether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill-marks* produced by the cozing of water out of mud and sand-banka left by the tide. *Dawson*, Geoi. Hist. of Plants, p. 32.

rim<sup>1</sup> (rim), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rim, rym, rime,  $\langle$  AS. rima, rim, edge, border ( $s\bar{x}$ -rima, sea-coast); cf. Icel. rim, a rail, rimi, a strip of land; prob. from the same root ( $\sqrt{ram}$ ) as rind<sup>1</sup> and rand<sup>1</sup>, q. v. The W. rhim, with the secondary forms d. V. The W. *Thim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge, *rhimpyn*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] **1**. The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim Coming into the blue with all her light. Keats, I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a rim of brass. II. James,  $J\tau$ ., Little Tour, p. 165. We have observed them [whales] just "under the rim of the water" (as whelemen used to asy). C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 42.

Specifically -2. In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to

furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage-or wagon-wheel the rim is built up of hent or sawed pieces called *fetties*, and is encircled by the tire. See cut nuder *fetty*.
The rim proper appears to have been hent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber. *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheela, p. 67. **Syn**, **1**. The rim of a vesael; the brim of a cup or goblet; the brink, verge, or edge of a precipice; the margin of a brock or a book; the border of a garment or a country. **rim**<sup>1</sup> (rim), v. t.; pret. and pp. rimmed, ppr. rimming. [< rim<sup>1</sup>, n.] **1**. To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round. A length of bright horizon rimm'd the dark

A length of bright horizon rimm'd the dark. Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter. Ail night they ate the boar Serimner's flesh, And from their horns, with silver rinm'd, drank mead. *M. Arnold*, Baider Dead.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel,

to make them seem fatter. rim<sup>2</sup>(rim), n. [Early mod. E. also rimme, rymme; rim<sup>2</sup> (rim), n. [Early mod. E. also rumme, rymme;  $\langle ME. rim, rym, ryme, earlier reme, a membrane,$  $<math>\langle AS. reóma, a membrane, ligament, = OS.$ riomo, reomo, a thong, latchet, = D. riem, a thong (see riem), = OHG. riomo, riumo, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. rieme, G. riemen, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. rem, thong, a strap, = Gr.  $\dot{p}\bar{\nu}\mu a$ , a tow-line,  $\langle *\dot{p}betv, \dot{e}pbetv,$ draw. No connection with  $rim^{1}$ .] 1. A mem-brane. [Prov. Eng.] brane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnutte, so is this fruite [nutmeg] defended with a double concring, as fyrste with a greue hnske, vnder the whiche is a thinne skinne or rimme like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munater (First Books on Amer-[ica, ed. Arber, p. 35).
The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obseldet or provingiel]

belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Alle the rymez by the rybbex radly thay iance. r Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1343. Sir

I will fetch thy rim out at thy throat In dropa of crimson blood. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 15.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 15. We may not affirm that . . . rupturces are confinable unto one side; whereas the performations reina of the beily may be broke, or its perforations reisaxed in either. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 3. Struck through ihe beily's rim, the warrior lies Supine, and ahadea eternal veil his eyes. Pope, Iliad, xiv. 521.

rima ( $\vec{r}'$ mä), n.; pl. rimæ (-mē). [ $\langle L. rima, a crack, cleft, opening: see rime<sup>6</sup>.] 1. In biol., an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture. <math>-2$ . In conch., the fissure or aperture the sector of the s ture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed.—Rima glottidia, the open-ing between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilagea behind.—Rima glottidis cartilaginea, that part of the rima glottidia which lies between the aryte-noid cartilagea. Also called respiratory glottis.—Rima oris, tha orifice of the mouth; in ornith., the rictns; the gape. See rictus.—Rima vocalia, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called rima glottidis membranacea and vocal glottis. rimbase (rim 'bās), n. [< rim1 + base?, n.] In gun.: (a) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (b) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests. ture between the valves of a bivalve shell when

rime<sup>1</sup> (rim), n. [Also and more commonly rhyme, a spelling first used, alternating with rhime, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with rhime, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous netion that the word is identical with rhythm (indeed even the spellings rhythm and rhithm were sometimes used for the proper word rime); prop. only rime, a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling rhyme. Early mod. E. rime, ryme,  $\langle ME. rime, ryme, rim, rym, number, rime, ryme, \langle ME. rime, ryme, rim, rym, number, rime, verse, <math>\langle AS. rim, number (not in the senses 'verse' or 'rime,' which appear to be of Rom. origin); = OS. *rim, number (in comp. unrim = AS. unrim, "numbers without number," a great number), = OFries. rim, tale, = MD. rijm, rime, D. rijm = MLG. rim, LG. rime, rim, rime; hence (<math>\langle OHG. \rangle OF$ . rime F. rime appeared rime, rime, rime a the sense of 'poetic number,' whence 'verse,' a tale in verse,' agreement of terminal sounds,' seems to have arisen in Rom., this meaning, with the thing itself, being unknown to the earlier Teut. tongues.

The transition of sense, though paralleled by The transition of sense, though paralleled by a similar development of number and tale, was prob. due in part to association with L. rhyth-mus, ML. also rhithmus, rithmus, ritmus, which, with the Rom. forms, and later the E. form rhythm, seems to have been constantly con-fused with rime, the two words having the sense 'verse' in common. Connection of AS. rim, etc., with Gr.  $\dot{a}\rho_i\theta_\mu\phi_5$ , number (see arith-metic), Ir. Gael. aireamh, number, = W. eirif, number, Ir. rimh = W. rhif, number, is im-probable.] 1t. Number.

Thurh tale and rime of foweriliz. Ormulum, i. 11248. 2. Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime*: "Iblessed boo the time I com to Suddenne With mine irisse men." *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon, Other tale certes can I noon, But of a ryme I ierned longe agoon. Chaucer, Broi. to Sir Thopas, i. 19. Things unsitempted yet in prose or rhyme. Milton, P. L., i. 16.

3. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or 5. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See homeoteleuton, and compare assonance.

Rime is the rhythmical repetition of ieliers. Nationa who unite arsia and prose accent need to mark off their verses plainly. They do it by rime. Other nations shun rime. When the riming letters begin their words, it is called *altiteration*. When the accented vowela and the following letters are alike, it is called *half rime*. When the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Sax, Gram., p. 223. The clock-work lintinnabulum of rhyme. *Comper*, Table-Talk, 1. 529.
4 A verse or line acreeing with another in formation.

4. A verse or line agreeing with another in ter-

minal sounds: as, to string rimes together. The rhymes are dazzied from their place,

And order'd words asunder fly. Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Prol. 5. A word answering in sound to another word.

They ring round the same unvaried chimes, With aure returns of still expected *rhymes*; Where'er you find "the cooling weatern breeze," In the next line it "whispers through the trees." *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, 1, 349.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 342. Candate rime, rime at the end of successive lines: op-posed to *leanine* (which ace) or other rime between the ends of sections of the same line. Also *tailed rime.*— Female or feminine rimes. See *female*.—Male or masculine rimes. See *malel*.—Neither rime nor rea-sond nor senae; hence, with no mitigating feature or ex-cuse. The phrase occurs under various forma, and espe-cially in playa upon words. I would exherte you also to because of pince of the

I would exhorte you also to beware of rime uithout rea-son: my meaning ia hereby that your rime leade you not from your firste Inuention. *Gascoigne*, Notea on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promised on a time To have reason for my rhyme; From that time unto this season, I received nor rhyme nor reason. Spenser, Lines on his Promised Pension, Int. to Works, [p. xiv

Thus sayd one in a meeter of elenen very harahly in mine eare, whether it be for lacke of good rime or of good reason, or of both, I wot not. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Was there ever any man thus besten out of season When in the why and the wherefore is neither rhyme nor reason? Shak, C, of E, ii. 2, 49. These feliows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme them selves into ladies' favours, they do always reason them selves out again. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 164.

And every one super-aboundeth in his own humonr, even to the annihilating of any other without rhyne or reason. G. Harvey, Four Lettera.

rime1 (rim), v.; pret. and pp. rimed, ppr. riming. rime<sup>1</sup> (rīm), v.; pret. and pp. rimed, ppr. riming. [Also and more commonly rhyme (formerly also rhime), an erroneous spelling as with the noun; early mod. E. rime, ryme,  $\langle$  ME. rimen, rymen, rime,  $\langle$  AS. riman, number, count, reekon, = D. rijmen, rime, = OHG. riman, number, count, count up, MHG. rimen, rime, fig. bring tege-ther, unite, G. reimen, rime, = Sw. rimma = Dan. rime = OF. and F. rimer = Pr. Sp. Pg. rimar = It. rimare (ML. rimare), rime; from the noun: see rime<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1<sup>‡</sup>. To number; count; reckon. -2. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify. in verse; versify.

But alle shal passen that men prose or ryme, Take every man hys turn as for his tyme. *Chaucer*, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, 1. 41. To put into rime: as, to rime a story .- 4. To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by rime. Feilows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themseives into ladies' favoura. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 164. To rime to death, to destroy by the use of riming incan-tations; hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

ad of. And my poets Shall with a satire, steep d in gall and vinegar, Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland. Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2. Were the brute capable of being rhymed to death, Mr. Creech should do it genteety, and take the widow with her jointure. R. Parsons, in Letters of Eminent Men, from [Bodi. Coll. (Lond., 1813), I. 54.

II. intrans. 1. To compose verses; make

verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side, Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 102.

To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; har-monize; accord; chime.

But fagotted his notions as they feil, And, if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of manis in which the patient

speaks in verses. rime<sup>2</sup> (rim), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rime, rim, ryme,  $\langle$  AS. hrim = OD. D. rijm = OHG. \*hrim, \*rim, rime, MHG. \*rim (in verb rimeln), G. dial. reim, rein = loel. hrim = Sw. Dan. rim, frost; cf. D. rijp = OHG. hrifo, rifo, MHG. rife, G. reif, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr.  $\kappa\rho\nu\mu\delta c$ ,  $\kappa\rho\nu\sigma c$ , frost,  $\kappa\rho\nu\sigma\tau a\lambda\lambda c$ , ice,  $\langle \sqrt{kru}$ , be hard: see erystal, crude.] White frost, or hoar-frost; con-gealed dew or vapor: same as frost, 3. Frosty rime.

Frosty rime, That in the morning whitened hill and plain And is no more. Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 34. My grated casement whitened with Antumn's early rime. Whittier, Cassandra Sonthwick.

rime<sup>2</sup> (rim), v. i.; pret. and pp. rimed, ppr. rim-ing. [< rime<sup>2</sup>, n.] To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime<sup>3</sup> (rīm), v. t. Same as ream<sup>2</sup>.
rime<sup>4</sup>, n. A Middle English or modern dialectal form of rim<sup>1</sup>.

frost (= Sw. Dan. rimfrost), < rime<sup>2</sup> + frost.] Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen fei hem a dew a-gein. . . . It lal thor, quit as a *rim frost.* Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3328.

rime-frosted (rīm'frôs"ted), a. Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately rime-frosted to their finest ips. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 643. rimeless (rim'les), a. [< rime1 + -less.] Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also rhyme-

less.

Too popular is Tragic Poesy, Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee, And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread, Unbid Iambics flow from careless head. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. iv. 3. **rime-letter** (rim'let'er), *n*. A recurring letter, **rimist** (ri'mist), *n*. [ $\langle rime^{I} + -ist$ .] A rimer. as in alliteration. [Rare.]

The repeated letter [in alliteration] is called the rime-letter. F. A. March, Angio-Sax. Gram., p. 224.

rimer<sup>1</sup> (ri'mer), n. [Also and more commonly rhymer, an erroneous spelling (see rime<sup>1</sup>, n.); early mod. E. rimer, rymer,  $\langle ME. *rimer, ry-$ mare, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense)mare, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense) (cf. AS. rimere, a computer, reckoner, calcula-tor), = D. rijmer = MHG. rimære, G. reimer = Icel. rimari = Sw. rimmare = Dan. rimer, a ri-mer, versifier; as rimel,  $v., + -er^1$ . Cf. ML. ri-marius, a rimer; F. rimeur = Pg. rimador = It. rimatore, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel. in former use, also, a minstrel.

To each ew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Waice, by many Wasters, *Rhymers*, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds: It is ordained, etc. *Laws of Hen. IV.* (1402), in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 64.

I am nae poet in a sense, But just a *rhymer*, like, by chance. *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rimer<sup>2</sup> (ri'mer), n. Same as reamer. Also rimmer. [Eng.]

rimer<sup>2</sup> (ri'mer). v. t. [< rimer<sup>2</sup>, n.] To ream.

rimer<sup>3</sup> (rī'mer), n. In fort., a palisade. rime-royalt (rīm'roi"al), n. A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versifi-

tury. The following stanza is an example: And first, within the porch and jaws of hell, Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all beaprent With tears; and to herself oft would she tell Her wretchednesa, and, cursing, never stent To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain, Would wear and waste continually in pain. Sackville, Induction to Mir. for Maga. rimery (ri'mer-i), n. [ $\langle rime^1 + -ery.$ ] The art of making rimes. Eclec. Rev. [Rare.] (Imp. Dict.)

**rimester** (rīm'ster), n. [Also and more com-monly *rhymester* (see *rime*<sup>1</sup>); < *rime*<sup>1</sup> + -ster.] A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypocras of the drnnken rhymester, and Quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse, Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse? What heterogeneous honours deck the peer ! Lord, rhymester, petitemaitre, and pamphieteer ! Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

rimeyt, v. t. [ME. rimeyen, <OF. rimeier, rimaier, rimoier, rimoyer, < rime, rime: see rime<sup>1</sup>.] To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dayes Of diverse aventures maden layes, Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge. Chaucer, Proi. to Franklin's Tale, 1. 39.

form of rim<sup>1</sup>. rime<sup>5</sup>t, n. A Middle English form of rim<sup>2</sup>. rime<sup>6</sup> (rīm), n. [ $\langle OF. rime, \langle L. rima, a erack, fissure, cleft, chink.$ ] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. Sir T. Browne. rime-frost (rīm'frôst), n. [ $\langle ME. rymefrost, rim-frost, rime^2 + frost.$ ] some part of the fine of its base. Instinguished from center-fire. Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the de-tonating substance is distributed all around the base, par-ticniar care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it reistively to the hammer of the lock. 2. Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a rim-fire gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used). rimic (rī'mik), a. [< rime<sup>1</sup> + -ie.] Pertaining to rime. Also rhymic. [Rare.]

His [Mitford's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and *rhymic* (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Eiegy. N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 517.

rimiform (rī'mi-fôrm), a. [<L. rima, a chink, + bers's Eneyc. forma, form.] In bot., having a longitudinal rimu (rim'ö), chink or furrow. Leighton, Brit. Lichens, glos- n. [Maori.] sarv

Also rhymist. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet. Johnson, Milton.

**rim-line** (rim'lin), n. A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in

the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firm-ly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the crib is lifted.

when the crib la lifted. **rim-lock** (rim'lok), *n*. A lock having a metal-lic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See mortise-lock. **rimmer**<sup>1</sup> (rim'er), *n*. [ $\langle rim^1, v, + -er^1$ .] 1. An implement used in impressing ornamental fig-ures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies etc. It may have the neture either of a pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—2. Au Wili catch at vs like Strumpets, and acald *Rimers* Ballad vs out a Tune. Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), v. 2. 215. **rimmer**<sup>2</sup> (rim'er), *n.* and *v.* Same as *reamer*, instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow;

rimose ( $ri'm\bar{o}s$ ), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. rimoso,  $\langle L$ . rimosus, full of chinks,  $\langle rima, a chink, fissure: see rime<sup>6</sup>$ .] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said,

in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when

rin

rimer<sup>2</sup> (rī'mėr), v. t. [ $\langle rimer^2, n. \rangle$ ] To ream. Also rimmer. [Eng.] When . . . the rivet cannet be inserted without re-course to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to rimer them out and use a farger rivet. *R. Wilson*, Steam Bollers, p. 67. The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in rimered holes to cast iron gifters 20 in deep. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 520. rimer<sup>3</sup> (rī'mėr), n. In fort., a palisade. rime-royalt (rīm'roi'al), n. A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versifi-cation. There are in it three rimes, the first and third ine a riming together, the second, fourth, and fitth size posed that this form of verse received the name of rime royalf form the fact that if was used by King James I. or stotland in his poem of the "Kinges Quair." It was a favorite form of verse rill the neof of the sixteeath cor-with cears; and to herself of twould ale tell Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament With theongh tril care, as she that, all in vain, Woild wear and waste continuily in pain to sob and sigh, but ever thus lament With theongh tril care, as the that, all in vain, Woild wear and waste continuily in pain to sob and sigh, but ever thus lament with theongh tril care, as thet, all in vain, Woild wear and waste continuily in pain to sob and sigh, but ever thus lament with theongh tril care, as the that, all in vain, Woild wear and waste continuily in pain to sob and sigh, but ever thus lament with theongh tril care, as the that, all in vain, Woild wear and waste continuily in pain. ual), akin to Gr.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{a}\mu\phi\phi_{c}$ , a curved beak,  $\dot{\rho}a\mu\phi\eta$ , a curved sword.] I. trans. To wrinkle; rumple. See rumple.

A rympled vekke, ferre ronne in age. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4495. He was grets and ionge, and biskke and rowe rympled. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the atreamlet we'li wander, And amile at the moon's *rimpled* face on the wave. *Burns*, 0'er the Miat-shronded Ciiffa.

II. intrans. To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook. Crabbe, Parish Register (ed. 1807), i. rimple (rim'pl), n. [Also (now more common-ly) rumple; < ME. rimple, rympyl, rimpel, < AS. \*hrimpele, hrympelle = MD. D. rimpel = MLG. rimpel (also rimpe), a wrinkle; from the verb.] ier, A wrinkle; rumple. See rumple. To **rim-rock** (rim'rok), n. In mining, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which

the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was

accumulated. [California.]

rim-saw (rim'sâ), n. A saw the cutting part of which is an-nular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. E. H. Knight. rim-stock (rim'stok), n.

A clog-almanac. Cham bers's Encyc. Cham-

n. [Maori.] Rim-saw. Same as imou-a, central disk upon which the cutting part b is mounted, attached to the disk by rivets.

**Rimula** (rim<sup>4</sup> $\ddot{u}$ -lä), n. [NL.,  $\langle L. rimula$ , dim. of rima, a crack: see rime<sup>6</sup>.] In conch., a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or Fissurellidæ. De-

ed him, was that he was a good rhymist, but no poet. Johnson, Milton. rimless (rim'les), a. [< rim<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Having no rim. The other wors a rimless crown, With ieaves of iaurel sinck about. Tim-line (rim'lin), n. A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the nound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These

lichens and fungi.

rimy<sup>1</sup>; (ri'mi), a. [Usually rhymy; < rime<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Riming.

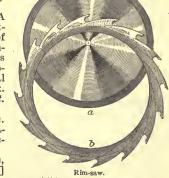
Playing rhimy plays with scurvy heroes. Tom Brown, Works, 111. 39. (Davies.) rimy<sup>2</sup> (rī'mi), a. [< ME. \*rimy, < AS. hrīmig, rimy, frosty, < hrīm, rime, frost: see rime<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gaina, And rimy without speck extend the plains. Wordsworth, Evening Waik.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hili — on a rimy morning in departing November — Adam and Dinah were married. George Eliot, Adam Bede, Iv. rin1 (rin), v. and n. An obsolete or Scotch variant of run1.

 $rin^2$  (rin), *n*. [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to



the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See  $li^1$  and yen. **rinabout** (rin'a-bout), n. [Sc. form of run-about,  $\langle run^1 + about.$ ] One who runs about through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.] **rind**<sup>1</sup> (rind), n. [ $\langle$  ME. rind, rinde,  $\langle$  AS. rind, rinde, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. rinde, the bark of a tree, D. rinde, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. rinde = OHG. rinta, rinda, MHG. rinte, rinde, G. rinde ind crust crust of bread: prob akin to rinde = OHG. rinta, rinda, MHG. rinte, rinde, G. rinde, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. rand, E. rand, edge, border, and to AS. rima, E. rim, border: see rand<sup>1</sup> and rim<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A thick and firm onter coat or covering, as of ani-mals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in bot., same as cor-tex: applied to the outer layer or layers of a fun-gus-body, to the cortical layer (see cortical) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shelde todasshed was with swerds and maces. The which men myshic many an arwe fynde, That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and rynde. Chaucer, Troilus, il. 642.

Whose takithe from the tre the *rinde* and the levis, It wer better that he in his bed lay long. Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 808).

Sweetest nut hath sourest rind. Shak., Aa you Like it, iii. 2. 115.

# Hard wood I am, and wrinkled rind, But yet my sap was stirr'd. Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.-3t. Edge; border.

Thane they roodc by that ryver, that rynnyd so swythe, Thare the ryndez overrechez with realle bowghez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1.921.

= Syn. 1. Peel, etc. See skin. rind<sup>1</sup> (rind), v. t. [< rind<sup>1</sup>, n.; ef. AS. be-rin-dan, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from;

bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "*rinding* of the trees." W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, i. rind<sup>2</sup>, n. See rynd.

**rinded** (rin'ded), a. [ $\langle rind^{1} + -ed^{2}$ .] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smoothrinded trees.

Summer herself should minister To thee, with fruitage golden-rinded On golden salvers. Tennyson, Eleanore. The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk, but valde your outline to the sits or phenomena

Hat yields your outline to the air's embrace, Half-soltened by a halo's pearly gloom. Browning, Pippa Passes.

Half-soltened by a halo's pearly gloom. Errowning, Pippa Passes. rinderpest (rin'dèr-pest), n. [< G. rinderpest (= D. rinder.pest), cattle-plague, < rinder, pl. of rind, horned cattle (= E. dial. rother, a horned heast: see rother<sup>2</sup>), + pest, plague (= E. pest): see pest.] An acute infectious disease of cat-tle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other runninants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the forth century in extensive epizodics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russis and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cstile. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711-14 1,500,000 beeves are said to have perished, and in 1870-1 30,000 beeves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of which has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted direct-ly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in three to it days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk-secre-tion. The islatent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erositons on ulcers subsequently develop. About 90 per cent, of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appear-ance of the disesse. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity. **rind-gall** (rind'gâl), n. A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. Laslett, Timber and Timber Trees.

layers grow without consolidating. Laslett, Timber and Timber Trees. rind-grafting (rind'graf"ting), n. See graft-

ing, I. rind-layer (rīnd'lā"er), n. Same as cortical layer (which see, under cortical). rindle (rin'dl), n. A dialectal form of runnel. rindmart (rind'märt), n. [Erroneously rhind-mart, rynmart; < \*rind, prob. < G. rind, horned cattle (see rinderpest), + mart, said to be short-ened < Martinmas, because such carcases were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see Mar-tinmas, mart<sup>3</sup>.] In Scots law, a word of occa-sional occurrence in the reddendo of charters

in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of

of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. Bell. rine<sup>1</sup> (rin), n. [Also erroneously rhine, and in var. form rone, rune;  $\langle$  ME. rune,  $\langle$  AS. ryne, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. rene, a flow (in comp. blod-rene), = G. ronne, a channel, = Icel. ryne (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. runs, a flow, flux),  $\langle$  rinnan, run: see run<sup>1</sup>, v., and cf. run<sup>1</sup>, n., in part identical with rine; cf. also runnel.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.] rine<sup>1</sup> A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain [Sedgemoor], intersected by ditches known as rhines, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by iso-lated hills and lower ridges. Encyc. Brit., XXII, 257.

rine<sup>2</sup>, v. t. [< ME. rinen (pret. ran), also rynde, < AS. hrinan = OS. hrinan = OHG. hrinan, touch, etc., = Icel. hrinan, cleave, hurt.] 1. To touch. [Prov. Eng.] -21. To concern. Jamieson. rine<sup>2</sup> (rin), n. A dialectal form of rind<sup>1</sup>. rine<sup>3</sup>t, n. Same as rim<sup>2</sup>.

rinforzando (rin-fôr-tsån'do), a. [( It. rinforzando, ppr. of rinforzare, strengthen, reinforce: see reinforce.] In music, with special or in-creased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made specially prominent. Abbreviated rinf., rf., and

rinforzato (rin-fôr-tsä'tõ), a. [It., pp. of rin-forzare, strengthen: see rinforzando.] Same as rinforzando.

as ringorzando. ring<sup>1</sup> (ring), n. [< ME. ring, ryng, also rink, rynk, < AS. hring = OS. hring = OFries. hring, ring = D. ring = MLG. rink, LG. ring, rink = OHG. hring, ring, MHG. rine (ring-), G. ring = Icel. hringr = Sw. Dan. ring (= Goth. \*hriggs, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. rang, a row, rank (see rank<sup>2</sup>), F. harangue = Sp. Pg. arenga = It. aringa, harangue, etc. (see harangue), ζ OHG.; = OSlav. krangŭ, cirele, krangtŭ, round, = Russ. krugŭ, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. circus = Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος (see cir-cus), Skt. chakra (for \*kakra), a wheel, circle. eus), Skt. chakra (for \*kakra), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. rink<sup>2</sup>, rank<sup>2</sup>, range, arrange, dc-range, harangue.] 1. A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically – (a) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose; a circlet; a hoop: as, a key-ring; a napkin-ring; an umbrells-ring; a ring-bolt; a ring-dial; especially, a circlet of gold or other material worn as an ornament npon the finger, in the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho ra3t hym a riche rynk of red golde werkez, Wyth a starande ston, stondande alofte, That bere blusschande bemez as the bryst snnne. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1817.

With this Ring I thee wed. Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony. Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings and pillsrs of marble. Esther f. 6.

There's a French lord coming o'er the sea To wed me wi' a *ring. Fair Janet* (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence - (b) A circular group; a circular disposition of persons or things. Then make a ring about the corpse of Cæsar, And let me show you him that made the will. Shak., J. C., til. 2. 162.

Ranks wedg'd in ranks; of arms a steely ring Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king. Pope, Iliad, xvi. 254.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close Environ'd with a *ring* of branching elms. *Cowper*, Task, 1, 223.

(c) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See annual ring, below.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring In every bole. Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. In geom .: (a) The area or space between two concentric circles. (b) An anallagmatic sur-face; an anchor-ring.—3. A circle or circular line. Hence—(a) A circular course; a revolution; a circuit

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring Their flery torcher his diarnal *ring. Shak.*, Ali's Well, ii. 1. 165.

(b) A limiting boundary; compass.

# But life, within a narrow *ring* Of giddy joys comprised. *Comper*, Oa the Bill of Mortality for 1798.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Oft, as in airy rings they akim the heath, The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death. Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

Woodbine . . . In spiral *rings* ascends the trunk, and lays Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays. *Couper*, Retirement, 1, 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (a) An area in which games or sports are per-formed. (b) The areas of a htppodrome or circus.

"Your father hreaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the ring, sir." Dickens, Hard Times, ii. (c) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

(d) The betting-arena on a race-course. (e) The space in which horses are exhibited or excreised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promensus.

One day, in the ring, Rawdon's stanhope came in sight. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

A [political] *Ring* is, in its common form, a small num-ber of persons who get possession of an administrative ma-chine, and distribute the offices or other good things con-nected with it among a band of follows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make. *The Nation*, X111, 233.

The South, ATT, 53. The south, ATT, 53. The south, ATT, 53. The south, ATT, 53. The south of the south of

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a com-modity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the ob-ject of the ring being to fill all contracts by de-livery made by the first seller to the last buyer. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc., p. 66.—8. In arch.: (a) A list, cincture, or annulet round a column. (b) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden srches, inasmuch as the compressed arc of mate-rials called the *ring* is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. Encyc. Brit., 1V. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare ring-dial.-10. In angling, a guide.-11. In anat. and zoöl., an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal ring (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic ring (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a ring of color. -12. In bot., same as annulus. -13. A commercial In 66t., same as annutus.—13. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.—Abdominal ring, see abdominal.—Annual ring, in bet, one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunka. Such rings result from the more porons structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two sessons. In the exogene of temperate regions on secont of the winter structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two sessons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvions, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing sea-sons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a sea-son, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the suc-cessive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also annual layer or zone.—A ring i a ring! See a hall a hall met hall.—Artbritic ring, the zone of injected blood-vessels auroanding the cor-neal margin of the suriculoventricular opening.—Ben-gen stoms which is regarded as representing the const-tution of benzene, and by which its relations to its deriv-atives may be most conveniently expressed.—Bishop's ring. See bishop.—Broadwell ring, s gascheck for use in heavy breech-loading gnus, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *quescheck* and *fermeture*.—Eronchial half rings, cartilaginous hoops in the walks of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often in-complete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—Chineser ring, a set of seven rings need by prestigistors.—Clinary ring, the inner circular part of the clinary muscle.— Circumesophageal ring. See circumesophageal.— Circumesophageal ring. See circumesophageal, -med for fearing a foul hook. Such rings are of wrass or iro



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## ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

adjective. .abbrevlation. .ablative. .acconstive. .accommodated, accom-modation. .active. .adverb. Anclo-French. a., adj. abbr..... abl. acc. accom. . . act. adverb. Anglo-French. agriculture. Anglo-Latin. algebra. American. anatomy. anclent. antiquity. aoriat. apparently. Arabic. architecture. ancheology. ady. AF. AF, agri. AL. alg. Amcr. anst. anc.... antlq... aor..... appar..... Ar..... arch. arch.... archæol.... arlth..... AS.... astrol. astron... attrib..... archæology. arithmetic. .arithmetic. .article. .Anglo-Saxon. .astrology. .astronomy. .attributive. .augmentative. .Bavarian. .Bengall. .biology. ang. ... Bav. ... Beng. . biol. . blology. . Bohemian. Bohem. bot. ... Braz. . Bret... .botany. Brazilian. .Brazilian. Breton. bryology. Bulgartan. carpentry. Catalan. Catbolic. cansative. ceramics. Bret. bryol. Bulg. carp. Cat. Cath. caus..... ceram. ..... .ceramlcs. . L. confer, compare. .church. cř. ..... ch..... Chal. .Chaldee. ...contracted, contrac-tion. ...Corniah. ...cranionetry. ...crystallography. ...Dutch. ...Danish. ...dafinite, definition. ...definite, definition. ...different. ...different. ...diminntive. Corn. .... cranlol. ... cranlom. ... crystal. ... D. ... D. ..... Dan. ..... dat. ..... def. derly. dial . . eccl., eccles....eccleatastical. \* eccon....economy. e.g.....I. exempli gratia, for example. Egypt.....Egyptian. E. Ind.....East Indian. elect......electricity. embryol.....embryology. Eng......English.

eogin. cogineering. eatom entomology. Epis... Episcopal. eq alv. equivalent. esp. especially. Eth... Ethiopic. ethnog. ethnography. ethnod. ethnology. etym. etymology. Eur. European. exclam. exclamation. f. fem. feminine. feminine. French (usually mean-ing modern French). Flemish. f., fem..... P..... Flem. . fort. freq. Fries. fut. ..... G..... Gael.....Gaelic Gaelic, galvanlem, geotifve, geotogy, geotogy, geometry, Gothle (Mœsogothic), Greek, grammar, gunnerv. gunnery. Hebrew. gun. .... Heb..... heraldry. herpetology. Hinduatani. her. herpet. Hlnd. hist hist. .... horol. ... hort. .... Hung.... hydraul. hydroa. ..... Icel. .... ichth. .... ichth. l. e. impers. impf. impv. / improp. Ind. lnd. .... Indo-Eur. .... Indef..... Inf. instr. Indefinite. Infinitive. Indemnite. Infinitive, Infinitive, Infaritre, Intransitive, Iriah. Irregular, irregularly. Italian. Japanese. Latin (usually mean-ing classical Latin). Lettiah. Low German. Ilchenology. Ilteral, Ilcrally. Ilterature, Lithuanian. Hithography. Ilthology. Late Latin. masculine. Middle, machinery. masunology. instr. interj. intr., intrans... Ir. Irreg. It. Jap. L. Lett. LG. lichenol. 11t..... 11t.... lit. Lith. lithog. lithol. m., masc. .... M. .... mach..... mammal..... machinery. manmalogy. manualogy. mahulacturing. mathematica. Middle Dutch. Middle English (other-wise called Old Eng-lish). msnuf. msth. MD. ME.

mech.....mechanics, mechanimech......mechanics, mechani-cal. med....medicine, metai...metailurgy, metaph....metaphysics, meteor...meteorology, Mex.....Mexican, MGr.....Middle Greek, medie-val Greek, MHG.....Middle High German, milit...military, milit......middle fight derman. military. mineral.....mineralogy. ML.......Middle Latin, medie-vsi Latin. MLG.......Middle Low German. . Middle Lov .modern. .mycology. .mythology. .nonn. .nenter. myeol. ..... myth..... n., neut. ... N. New. North. N. ..... N. Amer. ..... North America. .natural. nat. north. ..Norman. ..northern. ..Norwegian. ..Old. ..Old. ..obsolete. ..obsolete. ..Old Bulgarian (other-wise catted Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavolc, Old Slavic, numia. oba....obatet.....oBulg. wike catted Chur Slavonic, Old Slavonic), Old Catalan, Old Dutch, Old Danish, odontography, odontology, Old Fremish, Old Flemish, Old Flemish, Old Flemish, Old High German, Old Jitalan, Old Prussian, Old Frussian, Old Saxon, Old Saxon, Old Saxon, Old Saxon, Old Saxon, Old Savedish, Old Tentonic, 0Cat. ..... ODan..... odentog.... odentol.... OF... OFlem.... 00ael..... 0H0..... 0Ir. ..... 0It..... Olf. OLG. OLG. ONorth. OPruss. orig. ornith. OS. OSp. osteol. ((Sw OSw..... OTeut..... . Old Swedish, . Old Teutonico. . participial adjective. . participie. . passive. . passive. . perfect. . Persian. . person. . Person. . Perapective. . Perquvian. . petrographr. p. s. ... paleon. part.... 0888 pathol .. perap..... Peruv. ..... petrog. Pg. phar. Phen. philol. philos. . petrography. . Portugueae. . pharmacy. . Phenician. philol......philology. philos.....philosophy. phonog.....phonography.

photog photography.
phren. phrenology. phren. phrenology. physiol. physical physiology. pl. plur. plural poet poet paid
physphysical.
physiol
poetpoetical.
polit
polit
DOSS
DD
pprpresent participle. PrProvençal (usually
meaning Old Pro-
vençal).
pref prefix.
prepprepoaltion. prespreaent.
bret.
nriv. nrivative
prob probably, probable. pron pronoun. pron pronounced, pronun-
pron pronounced. pronup-
clatlon.
prop properly.
prosprosody. ProtProtestant.
prov. provincial
psycholpsychology,
prov provincial. psycholpsychology. q.v
vide, which see.
renrenexive.
regregular, regularly. reprrepresenting.
Rom
Rom
(languagea). Russ
8Sonth.
SSonth. S. AmerSouth American. acL. scilicet, understand,
ac L. scilicet, understand,
aupply. Sc
Scand
sculpsculpture.
ServServian. aingainguiar.
SET Sanskrit
Slav
Slav
superl. superlative
aurgsnrgery.
sary
SwSwediah.
technoltechnology.
SyrSyrlac, technoltechnology, telegtelegraphy.
term termination
Tent
theattheatrical.
teratolterapramy. teratolteratology. termtermInation. Teuttertonic. theattheatrical. theoltheology.
therap therapeutics. toxicol foxicology. tr., frans fransitive.
tr., frana, fransitive.
trigontrigonometry. TurkTurklah. typogtypography. ultultimate, ultimately.
Turk Turklah.
typog typography.
vverb.
varvariant.
vetvetcrioary. v. lIntransitive verb.
V. I Intransitive verb.
W. L
WallWslloon,
Wallach Wallachian.
W. Ind Weat Indian.
ZOUZCUZ,ZOUZCUZIADIIV.
zoölzoölogy. zoöt.,zoötomy.

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, paog.
a as in fate, mane, dale.
a as in far, father, guard.
a as in fail, talk, naught.
a as in ask, fast, ant.
a st in ask, fast, ant.
a st in met.pen, bless.
a as in met.pen, bless.
a as in met.pen, bless.
a as in min, it, biscuit.
a as in pine, fight, file.
a as in note, poke, floor.
a as in more, spoon, room.
a sin in on, song, off.
n as in tuh, son, blood.
a in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
a as in pull, book, could.

ü German ii, French n. ol as in oil, joint, boy. ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unac-cented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

- as in prelate, courage, captain. as in ablegate, epiacopal. as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat. as in singular, education.
- ā ē ē ē ā

A double dot under a vowel in an unac-cented syllable indicates that, oven in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance ac-tually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus;

a

- as in errant, republican. as in prudent, difference. as in charity, density. as in valor, actor, idiot. as in Persia, peninsula. as in the book. aş in nsture, festure. Qia Olipost

A mark ( $\sim$ ) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thua:

- as in nature, adventure. as in arduous, education. as in leisure. as in seizure.
- 8 Z

- th as in thin. TH as in then. ch as in German ach, Scotch loch. f French nasalizing n, as in ton, cn.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mon-illé) l. 'denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

## SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from. > read whence; i. e., from which is derived, + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix. = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with, x read root

parallel with,
Y read root,
\* read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form,
† read obsolete,



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TROP IN